# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. | WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. | PRICE FIVE CENTS



## Illinois Central RAILROAD.

This Company is still offering for sale at extremely low prices—on the most favorable terms and at a very low rate of interest—a large quantity of first-class

**Winter Wheat and Fruit Lands.**

These lands are located in the southern portion of the State of Illinois, in the vicinity of the railroad. In this region the climate is mild and healthy, with good water, and good schools and churches. The country is rapidly settling up with a substantial class of citizens, who will soon surround themselves with all the comforts of civilization. No lands anywhere will produce better crops of

**Winter Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat, Hemp, Flax. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Beets, Tomatoes, Beans, Early Vegetables, and Every Variety of Berries**

are produced in great abundance and find a ready market and good prices in Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Cincinnati, and various other points. Settlers will consult their interest by examining these lands before they locate themselves in the far West, where they will have to wait years for the blessings attending civilization. For further information apply in person or by letter to

P. DAGGY, LAND COMMISSIONER,
Room 11, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

REWARD.

## $15,000 REWARD

On the evening of October 8, 1879, the Denver Express Train of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company was stopped at Glendale, Mo., and the express car and persons therein were robbed by an armed body of men, reported to be about fifteen in number.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. CO.

**Will Pay One Thousand Dollars each**

**For the Apprehension and Conviction**

Of the persons participating in the robbery. A liberal reward will be paid to persons giving information which will secure the conviction of either or all persons participating in the robbery, and the names of persons giving such information will be kept secret if desired.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9, 1879.

Please communicate information to W. C. VAN HORNE, General Superintendent, Chicago, J. C. McMULLIN, General Manager.

Approved: T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## NEW OPERAS!

**CARMEN.**

Opera by Bizet.......................$2.00
Carmen is an opera that has gradually and surely won its way to a great popularity. Although the book is large, in fact what one might call a "four dollar book," it is got up in elegant style, with music and all the words, English and foreign, for $2.00.

**FATINITZA.**

Opera by Suppe.......................$2.00
Splendid new Opera that is a decided success. A large, fine book, with English and foreign words, and the Opera in every way complete for a low price.

**DOCTOR of ALCANTARA.**

By Eichberg.......................$1.50
A famous Opera, now brought, by the popular price, within the reach of all. Orchestral parts, $15.00.

**BELLS OF CORNEVILLE.**

By Planquette (nearly ready).......................$1.50
A great success. This, with the "Doctor" and the "Sorcerer" ($1.00) are well worth adopting by companies who have finished Pinafore, (still selling well for 50 cents) and who are looking out for new and easy Operas.

Remember our first-class Singing School and Choir Books, Voice of Worship and The Temple, each $9.00 per dozen or $1.00 each. Send for copies. Also always remember the Musical Record, published weekly. It keeps you well posted as to musical matters, gives 6 or 7 pages of music per week and costs but $2.00 per year.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

FLOUR.

## FLOUR.

*IT IS OF SNOWY WHITENESS.*

**Underwood's Extra Flour.**

SLACK sells it by the barrel. Don't you forget it. Buy it before it gets any higher. It is on the up grade.

C. H. SLACK,
109 Madison-st.
210 and 212 North Clark-st.

LEGAL.

**The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan R. R.**

Trustees' Sale of Railroad Property.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustees named in a certain deed of trust executed by the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad Company to them, dated on the first day of July, 1871, and made to secure bonds for two millions of dollars issued and sold by said Railroad Company, the principal and interest of which is now and for more than six months last past has been due and payable, will, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1879, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the office of said Company, in the City of Wabash, in the County of Wabash, in the State of Indiana, expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of paying said bonds in accordance with the terms of said trust deed, the railroad of said Company, extending from Anderson, in Madison County, Indiana, to a point on the State Line between the States of Indiana and Michigan, by way of Marion, Wabash, Warsaw and Goshen, together with all the fixtures and property named or described therein, and more particulary set forth in said trust deed, as follows, to wit:

The iron, ties, sidings, switches, turn-tables, and the entire superstructure as it now is, and the right of way for said railroad, and all the real estate used and held in the operating of said road, with all improvements and appurtenances now owned, and all rolling stock of every description owned by said Company and used in operating said road, and all station-houses, tools, and machinery of every description, and all property, real, personal, or mixed, and on the line of said railroad used in operating the same, and necessary or appurtenant to its opertion, and all rents, issues, and profits, income and proceeds of said road, the operating of the same and of the property, and lands aforesaid, and the franchises, rights, and privileges of said Company as the owners of said line of railroad. The terms of sale will be cash, but the Trustees will receive in payment of the highest bid, or any part thereof, the bonds of said Railroad Company, secured by said deed of trust, for such proportion of the face thereof, and interest, as would be applicable to the payment of such bonds, and interest, from the proceeds of such sale, all bonds secured by said deed of trust being entitled to an equality in such proceeds.

Wabash, Ind., Oct. 1, 1879.

JEPTHA H. WADE,
AMASA STONE,
Trustees named in said deed of trust.

PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGONS.**

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in this city, Jeffersonville, Ind., and Fort Leavdnworth, Kas.; until 12 m., at Fort Leavenworth; 12:36 p. m., at Jeffersonville; and 1:17 p. m., at Philadelphia, on Saturday, Nov. 1, 1879, at which times and places they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing two hundred (200) six-mule Army wagons, and two hundred (200) two-horse and four-horse, or mule, wagons, delivery to be made at either the Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, or Fort Leavenworth Depots, as may be required. Bids will be made accordingly.

Bidders will state at which of the depots named, and in what number they will make deliveries, and how soon they will commence and complete the delivery of the whole number.

The wagons to be in exact accordance with the prescribed specifications therefor, of first-class material and workmanship, and be subjected to a rigid inspection before acceptance, and all found not up to the required standard to be rejected and removed at contractors' expense within ten days after notice of such rejection.

Proposals will be received for a less number of the wagons than called for. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production, and to articles of domestic production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the supplies required for the service on that coast, conditions of price and quality being equal.

Blank proposals and printed specifications, as well as any further information, will be furnished by either of the Depot Quartermasters mentioned, on application.

Proposals should be addressed to either the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, or Fort Leavenworth, and be indorsed "Proposals for Six-mule Army Wagons," or "Two-horse and four-horse, or Mule, Wagons," as the case may be.

D. H. RUCKER,
Ass. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A. in charge of Depot.

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR OF CEDAR KEYS, FLORIDA.**

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 25, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Dredging at the Harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., and the removal of the wreck of the Steamer Lewisburg, will be received at this office until 12 m., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1879.

Information, and blanks necessary for bidders, can be had on application to this office.

A. N. DAMRELL, Captain Corps of Engineers.

AUCTION SALES.

## MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF

**Looking Glasses, Oil Paintings, &c., &c., &c.,**

CONTINUES TO-DAY

At 10 a. m.,
At 2 p. m.,
At 7 p. m.

AT YESTERDAY'S SALE

**The Stock Was Just Given Away.**

Looking Glasses 25c on the dollar, and other stock from 10c to 20c on the dollar.

**79 & 81 State-st.**

T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

## An Editor.

**Pittsburg, Pa.,** Sept. 10, 1878.—St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism; of this I am convinced. For two years I suffered with Rheumatism in my left shoulder and right arm, and last fall I was incapable of attending to my duties, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. A few weeks ago a severe attack of this trouble struck me, and this time I concluded to try the St. Jacobs Oil; I must acknowledge, with but little confidence in its merits. I freely confess that the result has completely astonished me. The first application relieved the pain very materially, and the continued use of only two bottles has completely cured me of this chronic evil, and that, after the most eminent physicians and their prescriptions had been of no avail. I therefore consider it a duty to publish the above for the benefit of all sufferers with Rheumatism and kindred complaints.

G. A. HEILMANN,
Editor Daily Republican.

The Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, Costs 50 Cents a Bottle, and is sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine Everywhere.
IT CURES. TRY IT.
A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md.

FINANCIAL.

## FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,

17 SOUTH-ST., NEW YORK
88 LA SALLE-ST., Chicago.

BUY AND SELL

## STOCKS and SECURITIES.

MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

ALBERT M. DAY, Manager.

**MONEY to LOAN**

By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

SHOES.

## BULLOCK BROS.

FINE

**Custom-Made Shoes.**

5,000 pairs new and elegant style Ladies' Goat, double-sole Shoes, which we offer to our trade at

## $1.80.

**BULLOCK BROS.**

149, 151, 153 State-st.

PHAETONS.

**THE "CHICAGO" PHAETON AND "MODEL" BUGGY,**

Acknowledged by the leading (disinterested) carriage makers the best goods for the money in the U. S. Made only and on sale at Exposition Building by

PARSONS, NEVILLE & CO.,
Oshkosh, Wis.

ARMALINE.

**Writer's Cramp!**

Is Speedily and Permanently Cured by

**ARMALINE!**

Send for circular. FARNHAM & CO.,
199 Clark-st., Room 8.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**

The firm of GOODWILLIE, WAGNER & HEISLER, Box Factory and Planing Mill, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by Douglas Goodwillie and Herman C. Heisler, under the firm name of GOODWILLIE & HEISLER.

DOUGLAS GOODWILLIE.
PETER WAGNER.
HERMAN C. HEISLER.

PAPER.

Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co.,

**PAPER** BOOK, NEWS, WRITING, AND WRAPPING.

Catalogue, Samples, and Prices sent on application.

150 and 152 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

ADVERTISING.

**LOW ESTIMATES SENT**

To any party wishing to advertise in the City or Country Newspapers — North, South, East, or West. Advertisements sent daily at Lowest Prices. Call or address

C. A. COOK & CO. 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CUFFS AND COLLARS.

*Celluloid Collars and Cuffs for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Beauty, neatness, and economy combined. Retail headquarters,* BARNES' HAT STORE, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).


## GONE TO SMASH.

### Utter Annihilation of the Hopes of the Democracy in Ohio.

### Tom Ewing Buried Under a Republican Majority of Over 30,000,

### And the Legislature Considered Republican Beyond a Doubt.

### Scarcely a Vestige Left of the Baseless and Lifeless Greenback Fabric.

### Senator Thurman Cast High and Dry Without an Occupation.

### The Old Story Repeated by the Republicans of Iowa.

### Democrats and Greenbackers Left Without a Crumb of Comfort.

### The Latter Party Ruthlesly Denuded of Name and Habitation.

### The Republicans also Make Certain of the Legislative Representation,

### Having, So Far as Heard From, a Joint Majority of Sixty-five.

## OHIO.

AT CINCINNATI.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 14—Midnight.—The Republicans of Ohio have recorded a great victory to-day, the greatest since the election of Grant, seven years ago. They have carried the State by a majority that will not fall below 30,000, and may reach 35,000. This in all probability insures them a working majority in both branches of the Legislature, the election of the next United States Senator, the repeal of the infamous gerrymandering scheme by which the Democrats are enabled to elect a majority of Congressmen, the redemption of Cincinnati from the corrupt Democratic rings fastened upon her by the late Democratic Legislature, and the rescue of the State institutions from the gangs of incompetent partisans who have been put in control of them during the past two years. It is, in short, the complete redemption of Ohio from Democratic rule.

The returns at this hour are not complete enough to deal in definit figures, but there can be doubt as to general results. The Republicans are jubilant to see their most sanguine expectations realized. Few of them predicted a majority of over 20,000. Mr. Foster believed he would be elected by 25,000, but he said before the election that he would be satisfied with much less. Ex-Congressman Egleston, of Cincinnati, ventured to predict 35,000, but the more careful calculators thought him wild. The Republicans had the advantage of a superb day. They turned out to the polls in numbers that were unprecedented in State elections. The total vote in the State will fall but little, if any, short of the Presidential vote in 1876.

THE DEMOCRATS

fought vigorously to the last. Gen. Ewing, who left here this morning for his home in Lancaster, said before his departure that his majority would be 15,000. The Democrats were disposed to be doubtful as to the State ticket, but declared up to the last moment that the election of the Legislature by the Republicans was a political impossibility.

In Hamilton County, which was regarded as the scene of the Legislative fight, every inch of ground was stubbornly contested by them. The police, under Democratic instructions, behaved disgracefully. Sixty or eighty Republicans were arrested during the day upon frivolous pretexts, while Democratic repeaters were treated with much consideration.

When the polls closed attempts were made in many precincts to throw out the authorized representatives of the Republicans and fix the returns to suit Democratic necessities. The indications, however, at midnight are that the Republicans have carried their entire ticket, excepting, perhaps the colored candidate for Representative, who, on account of his character, was not fully supported by the Republican press.

At midnight the streets are thronged with people cheering at the returns as announced by illuminated bulletins. No such interest in a State election has been manifested for years. The change of 50,000 votes in two years is thought to be sufficient cause for Republican rejoicing.

AT COLUMBUS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—It is finished, and all breathe more freely. The Democracy have met with such an overthrow to-day as will doubtless keep the rag baby from the public gaze for all time, while that statesman known as the flopping Senator, strongly imbued with the "Ohio Idee," hoping to ride into the White House on what he conceived to be the popular wave, has been buried completely, and will scarcely be heard of as a Presidential candidate. The great political campaign in this State was pre-eminently Mr. Thurman's fight, and was so regarded among all the old Democrats in the State. Mr. Thurman on taking the stump made bold to say that the contest involved a United States Senator, and perhaps the Presidency. While he hoped that the full Democratic ticket might go through, his labors were directed toward the election of a Legislature devoted to his own interests. Senator Thurman has gone down with his old-time enemy, Gen. Ewing; and Gov. Bishop, who forced this candidate upon the Democracy, in order to spite Thurman, has now had his full revenge. He forced Ewing on the Convention of June 4, not that he loved him, but because he despised both Thurman and Thompson.

As stated last night, the hopes of the Democracy were based on the Greenbackers giving them their solid support, and claiming that that one addition would swamp the Republicans. The result of to-day's great struggle shows too plainly how baseless were their claims.

FEARS AND HOPES.

At 8 o'clock to-night a feeling of anxiety and uneasiness was most apparent, and the thousands who thronged the streets were for a time filled alike with hope and fear. Electric lights illuminated the streets, and near the newspaper offices a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. The first returns received were at the Republican rooms, and were announced at the City Hall, which was well filled. These were reports from two wards in Zanesville, and showed Republican gains of 40. The long pent-up enthusiasm at once broke out, and from that moment cheer upon cheer burst out from thousands of throats, and continued until exhaustion forced a suspension. The scene presented at Democratic headquarters is indescribable. In the early evening John G. Thompson again sought to raise a boom, and many of his admirers, regardless of former experiences, put up their wealth liberally, one man betting $500 on Ewing's election. The curses heaped upon Thompson before 9 o'clock can better be imagined than reported. Around their rooms a scene of the wildest confusion took place. It was a panic, the like of which might be imagined were a conflagration in full progress. Democrats became crestfallen and surly, although on the whole a feeling of recklessness seemed to mark their conduct. Many of the old-time Democrats openly declare they are glad of it, and hope the rag-baby has been knocked in the head at last.

At 10:30 crape was put on the doors at the Democratic rooms, and the lights soon after ceased to cast a shadow over the wrecked leaders of the "Ohio Idea."

ANALYTICAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 14.—The progress of the election to-day in this city and surrounding towns, so far as heard from, showed the greatest interest manifested and heaviest vote on record. Notwithstanding all their talk about the State, the Democrats gave it up toward the close, and those of sporting tendencies declined to make any bets except against 10,000 plurality for Foster.

Two of the most important factors entering into the contest as regarded by leading politicians of this city, were, on the one hand, the help the Democrats would receive from the National party, and, on the other, the failure of the hard-money wing to come to their aid. It was considered by the clearest-headed that one would nearly offset the other, but not quite,—that is, the defection of the hard-money Democrats would not be made good by the Nationals voting for Ewing. As the result shows to-night, however, the National vote is rapidly disolving, some precincts losing 50 to 75 per cent; also the colored voters, who had been temporarily influenced by the Democrats and Nationalists, have been going the straight Republican ticket.

Reports coming in show heavy and surprising Republican gains in what have been weak Republican wards and precincts. At midnight the Republicans are having a big jollification at their headquarters over the election news received from the city and different points of the State. The State is undoubtedly carried by the Republicans with a majority of over 20,000.

LATEST AND BEST.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15—2 o'clock.—There are strong indications now that the Democratic ticket in this county has been defeated.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Oct., 15.—At 2:10 the election of seventy Republican Representatives and twenty-three Senators are claimed, giving a majority in both branches of that body.

OVERTHROWN.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15.—The corrupt Franklin County Ring has been overthrown, and a Republican elected Sheriff, together with a large portion of the county ticket, showing a clear Republican gain of over 1,800.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* telegraphs: "The Republicans have achieved a glorious victory, and carried both branches of the Legislature, and the State ticket by 25,000."

The *Enquirer* says: "The Republicans have probably carried the State by 15,000."

REPUBLICANS JUBILANT.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15.—The election in this city passed off quietly. The weather was fine, and the heaviest vote ever polled was cast. The same state of affairs is apparent everywhere throughout the State. The Republicans are jubilant, and claim a majority for Foster of 25,000. From nearly every county heavy Republican gains are reported. At this hour, 2 a. m., but few returns from any county are in. The Legislature is regarded as safe for the Republicans, though the exact status of the party cannot yet be estimated. The Republicans build much hope upon the fact that several close counties have elected Republican members of the Legislature.

Though conceding Foster's election, the Democrats claim the Legislature.

In Cuyahoga County Foster has a majority of about 6,000, a gain of over 1,000. Thirteen wards and townships give Foster, 4,370; Ewing, 2,810.

The Legislative ticket is elected by about 5,000 majority. Piatt, Greenback candidate for Governor, is almost lost sight of.

SURPISING RESULT.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 15—2 a. m.—Latest estimates give the surprising result of a complete Republican victory in the city and county over Corning, Democratic and National, by a plurality of about 1,000, and leaving a Republican plurality of 200 to 500. Foster has carried the county by a plurality so far as heard from of about 500.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15—3 a. m.—In speaking of the grand results achieved by the Republicans yesterday, the *Ohio State Journal* says: "Every Republican in Ohio must be satisfied with the result of yesterday's election. With trifling and unconsequential exceptions the Republican gains are uniform throughout the State. We are assured of a majority of over 25,000,—we put it at the lowest figure,—and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. If the gains are in proportion throughout the State to the townships and precincts heard from our majority may reach 40,000. At any rate, the victory is complete. Ewing and Thurman are alike defeated and left behind. Their respective friends declare that they mutually destroyed each other. Let them settle that among themselves; but one thing is very certain, and that is that the Republicans did not need the aid of either, and thank neither for stabbing the other in the back. To all outward appearances, they were united, and operating together. They are both thoroughly squelched."

CINCINNATI DID NOBLY.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 14—12 midnight.—The vote polled in this city and county was probably the largest in its history. The day was clear and pleasant, and a large number of business men were at the polls during part of the day. Returns are coming in very slowly, not a fifth of the vote yet being known. If the Republican gains in those unreported continues, the Republican majority in the county will be about 3,000. The name of Williams, the colored candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, has been quite extensively scratched, but it is not unlikely that Williams and the whole Republican ticket are elected by majorities raning from 1,000 to 3,000. The constitutional amendments were lost entirely.

EARLY DISPATCHES.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—Eleven precincts in various sections of the State show a Republican gain of 686.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—Twenty-two precincts give Republican gains of 1,600. The gains come principally from the cities thus far. There are over 2,000 voting precincts.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—Madison County, the old home of Senator Thurman, elects a Republican to the Legislature, the first in years.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14—9:45.—Private telegrams to the Republican Committee show gains of over 2,000 in seventy precincts over last year's vote, or a Republican gain over 1877 of nearly 15,000.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14—10:35 p. m.—The Democrats concede the election of Foster by 15,000. The Republicans claim upwards of 30,000. The Legislature is considered safe.

LEGISLATORS ELECTED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—The Republicans have gained the election of the Legislative candidates in the following counties: Delaware, Erie, Hardin, Muskingum, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, and Van Wert, with a strong probability of electing one in Belmont, one in Washington, and one in Madison. Should there be no reverses in the Republican counties not yet heard from definitly the House will stand 66 Republicans and the Senate 21, leaving the Republicans a majority of 12 on joint ballot.

At 11 o'clock there is no doubt that the sweeps have been most thorough.

A BIG VOTE.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—The election passed off quietly. An unusually large vote was polled, and at most precincts an immense number of vest-pocket tickets were voted. The Nationals in some of their strongholds abandoned their ticket, and while those who had formerly been Republicans voted for Foster, those who had affiliated with Democrats voted for Ewing. C. M. Davenport, who claims to belong in Cincinnati, was arrested charged with repeating. It will probably be quite late before the result on the State ticket can be known, and reliable figures on the Legislature need not be expected to-night.

BAD FOR EWING.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14—9:30 p. m.—Scattering returns of the vote for Ewing and Foster for Governor from 75 precincts show a net Republican gain of 1,245.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14—9:40 p. m.—At this hour comparatively few returns have been received from the larger cities. As far as received, these returns show Republican gains. Ninety-five townships, wards, and precincts show net Republican gains of 1,445.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14—10 p. m.—At this hour we have returns from 130 precincts, wards, and townships, which give a net Republican gain of 1,850 votes over the vote of 1878.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14—10:20 p. m.—Returns from 155 precincts, collected and reported by the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company's offices throughout the State, show a net gain of 2,730 for Foster, Republican, for Governor, over the vote for Secretary of State in 1878. This indicates a Republican majority in the State of from 25,000 to 30,000.

IN WASHINGTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—There was more interest manifested here in the election returns to-night than has been shown since the Presidential compaign. At 9 o'clock not a private dispatch had been received on either side, and both Democratic and Republican crowds manifested great uneasiness as well as impatience. About 10 Republican news began to arrive, and in less than half an hour the Democrats were conceding the State to the Republicans by 15,000. In an hour more they were willing to admit 25,000, and soon the Democrats gave up publishing any further returns. While there are no Democrats who express pleasure at the result, there are many who declare that they find satisfaction in one direction, and that is in the defeat of the soft-money portion of their party at the West.

BY COUNTIES.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—The following is a detailed statement of the returns of the State election to-day received here up to this hour:

Allen County, two townships, Republican gain, 13.
Ashland County, two precincts, Democratic gain, 70.
Ashtabula County, nine townships, Republican gain, 221.
Belmont, Fourth Ward Bellaire, one precinct, Republican gain, 46.
Brown County, one township, Republican gain, 3.
Butler County, one precinct, Democratic gain, 6.
Carroll County, three townships, Democratic gain, 17.
Champaign County, three townships and Urbana City, Republican gain, 103.
Clark County, three wards in Springfield, Republican gain, 36.
Columbiana County, two townships, Democratic gain, 3.
Coshocton County, one township, Republican gain, 18.
Darke County, one precinct, Republican gain, 2.
Defiance County, two precincts, Democratic gain, 17.
Erie County, two townships and Sandusky City, Republican gain, 246.
Fairfield County, one township and two wards of Lancaster, Democratic gain, 5.
Gallia County, two townships and two wards of Gallipolis, Republican gain, 36.
Greene County, one township and four wards of Xenia, Republican gain, 164.
Cuyahoga County, fourteen precincts, Republican gain, 832.
Franklin County, seven precincts, Republican gain, 261.
Hamilton County, six precincts, Republican gain, 190.
Hancock County, three townships, Republican gain, 31.
Hardin County, ten precincts, Republican gain, 64.
Harrison County, one precinct, Democratic gain, 1.
Henry County, two townships, Republican gain, 12.
Hocking County, two townships, Democratic gain, 11.
Huron County, two townships, Democratic gain, 161.
Jackson County, one township, Republican gain, 12.
Jefferson County, two townships, Republican gain, 1.
Knox County, two townships and four wards of Mt. Vernon, Republican gain, 190.
Lake County, two townships, Republican gain, 198.
Lawrence County, one township and one ward of Ironton, Republican gain, 23.
Licking County, seven precincts, Republican gain, 135.
Logan County, three townships, Republican gain, 115.
Lorain County, eight townships, Republican gain, 50.
Lucas County, two townships, Democratic gain, 59.
Madison County, three townships, Republican gain, 22.
Mahoning County, one precinct, Democratic gain, 11.
Marion County, one township, Democratic gain, 16.
Medina County, two townships, Republican gain, 44.
Meigs County, City of Middleport, Democratic gain, 63.
Miami County, six precincts, Republican gain, 73.
Morrow County, two townships, Republican gain, 5.
Muskingum County, eleven townships, Republican gain, 17.
Ottawa County, two precincts, Republican gain, 75.
Pickaway County, Circleville City, Republican gain, 91.
Pike County, two townships, Republican gain, 23.
Portage County, six townships, Democratic gain, 76.
Richland County, three precincts, Democratic gain, 33.
Ross County, three precincts and one ward of Chillicothe, Republican gain, 73.
Sandusky County, five precincts, Republican gain, 32.
Scioto County, one township, Republican gain, 24.
Seneca County, two precincts, Republican gain, 69.
Stark County, five precincts, Democratic gain, 25.
Summit County, eight precincts, Republican gain, 157.
Trumbull County, nine townships, Republican gain, 349.
Tuscarawas County, two townships, Democratic gain, 4; Union County, one township, Democratic gain, 7.
Warren County, one township, Republican gain, 38.
Washington County, eight precincts, Republican gain, 203.
Wayne County, eight precincts, Republican gain, 89.
Wood County, one precinct, Republican gain, 19.
Wyandotte County, one precinct, Republican gain, 12.

ARRESTS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—J. H. Taylor, who claimed to be from Chicago, attempted to vote in the Twentieth Ward, and was arrested. Five colored men were lodged in the Third Street Station-house on a charge of illegal voting. There were several other arrests for alleged attempts at illegal voting. The voting is generally proceeding quietly, with the exception of a fight among some ticket-holders in the Nineteenth Ward, but this was speedily suppressed by the police.

STARK COUNTY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CANTON, O., Oct. 15.—At 1 a. m. the returns are scattering, but satisfactory. Foster will carry the county by 400, a gain of 1,400 over 1877. Hartshorn, Republican, is elected in the Twenty-first District, and two Republican Representatives in Stark, a Republican gain of three members.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14—Midnight.—Sixteen wards of the City of Cleveland give Foster 3,961 majority. The city and county give Foster about 5,500 majority. The Republicans probably elect the entire county and legislative ticket.

CONCEDED.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—The Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee concedes the election of the entire State Republican ticket, but claims that sufficient returns have not been received to determine the complexion of the next Legislature, and thinks that later returns will show large Democratic gains in several counties of the State.

The Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee claims the election of Foster by 25,000 majority, and thinks that the Republicans will elect a majority of members of the General Assembly.

LATER INDICATIONS.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15—1:40 a. m.—At this hour we have returns of the vote on Governor from over one-fourth of the State, which show Republican gains of 7,400, and indicate a Republican majority in the State of not less than 25,000.

Definit returns of the result on members of the Legislature have not been received, and the Legislature is claimed by both parties, with the chances in favor of the Republicans.

The following are returns in detail by the counties, as far as received:

Adams County, two townships, Republican gain, 28.
Allen County, four townships and Lima City, Democratic gain, 53.
Ashland County, seven precincts, Democratic gain, 108.
Ashtabula County, six townships, Republican gain, 408.
Athens County, no returns.
Auglaize County, four townships, Democratic gain, 116.
Belmont County, six townships, Republican gain, 143.
Brown County, two townships, Republican gain, 14.
Butler County, four precincts, Republican gain, 77.
Carroll County, three townships, Democratic gain, 17.
Champaign County, five townships and Urbana City, Republican gain, 93.
Clark County, four townships, and four wards of Springfield, Republican gain, 139.
Clermont County, six precincts, Democratic gain, 80.
Clinton County, two townships, Republican gain, 11.
Columbiana County, six precincts, Republican gain, 151.
Coshocton County, four townships, Democratic gain, 296.
Crawford County, five townships, Democratic gain, 246.
Cuyahoga County, two precincts, Republican gain, 747.
Defiance County, four precincts, Democratic gain, 37.
Delaware County, three townships, Republican gain, 42.
Erie County, townships, and Sandusky City, Republican gain 346.
Fairfield County, nine precincts, Democratic gain, 12.
Fayette County, two townships, Republican gain, 9.
Fulton County, three township, Democratic gain, 11.
Gallia County, three townships and the City of Gallipolis, Republican gain, 32.
Geauga County, six townships, Republican gain, 86.
Greene County, eight townships and City of Xexia, Republican gain, 497.
Guernsey County, five precincts, Republican gain, 31.
Hancock County, ten townships, Republican gain, 41.
Hardin County, twelve precincts, including Kenton City, Republican gain, 194.
Harrison County, eight precincts, Democratic gain, 4.
Henry County, three precincts, Republican gain, 20.
Highland County, two townships, Republican gain, 46.
Hocking County, three precincts, Democratic gain, 23.
Holmes County, two townships, Democratic gain, 66.
Huron County, three townships, Democratic gain, 156.
Jackson County, two townships, Republican gain, 11.
Jefferson County, three townships, Republican gain, 2.
Knox County, ten townships and four wards in Mount Vernon, Republican gain, 289.
Lake County, three townships, Republican gain, 280.
Lawrence County, one township and the City of Ironton, Republican gain, 47.
Licking County, ten townships and Newark City, Republican gain, 108.
Logan County, eight precincts, Republican gain, 262.
Lorain County, eight townships, no change.
Lucas County, five townships and five wards in Toledo, Republican gain, 75.
Madison County, seven townships, Republican gain, 56.
Mahoning County, four townships, Democratic gain, 54.
Marion County, seven precincts, Democratic gain, 124.
Medina County, three townships, Republican gain, 64.
Meigs County, Middleport, Democratic gain, 63.
Mercer County, no returns.
Miami County, six precincts, Republican gain, 72.
Monroe County, no returns.
Montgomery County, two townships and six wards in Dayton, Republican gain, 138.
Morgan County, one township, Democratic gain, 25.
Morrow County, six townships, Republican gain, 21.
Muskingum County, eight townships and four wards in Zanesville, Republican gain, 274.
Noble County, two townships, Republican gain, 17.
Ottawa County, four townships, Republican gain, 89.
Paulding County, one township, Republican gain, 16.
Perry County, three townships, Democratic gain, 6.
Pickaway County, one township, and City of Circleville, Republican gain, 103.
Pike County, two townships, Republican gain, 23.
Portage County, ten townships, Democratic gain, 131.
Preble County, one township, Republican gain, 13.
Putnam County, no returns.
Richland County, two townships and two wards of Mansfield, Republican gain, 87.
Sandusky County, seven precincts, Republican gain, 95.
Starke County, eleven precincts, Republican gain, 207.
Summit County, fourteen precincts, Republican gain, 300.
Trumbull County, ten townships and Warren City, Republican gain, 444.
Tuscarawas County, six townships, Democratic gain, 11.
Union County, two townships, Democratic gain, 11.
Van Wert County, five townships and Van Wert City, Democratic gain, 32.
Vinton County, one township, Republican gain, 16.
Warren County, five townships, Republican gain, 96.
Washington County, nine precincts and Marietta City, Republican gain, 269.
Wayne County, eleven precincts, Republican gain, 95.
Williams County, one township, Republican gain, 54.
Wood County, two townships, Republican gain, 59.
Wyandotte County, one precinct, Democratic gain, 12.
Franklin County, six precincts, and twelve precincts in Columbus, Republican gain, 525.
Hamilton County, twenty-two precincts in Cincinnati and nine country precincts, Republican gain, 703.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15—2:10 a. m.—The Democratic State Committee concede the election of Foster, but claim the Legislature. The Chairman of the Republican Committee claims the election of 23 out of 35 Senators, and 70 out of 114 Representatives.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—LATEST.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—Returns from twenty-five precincts in this (Franklin) county, show a net Republican gain of 1,800.

## IOWA.

RETURNS COMING SLOWLY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 14.—Returns come slow and scattering, showing considerable scratching on local tickets. Not half the votes are counted in this city, but enough to indicate a Republican gain and a majority on the State and county ticket. The Greenback vote is not one-third that of last year.

Warren County, Allen Township—Gear's majority over all, 28,—a Republican gain of 80 over last year.

Dallas County, Dexter—Gear, Republican, 165; Campbell, Greenbacker, 60; Dungan, Prohibitionist, 20; Trimble, Democrat, 8.

Winneshiek County, Decorah—Gear, 511; Trimble, 198; Campbell, 42; Republican gain, 96.

Warren County—Gear's majority in Allen Township, over the combined forces, is 28. The balance of the ticket is correspondingly saved; a Republican gain of 80.

Dallas County, Dexter Precinct—Total vote, 247; Gear, 165; Campbell, 60; Dungan, 20; Trimble, 8.

Winneshiek County, Decorah Township—Winneshiek County gives the Republican State ticket 511; Democratic State ticket, 198; Greenback State ticket, 42. No scratching to speak of. The Republicans gain 96.

Pottawattamie County, Knox Township—Gear, 316; Trimble, 159; Greenbackers, 19; Republican gain, 46.

Paweshiek County—Grinnell gives Gear 501; Campbell, 114; Trimble, 79; Dungan, 8; Thompson, 513; Calhoun, 199; Wood probably elected; Republican gain, 381; J. B. Grinnell defeated in his own town for Representative to the Legislature.

Madison County, Earlham Precinct, Madison Precinct, Gear, 100; Trimble, 20; D. Campbell, 23; F. T. Cambell, 111; Beck, 111; Von Coelln, 106; D. Francis, 112; Republican gain, 38. Walnut Township, Gear, 64; Trimble, 18; Campbell, 94; for Lieutenant-Governor and the balance of the State ticket the same as last year, 85 Republican and 168 Opposition; Republican gain, 32.

Jasper County—Republican vote in Fairview Township, 348; Fusion, 203; a gain of 52 votes over the Republican majority last year. This is on the State and County ticket in this township.

Adair and Guthrie Counties—The entire Republican ticket elected by large gains.

No returns received here yet from the Fifth District.

MIDNIGHT ESTIMATES.

The Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Independent candidate for the Legislature, telegraphs to the *State Register* that the Republican State and Congressional ticket has 800 majority in Poweshiek County. Ex-Congressman Cummings telegraphs the *Register* saying the Republicans have regained Madison County, and elected the entire county ticket.

The total vote cast in the City of Des Moines is 3,456, over 800 votes less than the enrollment on the registry list. Gov. Gear and the Republican State ticket have a majority in the city of 525—a Republican gain of 380.

The *Register's* returns estimate a Republican majority in Polk County of between 900 and 1,000—a Republican gain over two years ago, on Governor, of 1,164, and a Republican majority over last year of 887.

The following Republican majorities by counties are reported and estimated: Linn, 1,000; Cherokee, 250; Floyd, 800; Ida, 540; Woodbury, 200; Marshall, 800; Monona, 100; Fayette, 350; Polk, 1,000; Louisa, 500; Blackhawk, 1,000; Pottawattamie, 150; Madison, 300; Winneshiek, 900; Guthrie, 400; Jasper, 300.

AT TWO O'CLOCK

Seventy-seven Iowa polls give [illegible]; Trimble, 6,686; Campbell, 3,310.

The estimated vote of Montgomery County

gives Gear 1,200 to 1,500 out of a total vote of 4,800.

Worth County gives Gear 1,000 majority.

Gear lacks 34 of a majority over the opposition in Muscatine.

Later returns show large Republican gains. The probable Republican majority on the State ticket is 1,000 in Blackhawk County.

The vote on the State ticket in Lee County is very close; probably a small Republican majority.

Cherokee County gives Gear 450 majority.

Large Republican gains all over Story County.

LATER.

2 a. m.—Thompson, Republican Congressman, Fifth District, carries every county in the District. Mallory, Democrat, is probably elected State Senator from Lucas County.

Linn County—Gear's majority, 1,000; Thompson's majority, 2,000.

DUBUQUE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 14.—Scattering returns from Winnisheik, Buchanan, Floyd, Hardin, Delaware, Franklin, Mitchell, and Dubuque Counties show large Republican gains over the vote of last year. The Republicans elect Larrabee to the Senate from Fayette County. There were about 3,300 votes cast in this city. Tickets were badly scratched, and only partial returns are obtained thus far. The Republicans probably elect a Sheriff and one Representative and Supervisor in Dubuque.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 14.—Floyd County gives an estimated Republican majority of 800.

A HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 14.—The day was fine and pleasant throughout the State, and the contest for Governor in most localities exciting and hard fought, with a full vote in almost every case.

GEAR'S ELECTION CERTAIN.

Returns from sixteen voting places in Iowa give Gear 4,432; Trimble, 1,977; Campbell, 882. Outside of these, Gear has in various polling places 2,149 majority, so far as reported.

The Republicans have gained in all cases but one.

Returns so far indicate Gear's majority in the county at 700.

Grinnell—Gear, 501; Campbell, 114; Trimble, 19; Dungan, 8; on Congress to fill vacancy, Thompson, Republican, 513; Calhoun, Democrat and Greenbacker, 199, a Republican gain of 381.

Woods' majority over J. B. Grinnell for the Legislature is 151.

Knox Township, Pottawattamie County—Gear, 100; Trimble, 59; Campbell, 19; a Republican gain of 46.

Walnut Township, Madison County—Gear, 64; Trimble, 18; Campbell, 94; a Republican gain of 32.

BLACKHAWK COUNTY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., Oct. 14.—Cedar Falls Township, Blackhawk County—Total vote, 625. Republican, Governor, 378; Democrat, 145; Prohibition, 66; Greenback, 35. Two years ago the vote stood, Republican, 262; Democrat, 219; Prohibition, 94.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 14.—The election to-day has been the most exciting for years, and a very full vote has been polled, the chief interest centering on State Senator. The indications are that Ball, Republican, for Senator, is elected over Henderson, Democrat and Independent, by a fair majority. The remainder of the Republican ticket is probably elected, with the exception of Sheriff, which is in doubt. Thompson, Republican, for Congress, will have about 1,500 majority in this county.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 14.—Indications are that the Republican ticket has been elected in this city.

LOUISA COUNTY.

WAPELLA, Ia., Oct. 14.—Returns indicate 500 to 600 Republican majority in Louisa County.

DAVENPORT.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 14.—Only one ward in, which gives Gear a large majority over all.

BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 14.—Nothing definit. Indications favor the Republican ticket. West Union, Fayette County, has an estimated majority of 300 to 400.

MUSCATINE.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Oct. 14.—About a three-fourths vote was polled in this county. It is estimated Gear will have 300 to 400 majority in the county.

MARSHALLTOWN.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Oct. 14.—Hardin County, as far as heard from, gives the Republican State ticket a large majority.

Franklin County will give Gear an unusually large majority.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 14.—This county is estimated Republican by 100 majority. Much scratching. Returns are meagre. The Republicans elect a State Senator and two Representatives.

This county is probably Republican by a small majority.

TAMA COUNTY.

TAMA, Ia., Oct. 14.—Tama County's estimated Republican majority is 600.

LINN COUNTY.

MARION, Ia., Oct. 14.—Linn County gives 1,000 to 1,200 Republican majority. Thompson's majority for Congress in this county is 2,000, and the Republicans probably elect their entire legislative and county ticket.

BENTON COUNTY.

VINTON, Ia., Oct. 14.—Benton County has a probable Republican majority of 1,000.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

GRUNDY CENTER, Ia., Oct. 14.—Gear's majority in this county about 350.

MAHASKA COUNTY.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Oct. 14.—Gear's majority in the county is about 1,000.

TWENTY THOUSAND REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 14.—At this hour returns received by the Republican State Committee and by the *Register* newspaper indicate that the Republican majority on the State ticket over both the Democratic and Greenback tickets will be at least 20,000. Mr. Runnells, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, estimates that it will be 25,000. This will be a gain of 27,000 over two years ago, and 16,000 over last year.

In the Fifth Congressional District Thompson, Republican, is undoubtedly elected over Calhoun, Fusion.

LEGISLATIVE.

Our Legislative returns indicate that the Republicans will have a majority on a joint ballot of 65.

Returns from thirty-one voting places give the Republican vote at 6,146; Democrat, 3,081; Greenback, 1,198,—with a considerable number of scattering Prohibition votes. Besides this there are other Republican majorities aggregating 4,140.

VOTE COMPARISONS.

Comparisons are made on the vote of 1877, when there were four tickets in the field, as in this year, there being but two tickets in the field last year. Only a few returns have been received from the State up to this hour.

POLK COUNTY.

Gear's majority will perhaps exceed 800 in this county.

1 a. m.—Returns from 48 polling places in Iowa give Gear 9,236; Trimble, 4,463; Campbell, 2,360.

Hamilton County, Webster City—Gear, 395; Trimble, 70; Campbell, 198. Republican gain, 96.

Cherokee County, Cherokee Township—Three hundred and fifty majority over Democrats and Greenbackers combined.

Pottawattamie County—Vote close; Republicans elect State Senator and two Representatives.

Dallas County—Gear has a largely-increased majority in the county.

Madison County—Redeemed; entire Republican ticket elected. Gave a Greenback majority last year.

Marion County—Knoxville: Gear, 636; Trimble, 94; Campbell, 583; Dungan, 42.

Returns from the Fifth Congressional District show a large majority for Thompson, Republican. Estimated majority for Gear, 45,000 in the State.

Poweshiek County—Eight hundred majority for Gear and Thompson, Republican Congressman. Representative to the Legislature in doubt, but Wood, Republican, probably elected.

Adair County, Walnut Township—Gear, 15 majority; Republican gain, 33.

Warren County—Four townships give 423; Campbell, 143; Trimble, 110; a Republican gain of 123; Dashiel, Republican, Senator, runs ahead of his ticket; full returns not yet in, but indications are that Polk County elects the entire Republican ticket for the first time in ten years.

O'Brien County, Floyd Township—Gear, 131; Trimble, 19; Campbell, 56; Republican gain, 12.

Marshall County—Thompson, Congressman, 600 to 1,000 majority in the county.

Johnson County—Gear's majority will be about 400; Thompson, for Congressman, about the same. Blaine did good work there Saturday.

Washington County, Washington City—Gear, 383; Trimble, 171; Campbell, 15; Dungan, 14. The Hawkeyes have waked up.

ONE DEMOCRATIC COMFORT.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 15—1:30 a. m.—Latest returns from the county indicate that the entire Democratic ticket is elected over a combined opposition of the Republicans and Greenbackers. The Democratic State ticket has a probable majority of 1,500. The Greenback vote throughout the State has greatly fallen off. In some precincts in this county where they expected large gains, they have but five and six votes.

DAVENPORT.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 15—1 a. m.—Election returns, both in this city and Scott County, come in very slowly. Four tickets were in the field,—Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, and Greenback—with an Independent candidate for Sheriff. Up to this hour returns have only been received from six precincts, which, on the whole, show an unexpected Republican gain. It seems probable that the whole Republican ticket will be elected by a large majority. The Prohibition and Greenback vote is small and will have but little influence on the result. At this hour the defeat of Harvey Leonard, who has held the Sheriff's office most of the time for twenty years, by the aid of Republican votes, seems inevitable.

## NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK CITY ELECTION.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14.—The city election to-day gives nearly 2,500 majority for Fiedler (Democrat) over Macknet (Republican) for Mayor. The German vote, heretofore Republican, was almost solid for Fiedler, the main issue being on the liberal construction of the Sunday law. For Common Council the Republicans elect eight and the Democrats seven.

The new Common Council will stand eighteen Republicans, eleven Democrats, and one Liberal. The Democrats are celebrating the result by procession and music.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14.—Full returns from the city elect Fiedler, Democrat and Liberal, by 3,367 majority over Macknet, Republican. Total—Fiedler, 12,573; Macknett 9,206; Robinson, Greenback, 167.

## ILLINOIS.

PEORIA COUNTY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 14.—The Democracy of Peoria County met to-day and nominated ex-Judge J. W. Cochran for Treasurer, and D. B. Allen, the present incumbent, for County Surveyor. Only sixteen townships were represented. The action of the Convention was harmious throughout. A series of resolutions was passed denouncing the Board of Supervisors for refusing to let the Convention have the use of their building. Judge Cochran is the strongest man the Democrats could have nominated, but the Republicans think Col. Taylor, the present Treasurer, if renominated, can beat him.

## A MISSING LINK.

ANOTHER OF TILDEN'S CIPHER CONSPIRATORS EXPOSED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Tilden's Police Commissoner, McLean, who played so prominent a part in the recent trouble about election inspectors, was last night declared one of the missing links in the cipher dispatch business. In a public speech, Col. George Bliss, ex-United States District-Attorney of New York, read a number of the well-known cipher dispatches sent to Gramercy Park from Columbia, S. C.,—that dispatch relating to the plot to purchase four members of the South Carolina Legislature for $20,000, and then to secure the arrest of the Republican Electors and keep them imprisoned until after the day set for casting the Electoral vote of the State. Had the plot succeeded, South Carolina would have lost her vote and Tilden have been President. These dispatches were signed "F." "The man who wrote these dispatches," said Col. Bliss, "the man who engaged in this wicked plot to overthrow the vote of a State, was Police Commissioner Charles F. McLean. Who 'F' was had not been made known before, because when the *Tribune* began its publication of the cipher-dispatches, McLean went to that office, tears running from his eyes, and begged that his name might not be made public. He said he was a young man, and a Sunday-school Superintendent, and if the truth should become known, it would damn him forever. He pleaded so hard and with such effect that he was finally promised his name should not be published unless necessity required it, and so when the Columbia dispatches were published it was not stated who was meant by 'F.' Now I submit," added Col. Bliss, "that when a gentleman like that undertakes to dictate who shall be appointed inspectors of election in this city, the necessity has arisin for giving out the facts about him. He knew what business he was in in Columbia just as well as he knows what business he is in now, and his business now is to try to defeat the will of the people."

## RESULT OF EWING'S DEFEAT

OHIO A SURE REPUBLICAN STATE—CHANGES IN CONGRESS—SENATOR THURMAN'S SUCCESSOR—BURIAL OF THE "OHIO IDEA"—NO FURTHER USE FOR EWING.

*Correspondence New York Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—It is not worth while to speculate about the results of a Republican defeat in Ohio, because such an outcome of the present canvass seems far beyond the range of all reasonable probability; but there are consequences likely to follow the overthrow of the Democrats which are interesting to contemplate in advance. A few of the more important of these may be enumerated as follows:

First—Ohio will be fixed in the column of certain Republican States for 1880. The questions on which this fight is being made are the questions of the next Presidential campaign. The present contest is only a preliminary engagement of the great quadrenniel struggle for the possession of the Government. Some modification will be made in financial issues as a consequence of Ewing's defeat; nothing will be said about resumption or contraction, but the attack on the banks will undoubtedly be kept up. The assault upon the Election laws will be renewed with the force gathered from fresh conflict in Congress next winter. Ohio will determine her position on these questions next Tuesday, and nothing is likely to occur to change it before November, 1880. As a sure Republican State, neither party will think it important to make up a Presidential ticket with reference to a close fight on her soil.

Second—It may be taken for granted that the success of Foster will carry with it the election of a Republican Legislature. The Democrats talk of their ability to secure the Legislature if Ewing is defeated. This they might do if Foster were to win by a mere scratch; but his majority is going to be large enough to sweep along most of the close counties which the Democrats are hoping to carry by the use of money and by trading votes. A Republican Legislature will retire Thurman from the Senate and put a Republican in his place. This will be the turn in the tide that brought the Confederate Democracy into power in Congress, and will be an event of marked National significance. The next House, chosen in 1880, will be Republican, and in two years more Confederate domination in the Senate will be brought to a close by the appearance of Republican Senators from Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, in place of Eaton, Kernan, Randolph, Wallace, and McDonald.

Third—Probably the Republican Senator in Thurman's place will be either Garfield, Sherman, or Taft. To the list of possible candidates might be added Denison, Foster, and Stanley Matthews. Garfield has the most popularity, but in case the prospects next January might not favor Sherman's nomination for the Presidency there will be a strong movement in the Legislature to send him back to his old seat in the Senate. Taft and Matthews will have some original support. Denison and Foster can only be regarded as contingent candidates if it becomes necessary to get the party out of the snarl of a long contest.

Fourth—Thurman is impaled on the horns of a pitiless dilemma. If Ewing should win, he would overtop the old Senator as a leader of the Ohio Democracy and a candidate for the Presidency. Thurman would then be pushed aside, and the new chief would pay his debt to Tilden by giving him the Ohio delegation, after he had taken a complimentary vote himself, and perhaps stipulated for the Vice-Presidential nomination. Ewing's defeat and the loss of the Legislature will bring about Thurman's retirement from the Senate, and extinguish all his hopes of future prominence in public life. He will have no hold on the chances of 1880 save the liking of the South for him on account of his Virginia blood and his Copperhead record; but the South is not going to nominate a man who cannot carry his own State, no matter how much it may like him. Thurman's only hope now is that a Democratic Legislature may be secured, and that the contrivances and management of his friend, John G. Thompson, will, in that event, secure his re-election to the Senate. In this hope he is traveling about to Democratic meetings, anxious to convince people that he is still alive. Thurman's downfall need excite no commiseration. He dug his own grave when he abandoned the convictions of a lifetime in his Hamilton speech a year ago, and advocated the cheap-money heresy he had combated so long and so well. In his day he was the noblest of the Democratic leaders in Congress, but that day has passed, and he is now only one dishonest demagog the more.

Fifth—The defeat of Ewing will finally dispose of the Ohio Idea. Only the tail end of it is alive in this canvass. After a year of successful resumption, with gold pouring into the country at the rate of two tons a day, the irredeemable currency notion will speedily expire. The Ohio Democracy will be reorganized on the basis of State Rights and a hard-money currency supplemented by redeemable greenbacks.

Sixth—The Ohio Democrats will have no further use for Gen. Ewing after he has led them into the slough of disaster. They never had any great fancy for him. They refused to nominate him for Governor in 1877, and declined to send him to the Senate in 1878. He was put upon them this year by Gov. Bishop, who took his revenge on John G. Thompson for defeating him for re-election by turning his forces over to Ewing, and thus compelling Thompson to support the man most distasteful to him of all. Ewing will go back to his district to get a re-election to Congress next year if he can. Pendleton will come to the front as the party leader in place of Thurman. He has modified or abandoned his former wild theories about the currency, and is carefully training himself for the Presidential race in 1884. E. V. S.

## HICKEY'S NEMESIS.

**Letter Written by Her Just Before the Shooting.**

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—S. M. Hickey, shot by the girl Florence McDonald, at the Burnet House, on Sunday, has nearly recovered from his wound. The ball did not fracture the skull, and did not lodge in the head. The disabled manager will be out in a day or two, and will join the Anderson Company in Chicago. The body of the unfortunate woman still lies at the undertaker's. It will be buried to-morrow, unless claimed by friends. A post-mortem showed but one bullet-wound in her head. The wound which was thought to have been made by a second bullet proves to have been a contusion caused by the fall.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—In the fall of 1873 Florence McDonald, who shot S. M. Hickey and afterward killed herself at Cincinnati on Sunday, was employed in a millinery store on South Salina street. She became attached to a young engraver, and the woman who employed her also had an affection for the fellow. In order that she might enjoy his love alone, she discharged Florence. It was learned to-night that it was while in the millinery store that Florence began her downward career. Yesterday a letter was received from Florence by a warm friend of the dead girl. It is dated the 8th, but was not mailed until the 12th, Sunday. From the appearance of the letter it is supposed that she began it on Thursday, but did not conclude it until Sunday. It is written in a trembling hand, and many words are scratched out. Florence was probably greatly agitated when she wrote. Two or three sentences bear a close resemblance to the inscriptions in her diary under Thursday's date. The letter is as follows:

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 8.—DEAR FRIEND: I arrived safely at Cincinnati to-night. I think it is the dirtiest place I ever saw. I am going to tell you something that I never had the courage before. He told me in Buffalo that he had dared to love this actress. This woman has everything heart can wish; she has taken from me what I have long tried to win. He was my god and my all. If I cannot have his love, I can at least prevent her from enjoying it. Think sometimes kindly of the little heart-broken girl who loved you better than you ever knew.

FLORENCE.

The last sentence, it is supposed, was written Sunday, as the writing is slightly different from the other part. The letter was mailed on Sunday, as the post-mark shows. It was proposed by some of the women of Florence's class to raise by subscription among the demi-monde a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of burial, and bring the body to Syracuse, but it was announced that Hickey had offered to attend to the interment, and the idea was abandoned.

A friend of Florence's, a woman who acted almost as a mother to the girl, related many interesting incidents to-night in relation to Florence. Said she: "I found her crying at her house several times last summer. I asked Florence 'What is the matter?' She pressed her hand to her heart and exclaimed, 'Oh, my sweetheart.' I never heard the girl make a threat in the world against Hickey; she always spoke of him in endearing terms. A week ago Sunday Florence and I were talking about the report that he had a child. Florence said that was not so; a girl who was jealous of her, she said, circulated the story. Last summer Florence saw a child on the street and exclaimed, 'I have a good will to adopt that child.' I told her that she was foolish; she could gain notoriety fast enough without a child. She was very fond of children, and used to buy large quantities of candy and give it to them. She expressed a desire to go to a convent and take music lessons. She said that Hickey told her that if she would learn he would take her with him to play the piano at the entertainments. A week ago Friday night she attended an entertainment. As he listened to the music she exclaimed, 'Oh, if I could only play the piano like that I could always be with Syl.' She always spoke of Hickey as Syl. I don't know where her father and mother are. We were talking about them a week ago Sunday. I inquired where they were, and Florence said, 'Either in Illinois or Wisconsin.' When she left the house last Wednesday, I inquired, 'When shall we see you again?' She replied, 'Well, maybe never.' I laughed and said, 'I guess you will be back in less than two weeks.' She rejoined, 'You will be surprised if I never come back.' With that she sprang down the steps and hurried up the street. When she saw other women with their friends she would say, 'If I could only be with Syl, how happy I should be.' He seldom wrote to Florence, and I told her he did not care anything for her. While she was at Buffalo she had a quarrel with Hickey. She told me about it. Hickey raised his hand to strike her; she placed herself before him, and cried, "Strike me, I wish you would; perhaps it would cure me,' Hickey lowered his hands, and said, 'Florence, you try me beyond patience.'"

Two men visited the photograph galleries and other places yesterday in search of a photograph of Florence. They probably intended to turn the tragedy to profit by obtaining copies and hawking the pictures about the streets.

Following is a letter sent by Florence, while she was in Buffalo, to a friend in this city:

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Sept. 16.—*Dear Friend:* I arrived in Rochester Friday evening all right. I went to the matinee Saturday afternoon, and to the theatre in the evening. I sent you some Rochester papers. I got in Buffalo yesterday morning, and came directly to the Convent of the Good Shepherd. The Mother Superior says that I do not look as well as I did last spring. I tell her that I only have the blues, but she says it is not heartfelt trouble, and I guess she is right. Mother is very kind to me, and it is so peaceful here, that it is like a glimpse of Heaven to me. If I had known what I do now, I would have taken the advice Mother gave me years ago, and never left here. Then I would not have had all this care and suffering. The Company will be here on the 24th, and I wish you would come up here. If you come, arrange it so you will get here in the daytime, so as to take a carriage, and come to the convent after me, and we will go to the Mansion House together and to the theatre in the evening. I may go to the hotel before the 24th. If I do I will let you know. I wish you would get my cloak, and send it here. Give my regards to every one that inquires for me. It rained all day Sunday in Rochester, but I was with Sye, and did not mind it. Please write me as soon as you receive this, and tell me if you will come to Buffalo, and how everything is at home.

Yours, as Ever, FLORENCE.

Late to-night a telegram was received asking if her father wished the remains sent to Syracuse. She had no relatives in the city, and there is no one in Syracuse to receive the body and attend to the funeral.

## DETROIT RIVER.

**The Bridge and Tunnel Question Under Consideration.**

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—Congress at its last session passed a joint resolution instructing the Secretary of War to appoint a Commission to be composed of members of the United States Corps of Engineers, to convene in this city and inquire into and report whether for railroad purposes the Detroit River can be bridged or tunneled without material or undue injury to navigation at or within a mile above or below this city. In pursuance of this resolution, Secretary McCrary appointed the following officers as such Commission: Col. N. F. Reynolds, of Philadelphia; Lieut.-Col. N. Michler, of Washington; Maj. O. M. Poe, of Washington; Maj. D. C. Houston, of Milwaukee; and Maj. J. M. Wilson, of Cleveland. The Commission assembled this morning at the United States Lake Survey Office. W. K. Muir presented plans for bridging the river at the foot of Belle Isle, and they provide for two draw bridges, each 666 feet long, over the Canadian channel, and one 500 feet long over the American channel. The bridge project was elaborately and strongly advocated by W. K. Muir, the Hon. J. Newberry, and James McMillan. There was some discussion as to whether trains or vessels should have the right of way and the general opinion that trains should give way to vessels, so that navigation should not suffer. Gen. W. Sooy Smith, of Maywood, read a paper concerning his tunnel project, but did not present the plans, and said he would not urge it. The Commission decided to leave the consideration of the tunnel until the last thing.

## CANADA.

**Paine, the Fall River Defaulter—New York Knights Templar.**

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

QUEBEC, Ont., Oct. 14.—Developments in the case of the defaulter Walter Paine, alias Potter, arrested here a day or two ago, indicate that his defalcation is much larger than at first supposed. Potter was Cashier and Manager of the Fall River Linen Company, and also held the office of Treasurer of the municipality, and it seems had given way to speculation, and finally been tempted into using the funds and floating paper of both the Company and the municipality, until his defalcation had amounted to the large sum of $157,000, the municipality being minus $100,000 and the Linen Company $57,000. Mr. Rice, Deputy Marshal of Fall River, and Mr. Milton Reed, the City-Attorney, arrived in town this morning, and some officials connected with the Linen Company, who fully identified the prisoner. Application for a writ of habeas corpus was made before Judge Carrow, of the Superior Court, this afternoon. A United States bench warrant issued on the indictment found against the prisoner for embezzlement was produced by Mr. Dunbar, Q. C., who applied for delay in order that the authorities at Washington might be communicated with, and the necessary papers be sent upon which to found a demand for extradition. The United States Consul, Mr. Wasson, stated it would take seven days to learn the exact facts, and instructions from his Government. The writ was accordingly made returnable Tuesday next, until which time the prisoner was remanded. Mr. Alleyn, Q. C., is counsel for the prisoner.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New York, to the number of 350, arrived here by special train at 9 o'clock to-night. They were received most enthusiastically at the depot by the members of the Order here, and a vast crowd of citizens, and a procession having been formed, preceded by a martial band, the Knights marched to the Windsor Hotel, where quarters had been previously provided for them. To-morrow they proceed by train to Lachine, and return by steamer through the rapids. At 4 o'clock p. m. they will return home by special train to New York City. Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Plattsburg, and other cities are represented among the excursionists.

The Exchange Bank is suing Messrs. Springer and Barnes for $10,000, the amount of their security for Murray, the defaulting Cashier of the bank.

## THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, easterly veering to southerly winds, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from east to south, stationary or higher temperature, nearly stationary barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, increasing cloudiness, possibly occasional rain, warmer southerly winds, possibly veering to colder westerly, stationary or higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, increasing cloudiness, possibly occasional rain, southerly, veering to colder westerly, winds in the north and west portions, stationary or higher barometer.

## THE MICHIGAN REFORM SCHOOL.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 14.—From the report of Superintendent Howe, of the State Reform School, the total number of boys admitted since the opening in 1858 is 2,135; admitted during the year, 139; released, 159; leaving in school 307. The highest number from this county during the year was 36. Escaped, one; died, two. The school was never in a more thriving condition.

## MONTANA CATTLE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—A train of twenty-five cars loaded with cattle from Montana passed over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad this morning, bound to Chicago and a market. Superintendent Atkins pronounced the lot the finest ever transported by the Company. This is the third train of Montana cattle that has been run over the St. Paul lines to Chicago within a few days.

## MILITIA MATTERS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—The Governor has licensed the students of the Chicago High-School to drill with arms.

Adjutant-General Hilliard has disbanded Company G, Third Regiment, of Creston, at the request of the regimental officers.

## COMPROMISED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 14.—The case of John Henry Puleston, the English Member of Parliament, who was arrested for debt in this city last Saturday, was compromised to-day by his paying a portion of the sum and giving security for the rest. The whole amount is $5,000.

## MURDEROUS APACHES.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DENVER, Oct. 15.—A special to the Denver *Tribune* says that the Apache outbreak occurred near Hillsborough, N. M., Saturday. Thirty-nine Mexicans were killed, and the bodies burned. Santa Fe has organized a Committee of Safety.

## THREATENED STRIKE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The coal miners in what is known as the Belleville, Illinois, District are preparing for a general strike, to commence on the 15th of this month, unless they are paid three cents per bushel for mining.

## OBITUARY.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Henry H. Farnum, President of the National Bank of Port Jervis, died this morning, aged 71 years. He was married six days ago, and leaves to his widow $1,000,000.

# FOREIGN.

**The French Communist Agitation Attracting Wide Attention.**

**Members of the House of Deputies Fraternizing With the Reds.**

**The Government Prepared to Meet Any Sudden Emergency.**

**Condition of the British Residency at Cabul as Left by the Rebels.**

**English Financiers Alarmed at the Continued Outflow of Gold.**

**Resolutions and Open Threats of the Anti-Renters in Ireland.**

**A Ministerial Collapse Said to Be Imminent in Spain.**

## FRANCE.

THE COMMUNISTIC AGITATION.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The *Republique Francaise*, the organ of Gambetta, continues its advocacy of the plenary amnesty. It is certain that if Waddington is overthrown, Gambetta will not accept the office, and Grevy would be obliged to summon Paul Challomel Lacour, who would associate with himself a number of extremists, whose names alone would have the effect of alarming France and Europe. The language of the Radical press is becoming outrageous, and is largely copied by the reactionary papers. The *Marseillaise*, reviewing the accusations made against Puteaux Humbert, of complicity in the Chandeb execution, warns the reactionaries that it is better in their own interest to use the word "execution" as little as possible. They should beware of reminding the Radicals that the assasins of the Communist leaders are still unpunished. Butillier, another extreme Radical, has been elected a member of the Paris Municipality.

THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Paris *Journal La France* gives it as the opinion of a generally well-informed politician that in January Waddington, President of the Council of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Le Rover, Minister of Justice, will resign; perhaps, also, Leon Say, Minister of Finance, and that De Freycinet, the present Minister of Public Works, will become the Premier of an entirely Gambettist Ministry.

It may be noted that the Paris correspondent of the *Times* declares positively that De Freycinet opposes plenary amnesty, and will not accept the Premiership with an amnesty program.

WILL ENFORCE THE LAW.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—*La France* states that Humbert's election to the Paris Municipality was discussed at Monday's Cabinet Council. President Grevy declared distinctly that the election would not modify the Government's attitude in regard to amnesty. Nothing warranted the belief that the Deputies would be disposed to revoke the original decision. The Council did not anticipate any street disturbances, but had decided that if certain manifestations should increase it would be necessary to take measures to enforce respect for the law.

ANOTHER FUNERAL.

Another Communist who had been granted amnesty has died, and his funeral was attended to-day by 2,000 persons, including a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

## AFGHANISTAN.

THE BURNT RESIDENCY.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.—Sir Frederick Roberts and staff visited the late residency at Cabul, portions of which are burned, but the greater part is still standing, though completely looted. The bodies of Maj. Cavagnari and Dr. Kelly are said to be buried beneath the pile of debris and charred logs at the northern end of the courtyard. Search will be made for them. Maj. Cavagnari's visiting diary has been found at the Ameer's palace.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH INVASION.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Dispatches received from Gen. Roberts, announcing that he had completely routed the enemy and had victoriously entered Cabul, are the subject of great and general rejoicing here. The magnates of Cabul have submitted with tolerably good grace. The proclamation of Gen. Roberts is having a very beneficial effect upon the malcontent tribes in and around the Capital, but scattering bands of the hill tribes are still aggressive, and maintain a species of guerrilla warfare which is quite annoying. Gen. Roberts, however, has an ample force to suppress all disorder, and the orders for reinforcements to proceed to his relief have been countermanded. The Afghans fought in the most cowardly manner. Finding themselves completely outgeneraled at every point, they fired their magazines and fled to the hills. On the whole, the important victory has been secured at a very insignificant cost. When Gen. Roberts entered Cabul the city was almost completely deserted, and presented a most gloomy and desolate appearance. There remains very little doubt of the Ameer's complicity in the recent mutiny and subsequent movements, and he is closely imprisoned and strongly guarded. A Cabinet Council will assemble very shortly to consider the vexed problem, and arrange a program for the reorganization of the distracted country.

REPULSED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch dated Simla, Oct. 14, says the camp at Ali-Kheyl has been attacked by large numbers of neighboring tribes. The attack was repulsed. Twenty-three Afghan corpses were found, and it is believed many more were carried off. The British casualties were only five wounded.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GOLDEN STREAM.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The *Daily News* says: "If gold continues to leave England and France as it has lately, it will soon become necessary to consider the possibility of a measure to stop the outflow. It will be time for England to consider what action to take when the French authorities make a move, by directly or indirectly raising the premium on gold to such a point that the whole incidence of the United States demand is thrown on this country."

ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—Five hundred tenants of the Marquis of Sligo and the Earl of Lucan met near Westport, County Mayo, and solemnly pledged themselves to pay no rent until a reduction shall be granted proportionate to the great fall of prices of all kinds of agricultural produce. Notice was posted at Warren Point, County Down, that any man coming into the county to pay more than £1 an acre for land may bring his coffin with him.

LIBEL SUIT.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Edward Levy Lawson, of the *Daily Telegraph*, has brought an action against Labouchere for statements in the latter's paper, *Truth*, growing out of the recent street affray between those journalists.

DERBY'S POLITICS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—There is good reason to believe that Lord Derby will soon openly affiliate with the Liberal party.

THE TROUBLES IN IRELAND—CORNER IN AMERICAN CHEESE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The continued anti-rent demonstration in Ireland, and the tremendous ovations given to Parnell, are creating some uneasiness in official circles, and troops are being placed in readiness to move on the first evidence of an attack.

A monster mass-meeting of Conservatives will be held in Manchester on the 17th, Lord Salisbury presiding.

Some of the shrewd merchants in Liverpool have succeeded in creating a corner in American cheese, whereby the price has been advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.

British financiers anticipate a tighter money market during the next quarter.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Elliott publishes the announcement that in the event of Boyd's consenting to row him he will be perfectly content that the victor in the match shall meet Hanlan. Should Elliott prove the victor, or should the negotiations for a match with Boyd fail, Elliott will by all means in his power seek an encounter with Hanlan. He will not be content with Hanlan returning the challenge cup to England, and, should such tactics be resorted to, he will visit Canada and row Hanlan on Toronto Bay for a stake. Elliott writes that he is determined to have the question settled as to who is the best sculler in England, and he therefore consents to meet Boyd on the Tyne instead of the Thames, on the terms suggested by Barrass. He has accordingly drawn and signed articles which he has forwarded to Newcastle for approval. The match is to take place within ten or twelve weeks of the signing of the articles.

## FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: Agricultural advices are still most discouraging. The quantities of wheat and barley still afield are deteriorating from sprouting, damp, and discoloration. Turnips and potatoes are badly diseased. Hops are a total failure in many of the best districts in Kent. Preparations for autumn sowing are retarded by the diversion of labor, in consequence of the anxiety of farmers to get some of the present harvest to market while the high prices are current. The supplies marketed show an increase, but are mostly unfit for milling. Such as are in good condition readily brought two shillings advance. The best lots of malting barley realized 42 to 50 shillings. Most of the new crop is badly discolored.

Arrivals in London of all articles except oats have been moderate. Last Monday's list showed only about 28,000 quarters of foreign wheat, chiefly American, and subsequent imports up to Friday amounted to 61,120 quarters.

PRICES AGAIN FAVORED SELLERS

to the extent of fully two shillings at the beginning of the week, but with only a retail demand at the advance, as large millers and speculators hesitated to follow the rise which during the past few days has been maintained with difficulty. Fine American reds and such varieties of white wheat as could be used in place of English wheat have been in fair request, but it is probable Russian descriptions will shortly come in favor, when the supplies of home-grown increase, as the condition of the new crop is sure to necessitate a large admixture of hard foreign wheat to render it suitable for milling. There has been no excitement in the trade; neither have the week's sales been large, but steadiness prevailed, as sellers were by no means impatient to realize. The recent marked rise in the price of wheat has not served to unsettle the opinions of holders, as it is due to the

MOST PERFECTLY LEGITIMATE INFLUENCES

that can affect values, namely: supply and demand. As far as can be seen at present, there appears to be no valid reason why wheat should not advance another five shillings. Business still rests on a firm basis, although it must be admitted that the increased supplies of home-grown wheat will probably check the advance temporarily.

Maize attracted a good deal of attention, and, owing to the scarcity of spot, sellers have been enabled to establish an advance of one shilling on the week. Grinding barley, beans, and peas moved quietly at former rates, and continued heavy supplies of oats again reduced the prices three pence to six pence.

Wheat for shipment has been in large request, and extensive business was done, principally in California and red winter American, at a shilling advance.

Calcutta descriptions also participated in the advance.

Arrivals of grain-laden vessels off coast have been small. Wheat has been

IN GOOD REQUEST,

and advanced one shilling to 18 pence, but the limited choice restricted business. Maize ruled firm at six pence advance.

There has been a very large though somewhat irregular business transacted in forward wheat, especially red winter American, for which quotations indicate an advance of fully a shilling. Maize met with a fair inquiry at steady prices for cargoes on passage and for prompt shipment, but for November and December an advance of a sixpence was paid. Sales of English wheat last week 19,361 quarters at 48s 8d, against 60,130 quarters at 39s 9d the same week last year.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Oct. 4, 1,261,082 hundredweights wheat and 282,270 hundredweights of flour.

## SPAIN.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Madrid reports that the Government is much embarrassed by the attitude of the majority of the Committee on Cuban Reforms, who favor the planters' suggestion that abolition measures be limited to freeing the offspring of slaves and adults over 60 years of age. In addition to this, the home agricultural and manufacturing interests are strongly opposed to the modifications of the tariff.

Prime-Minister Campos has already tendered his resignation, and it is reported Senor Albacete, Minister of the Colonies, has done likewise. It is considered almost certain in political circles that Senors Canovas del Castillo, Eldnaven, Romero, and Robledo will be summoned to form a Cabinet, and, with the Conservative majority, assume the responsibility of retarding or denying Cuban reform.

The discontent in Cuba obliges the Government to send 10,000 more men in addition to the 4,500 previously dispatched.

## RUSSIA.

ANOTHER CRUISER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.—The committee of the volunteer fleet has ordered a fifth cruiser to be constructed at a cost of £100,000.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A correspondent at Berlin says that, according to positive assurances from St. Petersburg, the men to be raised for the military and naval service the ensuing year will not exceed the usual number, 280,000.

## BELGIUM.

ELECTION.

BRUGES, Oct. 14.—The Catholics elected their candidate for Senator to succeed Count Boyaval, Liberal, deceased. This will affect the Cabinet's position and insure the continuance of clerical supremacy in West Flanders.

MINERS' STRIKE.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14.—The strike of colliers at Charleroi, a few days ago, is extending and assuming a threatening aspect.

## TURKEY.

APPREHENSIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—There are grave apprehensions of serious disturbances the coming winter. The prevalence of robbery and murder at present is considered premonitory symptoms.

ARRESTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—Many arrests have been made here to-day, but nothing is known, of course.

## GERMANY.

DEFENSIVE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Berlin correspondent confirms, on trustworthy authority, the report that a defensive treaty was concluded between Germany and Austria during Bismarck's visit to Vienna.

## ROME.

THE POPE.

ROME, Oct. 14.—The Pope on Friday underwent a slight surgical operation, but is not confined to his bed.

# AMONG THE WEBFEET.

**Gen. Grant Has Another Day of Glorification in Washington Territory.**

**He Is Taken from Vancouver to Portland Amid Great Demonstrations,**

**And Received in the Latter City in a Really Gorgeous Manner.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—A Portland, Ore., dispatch says: All preparations having been perfected by the Citizens' Committee, the steamer City of Salem left this morning at 5 o'clock for Vancouver, having on board a Reception Committee and members of the press. The steamer arrived at Vancouver about 10:30. At 11:30 the St. Paul started for Portland with Gen. Grant and party, accompanied by the City of Salem. Just before leaving the wharf for Portland, the Hon. H. W. Corbett, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, made the following address of welcome:

GEN. GRANT: I take pleasure in introducing to you this Committee and these distinguished officers and gentlemen. We come to welcome you and tender you the hospitalities of the citizens of Portland; also, to the friends that accompany you. We evidently do not now welcome the Lieutenant that left us twenty-six years ago; neither can we receive you as a Lieutenant General, or as a General of the once great army of the Republic, nor as President of these once more united States; but we do receive you as a pre-eminently distinguished citizen who has enjoyed all these honors, who has won so many laurels, and who has worn them with so much modesty and grace. It will be the pleasing duty of another to express more fully our sentiments at the general reception tendered you Wednesday evening at our new pavilion, where we shall have the pleasure of presenting to you friends and citizens from all parts of the State and the adjoining territory, who desire personally to testify their appreciation of you and your valuable services to the Nation. You are welcome, thrice welcome, to Oregon. It will give us pleasure to escort you to our city at your earliest convenience, where we hope to make your stay pleasant and agreeable.

Gen. Grant replied in a few words, simply expressing his thanks.

The steamers reached the city about 2:30, and, amid thunders of artillery, the clangor of bells, and screaming of whistles, the St. Paul came alongside the dock. At least 20,000 persons had assembled in the vicinity, awaiting the arrival of the distinguished guest. Every housetop and available nook was crowded, and the streets, for many blocks, were filled with a mass of surging humanity.

Gen. Grant was met at the wharf by Mayor Thompson, who said: "Gen. Grant, as Mayor of the City of Portland, on behalf of the citizens of this city, we extend to you welcome, and tender you the hospitalities of Portland."

Gen. Grant simply replied: "Mayor Thompson, I thank you."

The party were then escorted to carriages in waiting. The procession, under charge of Grand Marshal Col. McCracken, at once formed in the following order: Grand Marshal and aides; Twenty-first Regimental Band; carriage containing Gen. Grant, Mayor D. P. Thompson, Gov. W. W. Thayer, and Gen. O. O. Howard. The first division consisted of forty carriages containing prominent visitors and officials, Federal, State, and military. Following these came carriages containing officers of the Municipal Government of Portland and East Portland, members of the Washington Territorial Legislature, and many other invited guests from abroad. The second division comprised various military companies, United States troops, and four militia companies of this city. The Third Division consisted of the entire Fire Department of Portland, five companies, with their steam-engines gayly trimmed and decked with flags and ribbons. The Fourth Division was composed of members of the Grand Army, civic societies, and citizens.

Leaving Flander's wharf, the procession moved up E street to First, and thence up First street, nearly a mile, to Market, up Market to Fourth, down Fourth to Yamhill, up Yamhill to Sixth, down Sixth to Morrison. This brought the procession opposite the Custom-House and the Central School building. All the children of the public schools to the number of 2,000 were ranged along the sidewalk dressed in gay holiday attire.

When the carriage containing Gen. Grant came opposite the centre column the pupils' procession halted. Four little girls, each bearing in her hand a large and elegant bouquet, stepped forward from the front line and advanced to the carriage in which Gen. Grant sat, and presented him with the floral offerings. He took the tributes and bowed his thanks. When the quartet withdrew and resumed their places in line, 2,000 childish voices immediately struck up the National anthem "America." At the close of the singing the Twenty-first Regiment band responded, and rendered an appropriate air.

The procession then resumed its line of march. These exercises were witnessed by many thousands, and constituted one of the most pleasing and attractive episodes of the day's demonstration. Continuing the line of march, the procession moved down Morrison to Front, and down that street to the Clarendon Hotel, where Gen. Grant and party are stopping. The city is attired in gay holiday trappings. Front and First streets present to the eye a perfect wilderness of flags and bunting for nearly a mile. Shipping in the port is displaying a profusion of flags and streamers on every hand. Enthusiasm assumes a form quite extravagant. For hours before the procession moved, and during the time it was in motion, the streets were jammed for many blocks by eager and enthusiastic thousands. At times the streets were so crowded that the procession moved with difficulty.

PREPARATIONS IN GALENA.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 14.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Galena was held at the Council Chamber last evening, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the reception of Gen. Grant, and was attended by all classes of our people, irrespective of party or nationality. Committees on finance, invitations, military display, and arrangements were appointed by the Chair. The latter is composed of forty of our fellow-citizens, with Mayor Darius Hunkins at the head.

The Old Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Jo Daviess County also met last evening and adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Society co-operate with the citizens of this city in making the necessary arrangements for the reception of our late commanding officer, Gen. U. S. Grant, and we cordially invite all old soldiers and sailors to join with us on the occasion of said reception.

Invitations are to be extended to all old soldiers and sailors in this vicinity to join with the association in doing honor to Gen. Grant on his arrival in this city. There were present at the meeting last evening Gen. W. R. Rowley, of Grant's personal staff during the War, Dr. E. D. Kittoe, surgeon on Gen. Grant's staff, and several other officers of distinction during the War.

## SUICIDE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Ellen G. Hampton, widow of Joseph Hampton, one of the early business men of our city, died last night, suddenly, under circumstances that indicate that she poisoned herself. Indeed, she said she had taken arsenic. Property troubles and other sorrows are supposed to have affected her mind. She was about 50 years old.

**The War Between Chili and Peru.**

*Norristown Herald.*

War is a terrible thing, and it is hoped the day is near at hand when our swords will be beaten into plowshares and our difficulties settled by arbitration. In a recent engagement between the Chilian and Peruvian forces a horse trod on a soldier's bunion, and he yelled so—the soldier, not the horse—that you could hear him two miles. A Lieutenant on the other side was also wounded. His sword became entangled between his legs, which tripped him up, and he sustained a slight abrasion of the left cheek bone. It is understood that both armies are now suing for peace.

They yield: that is, all eruptive complaints do to Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

# THE COURTS.

## Another Page Added to the State Insurance Literature.

## The Lewis Libel Case Ended—Plaintiff Gets a Dollar.

## Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorce Business, Etc.

In the case of the State Insurance Company, the Receiver several months ago filed a petition asking for an assessment against the stockholders to pay the remaining debts of the concern. The matter was referred to the Register to report the amount necessary to be raised, and, after a time, he made a report, to which numerous exceptions were filed. The hearing of the arguments on these exceptions was set for Nov. 3, but yesterday an order was made by Judge Blodgett re-referring the matter to the Register for the following purpose:

1. To ascertain the total amount of the indebtedness of the Company which accrued on contracts made prior to Jan. 12, 1871.

2. To ascertain the total amount of such indebtedness which accrued on contracts made subsequent to Jan. 12, 1871.

3. As to any other indebtedness proved or sought to be proved against the estate.

4. To ascertain the total amount of the capital stock of the Company subscribed for prior to Jan. 12, 1871.

5. The proportion of subscribers from whom the assessment might be collectable.

6. The probable costs of collection of such assessment.

7. To report his findings as to any other matter or thing at issue between the parties. The testimony on the Receiver's side to be closed in ten days, and on the respondent's side within twenty days after, and the Receiver to report with all convenient speed thereafter. The hearing of the whole matter is set for Monday, Nov. 10.

A LAME AND IMPOTENT CONCLUSION.

One of the bitterest libel suits ever tried in Cook County was concluded yesterday before Judge Moran. The plaintiff was H. N. F. Lewis, the former editor of the *Western Rural*, and the defendants were Milton George, David W. Wood, Andrews V. Pitts, and Thomas H. Glenn, the present editors and proprietors of the same sheet. The libel complained of was published in the *Western Rural* by defendants on the 26th of December, 1876, and charged Lewis with being a bigamist, an adulterer, liar, thief, swindler, villain, freelover, etc., etc. It was spread out over a column or so, and was one of the severest attacks ever made on a man outside of a political campaign. Of course Lewis could not do less than begin a libel suit, which he did in January, 1878, claiming $50,000 damages. The trial began Sept. 29, and lasted eleven and a half days, and, after costing the county nearly $900 in Judges', jurors', Bailiffs', and clerks' fees, it resulted in a verdict of $1 in Lewis' favor, just enough to carry costs. The evidence brought out by the defense was very severe on Lewis' character and reputation. The jury seem to have disagreed at first, for three were in favor of finding the defendants not guilty at all, one wanted a verdict for $100 for plaintiff, and they finally compromised on a nominal verdict. They evidently balloted, and found out how they stood, and they found that they could characterize the defendants as "giulty," or "gilthy," or "gilte," or "gilty," or "gelte," as the scraps of paper they left showed. The attorneys were not present when the verdict was read, so the inevitable motion for new trial was not made.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

The drawing of the Grand Jury in the United States District Court took place yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett, and attracted quite a crowd. By the new law there must be two Commissioners, one Republican and one Democrat, to select the names and attend the drawing. The Clerk of the Court, Mr. W. H. Bradley, being a Republican, Judge Blodgett selected Mr. Joseph E. Smith as the Democratic representative. A wheel was then placed on the Judge's desk, and each Commissioner alternately dropped in a name until 300 names had been selected. Then the wheel was turned until the slips were well mixed, when thirty names were drawn alternately by the two Commissioners. The Grand Jury only consists of twenty-three persons, but thirty were drawn, so as to make allowance for sickness, business excuses, &c. A venire was then issued for these thirty jurors, returnable the 22d inst. The following are the names of the chosen few: H. L. Hemingway, Moline; Isaac R. Lyon, Waukegan; Daniel A. Pierce, Hyde Park; George T. Kassan, Woodstock; John Nutt, Glencoe; Simon Lee, Maine; M. A. Farwell, 450 Michigan avenue, Chicago; W. M. Derby, Hyde Park; E. D. Dean, Fremont; Henry Rochler, Bloomingdale; D. W. Cresey, Downer's Grove; Michael White, Grant; A. Gilbert, Union; E. M. Phelps, Wabash avenue, city; E. S. Pike, 168 State street, city; W. M. Hoyt, 370 Dearborn avenue, city; W. B. Hibbard, 838 State street, city; S. F. Sharp, 610 Wabash avenue, city; W. O. Osgood, 1128 Michigan avenue, city; Stanley Fleetwood, 251 Madison street; H. W. Fuller, 24 Market street, city; St. Clair Sutherland, 877 Wabash avenue; B. Lowenthal, city; C. P. Kellogg, 167 Franklin street; Adolph Schoeninger, 501 North Wells street; W. H. Colvin, 23 Wabash avenue, Francis Agnew, 292 Huron street; J. W. Doane, 63 Wabash avenue; E. M. Dennis, 67 Rush street; George H. Wheeler, 1 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

HILL VS. DECKER.

A few weeks ago J. H. Hill filed a bill against Henry Decker to prevent him from interfering with complainant's business on Jackson street, or from selling or disposing of certain patents owned by Hill. Decker has just filed his answer, in which he denies all the material allegations of the bill, and claims he has kept his contract. He charges that he assumed $4,200 of liabilities of Hill's, and in order to secure him Hill conveyed the business in which he was engaged, and certain patents under which he was manufacturing, to Decker. Hill, however, failed to keep his agreement, and Decker sold out all the business and assets in order to indemnify himself, as he had a perfect right, according to his view of the case, to do. A motion to dissolve the injunction was made Saturday, but postponed, though Decker was allowed to carry on the business of the firm in the meantime.

DIVORCES.

George Washington filed his bill for divorce yesterday from his wife Susan on the ground of desertion.

Judge Barnum yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Emil F. Werlee from Sarah E. Werlee on the ground of desertion, and to Mary A. Logan from Robert R. Logan on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS.

In the case of the Central National Bank a rule was issued on the Receiver, O. R. Glover, to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt in not issuing a certificate for $486.70 to the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

In the case of the City of Chicago and the Chicago Rendering & Drying Company vs. The Town of Hyde Park, the motion for change of venue was granted yesterday by Judge Moore to Judge Gary.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Rufus E. Holmes commenced a suit yesterday for $12,000 against Jonathan Slade.

BANKRUPTCY.

Discharges were issued to George B. Walker, Frank M. Gault, Edward N. Hill, and Thomas B. Gault.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of James H. Hobsen, and of F. Augustus Chapman.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Alexander P. Sullivan.

George W. Woodbury was appointed Assignee of Jonathan A. Kennicott.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for Joseph A. Littlefred, William B. Williams, Sheldon L. Hough, and John W. Wilson.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Charles B. Phillips began a suit yesterday against the City of Chicago to recover $2,500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Aaron and Isaac G. Haas began a suit for $2,000 against Samuel H. Richardson and Edward May.

W. P. Kelley, administrator of the estate of F. H. Kelley, commenced a suit in trespass against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, claiming $5,000 damages.

Sarah Daley, by her attorney, filed a petition for habeas corpus. She was sent to the House of the Good Shepherd by Justice Kaufmann on the charge that she was a minor, destitute of proper parental care, but she claims this is no crime for which she could be arrested. She also charges that she was obliged to leave her mother's house on account of the abuse she received from her stepbrothers, and that she has since that time been employed as a servant. And she wants to be discharged.

J. L. Bennett and Charles Scates sued Henry A. Sanger, Mary C. Sanger, J. B. Spear, D. G. Wells, and the administrator of the estate of J. A. Hendricks, deceased, to recover $1,000.

Frederick Bruckschew began a suit for $5,000 damages against Thomas Devine.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Michael Lane, deceased, letters of administration were granted to Elizabeth G. Lane, under bonds of $10,000, which were approved.

In the estate of Charles A. Boyce, insane, a conservator's new bond in the penal sum of $50,000 was approved.

Letters of administration in the estate of James W. Hussey were granted to Mary McCarthy, and bond of $2,000 approved.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—25, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company vs. People; 26, Buddia vs. Rust; 27, Graham vs. Meehan; 28, Sayles vs. Mann; and 29, Russell vs. Peyton. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—2,070, 2,105, 2,202, 2,222, and 2,227 to 2,314, inclusive. No. 2,165, Peters vs. Merchant, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—1,615 to 1,672, except 1,622, 1,628, 1,629, 1,635, 1,636, 1,638, 1,639, 1,641, 1,642, 1,643, 1,645, 1,651, 1,656, 1,661, and 1,669. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—10, 12, 13, 14. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—121 to 131, inclusive. No. 120, Salter vs. Walsh, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—82, 85, 91 to 110, inclusive, except 105 and 107. No. 1,120, Fox vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—16, 17, 18. No. 16 on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Same call as yesterday.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—United States vs. Charles Sears, $129.31.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—John D. Jennings vs. Joseph C. Spencer, $1,231.66.—S. K. McConnell vs. Royal Hill, $71.75.—C. M. Clapp et al. vs. Philip Goldman, $2,956.48; and vs. T. Souster, garnishee, $82.59.—M. Kaiser vs. John M. Dunphey, $98.09.—Ignatz Boskowitz et al. vs. Joseph Brody, $1,049.49.

JUDGE JAMESON—Harriet C. Thomas vs. S. C. Hinsdale; verdict, $54, and motion for new trial by plaintiff.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Christian Borgwardt vs. C. Larson and Martha Larson, $183.34.

JUDGE ROGERS—Dorothea Rornbach vs. Carsten Koester; verdict, $100, and motion for new trial.—Howard Z. Culver vs. Rodney M. Whipple; verdict, $770.40.

# THE FAT-STOCK SHOW.

## Elaborate Preparations for the Exhibition in Chicago, Nov. 10-15.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—The entire force of the Department of Agriculture is busily employed in making necessary preparations for the annual fat-stock show, which has assumed a magnitude not anticipated by the State Board of Agriculture when the movement was inaugurated early in 1878. The exhibition held last December in the Chicago Exposition Building was a decided success, and attracted stock from nearly all the Western States, as well as the Canadas and Kentucky. The entries for the coming show to be held in the Exposition from Nov. 10 to 15 largely exceed those of the previous year, and the majority of the old exhibitors have signified their intention to be present with superior stock, while many new exhibitors have engaged space.

The Board has wisely provided for an exhibit of dairy products in connection with the show of fat stock, and the liberal premiums offered will insure a large and creditable display of butter and cheese, for which the States tributary to the Chicago market are justly noted.

The success attending the Chicago Fat-Stock Show is largely attributable to the liberal contributions of Chicago's most enterprising citizens, as well as to the railroads which have encouraged the enterprise by giving reduced rates on passengers and stock for exhibition.

Secretary Fisher is distributing the premium list. The premiums have been largely increased in amount in all classes, and are distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Class A, Fat Cattle | $2,750 |
| Class B, Horses | .... |
| Class C, Fat Sheep | 750 |
| Class D, Fat Swine | 525 |
| Class E, Fat Poultry | 120 |
| Class F, Implements, Dairy Utensils, etc. | .... |
| Class G, Dairy Products | 675 |
| Special premiums | 300 |
| Total | $5,120 |

The following premiums are given to each of the several recognized pure breeds of cattle, viz.: Short-Horns, Devons, Herefords, other pure breeds, grades, and crosses:

| | |
|---|---|
| Best steer 4 years old or over | $25 |
| Second best | 15 |
| Best steer 3 and under 4 years | 25 |
| Second best | 15 |
| Best steer 2 and under 3 years | 25 |
| Second best | 15 |
| Best steer 1 and under 2 years | 25 |
| Second best | 15 |
| Best cow 3 years old or over | 25 |
| Second best | 15 |

All the breeds compete together for the following sweepstakes prizes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Best steer 4 years old or over | $50 |
| Best steer 3 and under 4 years | 50 |
| Best steer 2 and under 3 years | 50 |
| Best steer 1 and under 2 years | 50 |
| Best cow 3 years old or over | 50 |

The premiums for car-loads include the several ages, as will be seen below, and will call out a large show:

LOT 7—GRAND SWEEPSTAKES—OPEN TO ALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best steer or cow in the show | $100 |

LOT 8.—CAR-LOADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best lot cattle, 4 years old or over, not less than six head, to weigh not less than 2,000 pounds each | $200 |
| Second best | 100 |
| Best lot cattle, 3 and under 4 years old, not less than eight head, to weigh not less than 1,700 pounds each | 200 |
| Second best | 100 |
| Best lot cattle, 2 and under 3 years, not less than ten head, to weigh not less than 1,500 pounds each | 200 |
| Second best | 100 |
| Best lot cattle, 1 and under 2 years, not less than twelve head, to weigh not less than 1,300 pounds each | 200 |
| Second best | 100 |

LOT 9—DRESSED BULLOCKS.

*Not less than two entries will be considered.* The bullocks to be killed, dressed, and weighed under the direction of the Awarding Committee. The dressed carcasses to remain the property of the exhibitor. Bullock dressing the largest percentage of meat in proportion to live weight ........ $50

LOT 10—HEAVIEST FAT STEER.

| | |
|---|---|
| First premium | $75 |
| Second premium | 50 |
| Third premium | 25 |

The long-wool and middle-wool sheep, as well as grades and crosses, receive the following premiums:

WETHERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best wether, 2 years old or over | $15 |
| Second best | 10 |
| Best wether, 1 and under 2 years | 15 |
| Second best | 10 |
| Best wether, under 1 year | 15 |
| Second best | 10 |

EWES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best ewe, 2 years old or over | $15 |
| Second best | 10 |
| Best ewe, 1 and under 2 years | 15 |
| Second best | 10 |
| Best ewe, under 1 year | 15 |
| Second best | 10 |

As an evidence of the interest taken in this National Exhibition of Fat Stock by the Union Stock-Yards, commission men, and others of Chicago, the following list of donations is given:

DONATIONS.

Union Stock Yards & Transit Company, of Chicago, $1,000; Pork packers, Chicago, $500; Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, $200. Donations are made by Union Stock-Yards commission merchants as follows: Wood Bros., live stock, $150; H. E. Mallory & Bro., $50; Gregory, Cooley & Co., $50; R. Strahorn & Co., $50; Geo. Adams Burke & Bro., $50; Bensley, Wagner & Bensley, $50; Hall, Patterson & Co., $50; Shannon Bros. & Co., $50; Nelson Morris, $50; W. T. Keenan, $50; Martin Bros., $50; Horine Bros. & Co., $25; McCurdy & Beveridge, $50; Ramsay & Son, $25; Cassell, Wigelsworth & Co., $25; Anderson & Fisher, $25; Coffman, Ream & Denny, $25; Jackson & Rankin, $50; Adams & Eldredge, $50; Dickson & Byers, $20; S. W. Allerton, $50; Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, for dairy products, $100.

The *National Live Stock Journal*, of Chicago, in 1878 offered the following challenge cups upon these conditions: The person winning this challenge plate next December (1878) will be entitled to hold it for one year, when it must be returned to be again subject to competition, and when won by the same person two years in succession, or any three years, it will become his absolute property:

| | |
|---|---|
| Challenge cup for best beef animal, any age or breed, value | $100 |
| Challenge cup for best fat sheep, any age or breed, value | 50 |
| Challenge cup for best fat hog, any age or breed, value | 50 |

TRANSPORTATION.

The conveniences offered by the railroads are all that could be desired, and will, it is believed, bring a large crowd to Chicago from all sections. The Baltimore & Ohio, Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Pennsylvania Company, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis will carry stock to Chicago at local rates, and refund one-half of the amount paid on presentation of Secretary's certificate that the stock has been on exhibition. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Illinois Central, Chicago & Iowa, Chicago & Paducah, Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, and Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville will carry stock to Chicago at regular tariff rate, and refund one-third of the amount paid on presentation of Secretary's certificate that the said stock has been on exhibition.

The Committee of Arrangements of the State Board of Agriculture will meet at the Grand Pacific, Wednesday, to complete arrangements, and have the Exposition Building fitted up for the show.

# MATRIMONIAL.

## Wedding of Mr. Windmuller and Miss Regensburg—A Grand Array of Presents—The Reception, Etc.

The event of the season in Jewish circles was the wedding of Mr. L. Windmuller and Miss Natalie H. Regensburg, daughter of H. Regensburg (both of this city), which occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Kehileth Anshe Mayrir Temple, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Long before the hour announced for the ceremony the temple was filled with the elite of Chicago's Jewish society, and many were unable to gain entrance. Mr. Boumbach presided at the organ, and rendered some fine music previous to the ceremony. Promptly at half-past 5 o'clock the doors leading to the main aisle were thrown open, and the bridal party entered in the following order: Master Daniel N. Eisendrath and Miss Rosy C. Eisendrath; Master Oscar H. Regensburg and Miss Ada L. Eisendrath; Master Samuel D. Eisendrath and Miss Bertha D. Eisendrath; Mr. Henry C. Eisendrath and Miss Emma L. Eisendrath; Mr. Samuel M. Wolff and Miss Emilie H. Regensburg; Mr. William N. Eisendrath and Miss Fanny H. Regensburg; Mr. Samuel H. Regensburg and Miss Leah D. Eisendrath; Mr. and Mrs. Drever; the groom, accompanied by Mrs. H. Regensburg, mother of the bride; the bride, accompanied by ther father; A. N. Eisendrath, Master of Ceremonies; M. Borr, M. Elborger, James N. Eisendrath, Sig L. Eisendrath, and Sig M. Eisendrath, ushers. The procession advanced slowly to the altar, dividing at that point to allow the bride and groom to step forward, and Dr. Adler performed the ceremony according to the Jewish rite.

THE BRIDE

was richly dressed in a robe of heavy brocade silk and satin, cut entrain, with orange blossoms, veil, and diamond ornaments. After the knot had been tied, the pair received the congratulations of their friends and relatives.

After the ceremonies at the church the bridal party and their friends took carriages and were driven to the Hotel Frankfurt, where the reception was to be held. The hotel had been decorated throughout with hot-house plants, evergreens, and flowers, and presented a truly beautiful appearance. A banquet had been prepared. After the banquet the spacious dining-room was cleared, and dancing, to Freiberg's music, was kept up until a late hour. A lunch was served at 12 o'clock.

THE PRESENTS

were numerous and elegant, the following being a complete list: Pianoforte, Mr. Sam Regensburg and the Misses Regensburg; bed-room set, Mr. and Mrs. Eisendrath and family; china dinner service, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Eisendrath and family; sideboard, Mr. and Mrs. M. Eisendrath; walnut writing-desk, Mr. and Mrs. L. Eisendrath; set of fancy willow chairs, Mr. and Mrs. C. Eisendrath; lace curtains, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Regensburg; inlaid table, Mr. and Mrs. Leo M. Eisendrath; set of dining-room chairs, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Weil; family wardrobe, Mrs. D. Eisendrath; silver card-receiver, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Eisendrath; fancy easel, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Greenebaum; fancy wax flowers, the Misses Greenebaum; velvet rocking-chair, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Berolzheim; set of silver tablespoons and knives, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Snydacker; set of silver tablespoons, Mr. and Mrs. I. Snydacker; set of silver ice-cream spoons, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hoffman; engraved silver napkin-rings, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mergentheim; elegant wall-stand, Messrs. Borr and Elborger; album, Messrs. O. and S. L. Eisendrath; marble statues, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scheib; silver card and bouquet-holder, Mr. and Miss Borschardt; silk-finished easy-chair, Mr. E. Rosenheim; set of silver spoons, Mr. Sam Wolff and sister; toilet set, Mr. and Mrs. D. Weyl; cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. Kramer; set of silver teaspoons, Mr. and Mrs. L. Snydacker; tea-set, Mr. Simon Rosenfeld and sister; silver cake-basket, Mr. Sam Danziger and sister; hat-rack, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Weyl; toilet-set, Miss Lizzie Daily; perfumery-casket, Messrs. Steele and Price; velvet easy-chair, Mr. and Mrs. Max Berg, of Milwaukee; elegant toilet set, Master James Regensburg; one dozen silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rosenfeld; enameled card stand, Mr. and Mrs. Roschild; one dozen silver tablespoons, Mr. Zuckerberg; set of silver salts and spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Gelder; cake-basket, Misses Price and Leidenfeldt; handsome wax-flower piece, from domestics; two dozen knives, Mr. and Mrs. Hersch; carver and fork, Mr. A. Rubel; silver fruit-stand, Mr. and Mrs. Price; silver forks, Mr. Bernstein; writing-desk, Mr. and Mrs. Levenberg; two tables, Mr. and Mrs. Eliasoph; inlaid table, Simon Strauss; bronze clock, Mr. and Mrs. Wendel; onyx clock, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hyman; oil painting, Mrs. Coffing; silver toilet set, Messrs. Kirk and Landorf.

# THE CHEESE BOOM.

## Wisconsin Cheese-Makers Happy.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 14.—The recent heavy advance in the price of cheese will make many Wisconsin farmers happy. This county has sixty-five cheese-factories within its boundaries, and the product this year will be worth at least $1,000,000. The land is well adapted for grazing purposes, and the cheese and butter interest is very large. The Counties of Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, and Waukesha, and parts of Rock and Walworth are also largely devoted to cheese-making, and the boom in the price will add thousands of dollars to the pockets of the industrious farmers.

We have no nervous tonic at once so reliable and convenient as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and we therefore gladly recommend it in the diseases of such organs as depend for health upon involuntary muscular action.

The poor little sufferer will be relieved by using Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. 25 cents. Avoid imitations.

## THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

JOHN P. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and Harrison.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.



## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF G. J. E. IS IN TOWN WILL HE please communicate with H. C. E., at 131 West Jackson-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—DR. J. E. GARDNER, PLEASE give address on a matter of some importance to yourself. R 74, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL DURLEY WINTERS SEND his address home, so that title papers can be forwarded for him to execute? H. A. W.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS CAN make from $10 to $30 per week selling our goods; staple as wheat. MEAGHER & CO., 193 Washington-st., Room 29.

AGENTS WANTED—PERSONS WITH SMALL capital to sell STEMPEL'S show-cards in country towns. Call at 141 South Water-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TEA, COFFEE, and baking powder to families; goods guaranteed; outfit free. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5001, St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—COMPETENT MEN AND women to sell our works. Extra inducements offered. The J. B. BURR Publishing Co., 194 South Clark-st.

## CAST OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at I. GELDER'S, 564 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A TICKET TO ST. CATHARINES VIA M. C. and Great Western. H. STILLWELL, 1244 State-st.

FOR SALE—A POOL AND TEN-PIN TABLE. Apply at 46 East Lake-st.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office and court-room, 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

## MUSICAL.

WANTED—GOOD FIRST-TENOR FOR MALE quartet. Address R 66, Tribune office.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PEIRCE & CO., BROKERS, 99 Dearborn-st.:
76x164—Northwest corner Rhodes-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.
100x180—Northwest corner Ellis-av. and Brook-st.
50x230—Lake-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
25x181, on State-st., near Thirty-fifth.
48x113, on Elizabeth-st., near Lake, with large frame house.
50x100—Southeast corner Washington and Morgan-sts., with two frame houses.
105x100—Southeast corner of Adams and Aberdeen.
80 feet, improved, on South Water-st.
15 acres, half a mile northeast of Brighton.
25x82½, on Quincy-st.
70x171, on Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. A. OSBORN, 128 LA SALLE-ST., Room 1:
West Madison-st., elegant corner, paying 10 per cent.
West Madison-st., 56x125, only $100 per foot.
West Madison-st., 25x125, improved, only $3,500.
West Madison-st., 40x125, cheapest in market.
Monroe-st., very choice corner, a bargain.
Adams-st., 50x183, extra choice and reasonable.
Adams-st., elegant stone-front, a decided bargain.
283 Groveland Park, av., two-story brick, cheap.
290 Walnut-st., large fine frame, and lot 30x140, bargain.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCK ON RANDOLPH-st., between Clark and Dearborn, paying over 8 per cent net on price asked. Also, other bargains on Wabash and Michigan-avs. STONE & KARNES, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FACTORY LOT 42X60 FEET ON THE alley rear of Madison-st. and near Morgan. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—WAIT FOR THE GREAT AUCTION sale of Oct. 25, near the Union Stock-Yards; 15 acres and 125 house lots. Particulars of CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 14 rooms, on Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., $5,000 if taken at once. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON DEARBORN-st.; also one on Butterfield-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK FRONTING WALLACE and Hubbs-sts. and Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FINE STONE-front house, with all modern improvements, handsomely located. Apply on premises, 701 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON DEARBORN-ST., near Thirty-eighth, for the very low price of $1,400; one on State-st., near Thirty-ninth, $850; four lots in South Chicago, $75. I want money and must sell. Call at once. Title A No. 1. PETER SHIMP, 1508 State-st., corner Thirty-third.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—750 FEET NEAR HYDE PARK STATION at $17.50 per foot; long time; 6 per cent. B. A. ULRICH, Basement, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—42½ ACRES, SUBDIVIDED INTO 50-foot lots, at Washington Heights at a great bargain. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—74X200 FEET, EAST front, on Ashburry-av., opposite J. H. Kedzie's, $1,050. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20-ACRE IMPROVED FARM NEAR South Englewood, good house, orchard, etc., very cheap. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA, ½ mile from Ross Station, $7 per acre; good grass land. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LANDS IN THE best West; investment sure, safe, and profitable; cheap excursions; long credit; low interest; new sectional map and pamphlet for 3c stamp. Write to M. O. DOWD, 77 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PIECE OF VACANT RESIDENCE property east of State and south of Thirty-first-st.; might go south of city-limits if a bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SOUTH SIDE CITY DWELLING cheap, at from $15,000 to $20,000, all cash. J. G. HAMILTON, 108 Washington-st.

WANTED—OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN HYDE Park to leave acre and vacant residence lots at my office for sale. Have cash customers for bargains. B. A. ULRICH, basement, 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, IMproved or vacant, and some acre tracts not to exceed $15,000, cash. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT property on West Madison-st. from the river to Central Park; also, on Halsted-st., Blue Island and Ogden-avs. Will pay cash. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

WANTED—FOR CASH—IMPROVED SOUTH SIDE business property. Principals, giving full particulars and lowest price, address ISAAC H. PRICE, 172 La Salle-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### West Side.

TO RENT—926 MONROE-ST., CORNER OAKLEY, stone swell-front, kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor, furnace, gas-fixtures, laundry, two water-closets, four mantels, four marble washstands, bath, etc. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—GOTHIC COTTAGE, NO. 9 SMART-ST., $10; or will sell at a great bargain. G. S. THOMAS, 159 Lasalle-st., Room 5.

### South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Harrison-st., a completely furnished, first-class house; modern construction, perfect ventilation and plumbing, steam heat; to a small private family only. Address X 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 843 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; bath-room, hot and cold water; $20 per month. J. T. DALE, Room 16 Tribune Building.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE of 10 rooms on West Washington-st.; good barn. Floor of 8 rooms, or two tenements of 4 rooms each, at 898 Cottage Grove-av. 1045 Indiana-av., 5-room cottage. A. D. HYDE. Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGTON-st.: A nice 10-room cottage, No. 333 Vernon-av., $25. Also two 10-room frame houses on Walnut-st., near Robey, $18 each.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF the elegant brick dwelling, southeast corner of Stewart-av. and Sixty-third-st., Englewood; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; two blocks from station of Chicago & Western Indiana R. R.; fare, 5 cents; rent, $18. Apply on the premises, or to S. F. WOOD, office of Handy & Company, 94 Washington-st.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### West Side.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, CONTAINING SOME 20 rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Corner of Washington and Clinton-sts. A. E. BISHOP.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., ONE FLOOR OF three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite. Water in rooms.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—EAST FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, WITH or without board, furnished or unfurnished, 109 South Leavitt-st., near Madison: terms reasonable. References exchanged.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM WITH STEAM POWER. PITKIN & CRUVER, 119 Clark-st., in rear.

## WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, NICELY-FURNISHED house or furnished floor. Location central. Best of references given. Address R 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE with all modern improvements. Limits between Harrison and Eighteenth-sts., east of State; from Nov. 1. Permanent. Q 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, NICELY furnished room, with or without board, for gentleman and wife; give terms. S 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR MORE WELL-lighted rooms on parlor floor on Michigan or Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st.; prompt pay. Best reference. Address R 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a room east of Clark-st., south of Chicago-av., in a private family. Address, stating price, R 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX OR SEVEN rooms, small yard, West Side, accessible to street-cars. Address R 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED house on Dearborn-av., for small American family; rent not to exceed $70. Address R 85, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF about ten rooms, modern conveniences, within reasonable distance from business centre. References given. Address R 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping in vicinity of State and Thirty-first-sts. Address S 6, Tribune office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE WM. H. Robinson, a Hambletonian bay horse, 6 years of age, 15 hands high, is stoutly built, very handsome, and is very speedy and of great endurance; he is perfectly sound, kind, and gentle, and will stand anywhere without hitching. Also a span of very chunky workhorses; they are 15½ hands high, 6 and 7 years of age, weighing 2,450; they are both warranted in every particular; they have both been worked single and double up to the present time in the city; they are both in good condition, and I will sell together or separate, very reasonable, and I will give a good satisfactory trial with either. Apply at barn, rear residence, 25 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—12 HORSES, FIT FOR ALL USE, WARRANTED sound; one week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery-wagons, all kinds of harness, new and second-hand, blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOODED KENTUCKY SADDLE-horse, with all the gaits; a very handsome horse; gay, but gentle; 6 years old; at FISHER & TAYLOR'S stables, Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD YOUNG AND SOUND horses, accustomed to the city, well broken, to work single or double; weight, 1,050 to 1,200 pounds. Apply at 114 West Randolph-st.

## STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 76, 78 AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 169 W. Monroe.

## PATENTS.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, DESIGNS, PRINTS, labels, and copyrights obtained and secured. Branch office Washington. Advice given. Call or write. C. S. HARRISON & CO., solicitors, 21 Reaper Block, northeast corner Washington and Clark-sts., Chicago.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—SELECT BOARDING-house—Handsomely furnished front alcove and adjoining room, with board; also, single rooms. MRS. REED.

674 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, separate or en suite, with board.

### West Side.

15 PARK-AV.—SOUTH FRONT SUITE, WITH board for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

43 NORTH SHELDON-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; good location; small family; moderate terms.

87 LOOMIS-ST., NEAR JEFFERSON PARK—TWO gentlemen or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with handsomely-furnished pleasantly-located front room and excellent board in private family.

### North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—Front rooms, with board, $3.50 to $5 per week; $1 to $1.50 per day.

54 RUSH-ST.—TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with board.

332 INDIANA-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front alcove room; also south room suitable for one or two gentlemen, to rent, with board.

### Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single rooms and board, $4.50 to $6 per week. Transients, $1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3.50.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT south-front rooms for gent and wife; also, a few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter. Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week; $1.50 per day.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR MAN AND WIFE, AND small sleeping room for child 7 years old. Private family preferred; South Side. Location must be good, and terms moderate. Address, with terms, Q 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS, BY GENTLEMAN and wife, in private family, North Side, east of Clark and south of Erie-sts. Terms must be reasonable. Address S 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF Twelfth and north of Twentieth-sts., with pleasant room, by single gentleman in a private family. Address, stating location, number in family, etc., R 94, Tribune office. References given and required.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR LADY TEACHER with daughter of 11 years north of Chicago-av. and east of Wells-st. Address R 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH SIDE, BY A MAN, wife, and two children, with an American family. Address S 7, Tribune office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN and splendidly-located retail yard, 651 West Twenty-second-st., near Ashland-av. A rare chance for a person with small capital to invest. The yard has been running for six years, and always done a fine business. Ground rent very low.

FOR SALE—A JOB AND NEWS PRINTING-OFfice, fully equipped, established business; healthy, thriving town South. Price low. Terms easy. A great bargain. Address W. B. CLEVES, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—A CORNER GROCERY, WITH A well-established trade, 14 years' standing; to a person desiring a sure return for their investment, this is a rare chance; excellent reasons given for sale. Address P. H. HEFFRON, 68 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, well established, with constantly increasing trade at fair margin for profit; capital required, $4,000 to $5,000; will take part of the purchase money in manufactured goods; good reasons given for selling. Address R 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL and restaurant; good location, good business. J. W. STOAKES, Room 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, furnished complete; centrally located; doing good business. For particulars address S 8, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF DRUGS and give absolute control of a good country practice, with no competition in either, for $1,600 cash. Address J. H. BEARCROFT, 884 West Madison-st.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE—WOULD SELL MY packing house at a bargain or half interest in it to a practical man. P. L. UNDERWOOD, corner Halsted and Lumber-sts.

TO RENT—AN ELEVATOR WITH ALL THE LATEST improvements. Five corn cribs, coal house, office, Fairbanks' scales, and a nice dwelling house, located at Foosland, Ill. Only elevator in the place. Best corn country in the State. Will lease for three or five years. Address Box 524 Nevada, Ia.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN, WILLING to work, who can furnish from $3,000 to $5,000, to engage in manufacturing a line of goods that has an universal sale, and pays a profit of at least 100 per cent. To the right man this is a rare chance. Address M., care Carrier No. 2, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—TO SELL—MY HALF-INTEREST IN A produce shipping business, which has been established 12 years and has a monopoly of the surrounding country. Money turned every day; everything cash. Business can be doubled. Capital required, $300. Address D. M. GREENE, Mattoon, Ill.

WANTED—MEN—NOT FOR ANY AGENCY BUSIness, but for a legitimate Western enterprise, that will pay $5,000 or more yearly; better than a gold mine. Address, with stamp, ENTERPRISE, P. O. Box 1,384, Cincinnati, O.

## FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITHout removal, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate—$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000, in hand at lowest rates. ROBERT R. WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st. 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to suit at lowest current rates. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 5 and 8.

TO CAPITALISTS—A PARTY WHO HAS SPENT 14 years in the mining districts of Mexico and Lower California is anxious to interest parties in a mine already developed in San Antonio. Any party wishing to look into the matter can address R 55, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$7,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT. CITY property preferred. C. H. FERRY, Room 27, 88 LaSalle-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS IMproved business property at current rates. MANIERRE & PRENDERGAST, attorneys, etc., 84 Washington-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Room 8.

CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS, 394 to 402 North Water-st. Standard goods.

I WANT $10,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS, $5,000 in boots and shoes, and $5,000 in clothing; will give one-third cash, balance in real estate. Address R 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY TO BOARD A child. I am willing to pay a good price weekly in advance. Call on Mr. WITHNY, 613 West Lake-st.

WANTED—DOUBLE BARRELED BREACH LOADing shot-gun cheap for cash. Apply for three days at 53 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOVING HUSBAND AND WIFE TO adopt a sweet girl babe three weeks old. R 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC SALESMAN, some good-selling article or line, or will work off any job lot of goods where an inducement can be made, making quick sales. Address S 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO GIVE AWAY TWO BRIGHT, healthy boys, 3 and 5 years old, lately bereaved of their mother. None but first-class Catholic families need apply. Address Q 96, Tribune office.

5,000 ARMY OVERCOATS FOR SALE CHEAP. Also fatigue jackets, blouses, dress coats, pants, hats, caps, and uniforms. Address PITKIN & THOMAS, 45 South Second-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A NEW STOCK JUST IN OF THE POPULAR KIMBALL PIANOS. Over 45,000 now in use. UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

BARGAINS! PIANO BUYERS, READ THIS. Notwithstanding the recent strikes at the factories in New York and elsewhere, and the consequent rise in prices, we shall continue to sell our large stock of pianos and organs at the former very low prices, and on the usual easy terms, to close out our immense stock, in preparation for the fall trade.

Our friends are advised to call at once and take advantage of the above liberal offer, as prices are bound to advance still further within the next month or two.

We keep only the first-class makes of pianos and organs, such as the celebrated DECKER BROS.', the popular MATHUSHEK, and the unrivaled STORY & CAMP pianos, and the world-renowned ESTEY organs.

Call at once and be convinced that now is the time, and that the best place to buy a piano or an organ is at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FINE 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD-CASE piano; will sell at one-fourth its value. Call at 18 South Throop-st. Basement.

## INSTRUCTION.

CLASSES DAILY IN TYPE-WRITING AT H. B. BRYANT'S Chicago Business College, 77, 79, and 81 State-st.

ELOCUTION IN CLASSES OR PRIVATELY UNder E. M. Booth at H. B. BRYANT'S Business College, 77, 79, and 81 State-st.

FOUR CLASSES DAILY IN PHONOGRAPHY AT H. B. BRYANT'S Chicago Business College, 77, 79, and 81 State-st.

LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, GERMAN, AND music by a highly-educated, well-experienced lady teacher. Inquire in the store 107 North Clark-st.

MISS COHEN, A PUPIL OF P. A. RIVARDE, OF New York, having permanently located in Chicago, will receive pupils in vocal and instrumental music. The best references given. For further particulars and terms please call at 42 Ogden-av., or address care of Lyon & Healy.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GRAY SACQUE; POCKET contains red portemonnaie with $5 to $10, dropped from buggy at Oakland, or between there and Forty-seventh-st. Leave at CLARK & TINGEY'S, Oakland.

LOST—A RED IRISH SETTER, WITH WHITE stripe on face, and fore feet white; answers to the name of "Ned." A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 84 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 13TH INST., A PHYSICIAN'S diary, for which a liberal reward will be paid at STEARNS, DICKINSON & CO.'S, 100 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON WEST MADISON-ST. CAR LAST EVENing between 6 and 7 p. m., a pocketbook containing draft for $57, to order of Elizabeth M. Howard, a ring and some small change. A liberal reward for recovery. Call at 103 Ashland-av.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK WHO SPEAKS GERMAN well. A. G. VOGELER, 56 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER IN A BANK. MUST write a good hand, and be well recommended. Address, in own handwriting, R 90, Tribune office.

### Trades.

WANTED—8 WHEEL-MOLDERS AND HELPERS; situation permanent. Apply at Mowry Car & Wheel Works, office 27½ West Third-st., Cincinnati.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER. E. KIRCHBERG, 267 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TAILOR—AT 1338 STATE-ST., FOR repairing and new work.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM-CUTTER, one who can also cut for ready-made; steady employment for the right man; one who holds a position in the city at present is preferred. Best of reference required. Address R 84, Tribune office, for one week.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY COOK to go to the country; either a man or woman. Apply at 416 State-st. to-day.

WANTED—A BOY TO FEED SMALL PRESS, ALSO pony cylinder. O. P. BASSETT & CO., Nos. 74 and 76 Randolph-st.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, clerks, carpenters, mechanics, etc., to fill applications from merchants and manufacturers, in both city and country. Chicago Directory, Room 34, 155 East Washington-st.

WANTED—100 SCANDINAVIANS AND GERMANS for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, a winter's work, free fare; 50 choppers at $15 per month and board, work for one year; 100 for sawmills, farms, mines, choppers, and other work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—200 SCANDINAVIANS AND GERMANS for iron mines and railroads in Michigan and Wisconsin, highest wages paid, steady work; 50 sawmill men, 50 choppers, 25 quarry men, 50 for Chicago & Northwestern Company; free fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 SAWMILL HANDS TO LEAVE TO-day; 200 for railroads, lumber yards, stone quarries; 150 for Government work; $1.50 per day; winter's work. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIFTY EXPERIENCED COAL-miners. Steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES CO., 137 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—STREET MEN, AUCTIONEERS, CANvassers, peddlers, etc., to know that I am headquarters for cheap jewelry, watches, stationery, notions, toys, tinware, glass-cutters, etc., etc., and can save from 10 to 25 per cent on all goods wanted. Call and examine my stock. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS IN PRIVATE families; article sells for $12; liberal percentage to agents. Call at 186 Jackson-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL EGG-BEATERS, toasters, chromos, frames, notions, and stationery. Pays immensely; $1 to $25 buys outfit. Catalogue free. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—MEN—BUSINESS PLEASANT; $30,000 can be made in six years; capital required to begin, $500; young men, and those in poor health especially, invited to write. Address, with stamp, Western Stockman, P. O. Box 1,384, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman for Iowa and Nebraska who has a thorough knowledge of the saddlery and saddlery-hardware trade. Address MEYER, BANNERMAN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC MEN WITH small cash capital can realize $75 to $300 per week with our goods. Our plan is new, original, and novel, and those who investigate allow that we have the best money-making scheme extant for good agents. We can afford to send $1 samples free, or papers for stamps. No boys wanted. Merrill Mfg. Co., 27 N. Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MAN WITH $100, TO TRAVEL through Eastern States this next month and then go to California until 1st of April. Salary, $50 per month, and expenses paid. Call from 10 to 3 at Briggs House. CHAS. LE ROY.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 17 YEARS OLD TO work about the house; must know how to milk. Inquire at Room 12, 108 Washington-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD; must live on the West Side, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to Dr. WALKER, 383 West Washington-st., at 9 a. m.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, GENTEEL-APpearing man that understands cooking and serving oysters in all styles. Apply to J. H. BURTIS, 226 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESmen, now employed selling other goods, to sell staple article on commission. Address R 70, Tribune.

WANTED—A SMART SALESMAN, ACQUAINTED in city; will give such party a good chance in staple line. Only parties with best of reference noticed. Address R 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED AMERICAN GENTLEman by a New York publishing house; to a first-class man progressive pay and quick promotion. Address R 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO GO ON TO a farm a little way from Chicago, the man to work on the farm and the woman to do housework for three men. Address R 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR "MOTHER, HOME, and Heaven." An excellent home book, full of good things by the best authors, handsomely bound and illustrated. A lady who sold fourteen the first day writes, "There could not be a book that would please more." R. C. TREAT, No. 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE—SOLICITORS TO canvass the city for life insurance for a first-class company. Gentlemen having large acquaintance will receive liberal compensation. Address R 93, Tribune.

WANTED—SALESMEN, AGENTS, AND CANvassers throughout the United States. Call and investigate, or address, with stamp, C. L. YOUNG, 167 and 169 South Clark-st. (Cut this out.)

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND POOL-table; must speak German, and come well recommended. Call at 253 Blue Island-av.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSE-work. Apply at 45 University place. Opposite Chicago University.

WANTED—A COOK (GERMAN OR SCANDInavian) for a small private family. Apply at 279 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small private family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at once at 49 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL, GERMAN, Swede, or Norwegian, can find a kind home in a private family of four. Mrs. HAWKES, No. 23 Walnut-st. (Randolph-st. cars, get off at Ashland-av.)

WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at 64 Union Park-place.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for private family at 427 Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 GIRLS TO GO TO KENWOOD (ONE mile out of the city) for a private family; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other for sewing and second work; German preferred. Call Wednesday forenoon at 1682 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK. COME prepared for work. 252 Ellis-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of four. Inquire at 179 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good home and good pay. Call at 759 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—AT 189 RHODES-AV., SOUTH SIDE, corner Thirty-fourth-st., a good girl for general housework in private family.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN A PRIvate boarding-house at 258 Ontario-st., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework. Must have good references. Apply at 519 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Bureau of Literature, 275 West Monroe-st., corner Morgan.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, for family of four; would like a good colored girl. 359 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 1066 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girls as cook and second girl; none need apply who cannot furnish good references. 998 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL IN GERMAN FAMILY, one who understands kitchen work. 27 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl for general housework in family of eight at Grand Crossing; wages, $3.50 per week. Inquire at office of Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, Twenty-second-st., corner of Fisk.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO DO KITCHEN work and the other to do cooking. Apply at Waverly House, 69 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON FOR general housework in a small family; must be a good cook and neat housemaid. Inquire of the janitor, 194 Michigan-av.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRLS AND CHAMbermaid. Apply at Windsor Hotel, 26 and 28 West Madison-st.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIFTY EXPERIENCED HANDSEWers on coats, good machine girls and basters on vests, girls to make overalls; also pant finishers; machines furnished; plenty work; good pay. CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

### Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL NOT OVER 14 years old. Apply at 61 Cass-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL; ONE THAT HAS had some experience preferred. Apply at 778 West Monroe-st., near Robey.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 240 HURON-ST.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—COOKS AND HOUSE GIRLS FOR the best private families. Apply at once. Mrs. WHITTAKER, 246 North Clark-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—APPRENTICES TO LEARN HAIR-work; wages paid while learning. Mrs. C. THOMPSON'S Hair Store, 210 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LADY OF FAIR EDUCATION IN our subscription department. Hours, 9 to 5 o'clock, and remuneration fair. R 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN TO WORK on salary or commission. Call or address J. B. LANGDON, No. 177 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$2,000—I HAVE EIGHT NICE residence lots one block from horse-cars in Philadelphia, free and clear. These lots ought to sell for $1,000 each. I will exchange part or all of them for Chicago or suburban property, or any kind of merchandise, or good farm land in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, or Nebraska. I want to get all of my property in the West, and will give No. 1 trade. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—404-ACRE IMPROVED FARM IN Lawrence County, Illinois (incumbered for $2,500), for $2,000 worth of any other property. FRED W. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

## PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1, postpaid.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—$15 WILL BUY A CUSHING FURNace; requires the cylinder packed to be perfect. J. HOLLINGSWORTH, 1132 Indiana-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN where a long experience in banking, financiering, and general office work will be useful. Can furnish first-class references for any position of trust or responsibility. Address R 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS LAWyer's office by a young man as clerk, with opportunity to study law; salary secondary consideration. Best references. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, experienced in office work, as assistant bookkeeper or clerk in a wholesale business; willing to do any kind of work. Address R 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. Best references. Address R 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk or bookkeeper; will make himself useful. References furnished. Address R 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man in an office of some kind; good penman; handy and willing at any work. Good references. Address R 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN LAWYER'S OFFICE OR insurance office; can keep books. References. Aged 20. Address R 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR BOOKkeeper in dry-goods or country store, by a young man. Eight years' experience. References. Salary moderate. Address S 2, Tribune office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ham-curer. Best of reference given. Address O 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PORK-HOUSE FOREman; experienced on pork and beef; capable of taking sole charge. Address for particulars FOREMAN, 189 East Sixty-third-st., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTERS—AS FOREman, thoroughly practical; had good experience in leading English houses; daily newspaper or book. R 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS, practical custom cutter; is conversant with clothing business generally. R 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WATCH-maker who understands the business thoroughly, a permanent position where fine work is required. Address 70 Madison-st., Room 6.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man to take care of a horse or two and a cow; will make myself useful around the house; am strictly temperate, using neither liquor nor tobacco, nor profane language; wages not so much of an object as a good steady place for the winter. Can come well recommended as to character. Address immediately, EDWIN W. HAINES, Tribune Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS coachman; is well acquainted in the city and has first-class references. Address R 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WELL acquainted with the city as coachman, or driving a delivery wagon. Address R 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man, Scandinavian; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Best of reference. Address R 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and rigs. Can be recommended. R 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR TEAMster, by a young man (Norwegian). Good reference. Address A. D. HOLTFORD, 249 Calumet-av., care of Robert Shilling.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has had 12 years' experience in the wholesale and retail grocery and liquor business in Louisville, Ky. Can give the very best business references in Chicago or Louisville. Address R 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 17 in a wholesale house; good penman and accurate at figures. Address R 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man; good penman; an American of Norwegian descent; willing and handy at any work. Good references. Address R 98, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl to do light housework or second work; a home more desired than wages. Address R 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer; best of city references. Call at No. 60 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, WILLING girl for housework, in a private family. Please call at 103 Ewing-st., Wednesday. No postal-cards answered.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a good girl. Please call at 887 Butterfield-st. Good city references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL to do second work, or has good experience in the care of children. Best references, if required. No postal-cards answered. Call for two days at 978 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO do housework; can wash and iron well. Apply at Hotel Dannevirke, corner Halsted-st. and Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light work or take care of children and sew. Good references if required. Address R 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family. Best of city references. Call at 162 North LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do general housework for a small private family at $3.50 per week. 1504 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO cook, and one for second work. Call at 223, corner Arnold-st. and Twenty-first.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL in a small family to do general housework. Please call to-day (no postal cards) at 290 South Halsted-st., in rear down stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook or do general housework, in city or country. Call at 666 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK OR general housework in a small family. References if required. Call at 161 Milwaukee-av., corner Union.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR GIRL TO do housework in a small family. Apply at 141 West Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO EXTRA NICE girls, as cook, etc., and second girl. First-class reference. Apply at 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL TO do second work. The best of reference. Call at 191 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK AND laundress. Apply at 116 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING, WASHing, and ironing by a person who can give first-class reference. Call at 260 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Norwegian girl to do cooking or general housework. Please call at 1575 Butterfield-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work. Good reference. Please call at 1580 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Call at 942 Butterfield-st., near Eighteenth. Reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, GOOD girl to do general housework. Reference given. 54 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXTRA GOOD, CAPAble German girl as cook and laundress in small private American family. References. 142 Twentieth-st.

### Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; has had a long experience in children's clothing; understands altering; can furnish machine if required. References given. Please call on or address C, 312 West Fifteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT seamstress in a first-class family; would do other light work and sew. References given. Address C 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW AND ASSIST IN light housework, or would take charge of furnished rooms; pleasant and obliging. Address R 63, Tribune.

### Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF children and assist in second work or sew in a nice family; fully competent to take entire charge of infant. Good references. 459 Wood-st., corner Taylor; no cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TRUSTY, CAPABLE girl for care of infant, or second work and care of children. Good reference. 142 Twentieth-st.

### Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in private family. Very best references. R 64, Tribune office.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY as housekeeper in a hotel or private family, or matron in an institution. Can furnish the best references. R 61, Tribune office.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND HOTELS furnished with help of all nationalities; city and country; girls boarded. Come prepared to work. 193 West Adams-st.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN a dry-goods or fancy store. First-class reference. N 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DAY GOVERNESS IN a family of respectability by a young lady of refinement, competent to teach the English branches and music. R 87, Tribune office.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED—WITH $3,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $15,000, to manage one of the most valuable money-saving patents in cities and States ever invented; it is self-convincing; 500 per cent profit. Can now be seen at work at 204 LaSalle-st., or at Washington Hotel. Ask for KELLER.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH some business experience and who can furnish the best of references would like a situation in some good commercial house, or he would take a partnership where a moderate capital could be made available. Address P 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO HELP INTRODUCE THE finest sauce in America, or will manufacture and give one house entire control of all manufactured; a good chance to make money on small investment. Address R 92, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF $3,000 to put into a legitimate and paying business where he will have the sole management; the undersigned will furnish a similar amount of capital. Address R 68, Tribune office.

## MACHINERY.

ALL SIZES OF STATIONARY, PORTABLE, AND vertical engines and boilers, hoisting and mining engines, carried in stock at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Co., 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE UPRIGHT ENGINE, 18-HORSE power, in first-rate order; one locomotive boiler, 18-horse power, very little used. Inquire of TOBEY & BOOTH, Eighteenth and Grove-sts.

WE HAVE ON HAND A 22X36 ENGINE, WITH a pair of boilers 54 inches in diameter and 16 feet long; each has 65 3-inch flues; any one needing a 150 horse-power will do well to call on us. We have on hand also our usual assortment of engines and boilers, shafting, etc., and pulleys without any limit. Price very low. W. McGREGOR & CO., 33 and 35 South Clinton-st.

# The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**Hooley's Theatre.**
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Stuart Robson and Wm. H. Crane. "Comedy of Errors." Afternoon and evening.

**Haverly's Theatre.**
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Colville Opera Burlesque Company., "Robinson Crusoe." Afternoon and evening.

**Hamlin's Theatre.**
Clark street, between Randolph and Washington. Engagement of Milton Nobles. "A Man of the People."

**Olympic Theatre.**
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Engagement of the Pat Rooney Combination. Afternoon and evening.

**McVicker's Theatre.**
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Mary Anderson. Afternoon: "The Lady of Lyons." Evening: "Ingomar."

**Exposition Building.**
Michigan avenue, foot of Adams street. Inter-State Industrial Exposition.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. and A. M.—The members are hereby notified to attend a Regular Communication of the Lodge, to be held at the hall corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., this (Wednesday) evening, Oct. 15, at 7:30 o'clock. Master Masons are particularly invited to be present and witness the work.
CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.
CHAS. H. BRADLEY, Sec.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1879.

The Rock River Methodist Episcopal Conference yesterday finished its deliberations and adjourned, and in the report of the proceedings which we print this morning will be found the most interesting matter connected with the sittings of the Conference—the assignment of pastors to the various churches.

Two men who are believed to have been of the party of masked desperadoes who robbed the express car on the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Glendale last week were yesterday arrested at Holden, Johnson County, Mo. The circumstances attending their capture indicate that the detectives were not mistaken in their men.

Dr. Francis Julius Le Moyne, the celebrated apostle of cremation, died yesterday at his home in Washington, Pa., at the ripe old age of 81, respected and beloved by a community which had received so many benefits through his munificent gifts for the promotion of education. Dr. Le Moyne erected the furnace at Washington that it might be in readiness for the icineration of his own body when the sum of his many years should be complete, and by direction of the old man his remains will be given to the flames to-morrow.

One salutary effect of the result of the bad-meat fight in the Common Council was noticeable yesterday. The slaughter-house men, finding that it is no longer profitable to send contraband stuff to the city markets and take their chances of condemnation and confiscation, are employing their own inspectors and sending out no meat that will not pass the rigid quarantine maintained by the Health Commissioner. It pays better to keep the diseased, tainted, and emaciated carcasses at home and get the benefit of the stuff in their own rendering-tanks than to take the risk of almost sure detection and confiscation if offered for sale in the city markets. In the end the public health will be the gainer and nobody the loser by the protection afforded under the present system.

Another of the coparceners in the futile dalliance has just been brought to light by Col. Bliss, ex-United States District-Attorney in New York, who has in a public speech supplied a missing link in the history of the cipher dispatches. It will be remembered that Charles F. McLean was one of the Police Commissioners who was put into the office as Tilden's representative, and who obeyed the orders of his principal and refused to allow Tammany a share of the election inspectors until ordered so to do by the Supreme Court; and now it turns out that this same Police Commissioner McLean is the man sent by Tilden to Columbia, and who from thence addressed to No. 15 Gramercy Park the cipher dispatches signed "F.," and relating to the expenditure of $20,000 to buy up four members of the South Carolina Legislature, and also to secure the arrest of the Republican Electors and their imprisonment without bail until after the time fixed by law for the meeting of the Electoral College to cast the vote of the State for President, whereby the vote of South Carolina would be wholly lost, and Tilden thus elected. McLean is the man who was then engineering that end of the scheme to buy the Presidency, and who is now, as Police Commissioner, still engaged in serving the same master.

The Communistic element in Paris is again boldly coming to the front, and showing that its leaders have learned little from recent history. Plenary amnesty, at first only remotely hinted at, is now openly claimed as the right and proper return to be made to members of the Commune, who loudly assume the role of the saviors instead of the disturbers of the country, which they really are. Already radical members of the House of Deputies, who perceive in the new movement an element in politics which they cannot ignore, have commenced to fraternize with the Communistic leaders, and give aid and comfort to a movement which may at any time ripen into an emeute, or perhaps an open and widespread revolution. The national authorities are wakefully observant of these new developments, and official hints are semi-officially promulgated that any indication of an intention on the part of the Reds to foment disorder will be met promptly and energetically at the outset, and the power of the Government be asserted to its fullest extent to crush out all schemes having for their aim and object the reinstatement of the Commune. Nor is the present Government of France alone interested. The other Powers of Europe are also taking careful note of the situation, and for prudential reasons will allow no move to escape their observation which may have a bearing, remote or possible, upon their several political systems.

### THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

Although at this hour of writing (2 o'clock a. m.) the returns received afford nothing like an accurate indication of the figures, enough is known to justify hearty rejoicing and congratulation among Republicans at the results of yesterday's elections in Ohio and Iowa. The only debatable ground was Ohio, as there was hardly room for a reasonable doubt that Iowa would be true to her Republican antecedents; and in Ohio the victory is the grander and more inspiring, for the Republicans have there elected their State ticket, headed by Charles Foster for Governor, by a plurality over Ewing which promises to be swelled to 30,000 before the entire State is heard from.

Of Foster's election there is no shadow of doubt. At 10 o'clock last evening the Democrats conceded him 15,000 majority, and the Republicans would be satisfied with nothing less than double that figure. Heavy Republican gains are reported in scores of Democratic strongholds, with here and there a Republican elected to the Legislature where none but Democrats have been elected for several years past, and, while nothing definit is at hand on the subject at this hour, the indications plainly point to the completion of the splendid victory by the election of a Republican majority of the Legislature on joint ballot, thus insuring the displacement of Senator Thurman by a Republican,—a result which will carry gratification throughout the land, as it was upon the Legislature that the Democratic campaign fund was lavished, the Governorship being a secondary consideration.

The returns from Iowa come in slowly, but enough is known to render it certain that the Republican State ticket has been elected by majorities far exceeding those of 1877.

### SOUTHERN INTENTIONS.

Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, is a prudent and responsible man, who is not given to making statements loosely or carelessly. Early in the Ohio campaign he made a speech at Columbus, in which he charged it to be the purpose of the ex-Confederates, as soon as they should come into control of the General Government, to compel the United States to make good the Rebel losses in the War, including the payment in whole or part of the Confederate States debt. Gov. Dennison made substantially the same statement to a reporter of the New York *Times*, and he has been widely criticised by the Democratic press for making extravagant and groundless assertions for mere campaign purposes. This criticism has stimulated him to search for the evidence that warranted his statements, and his search has been rewarded. We print in another column transcripts of certain documents on file in the State Department at Washington, and a letter from Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, formerly United States Consul at Liverpool, that fully substantiate Gov. Dennison's assertions in regard to the designs of the ex-Confederates on the National Treasury.

From the letters which passed between the State Department and the diplomatic and consular agents of the Government in England during the years 1865, '66, and '67, it appears that the Confederates and the English holders of the Confederate bonds counted, long after the War was closed, upon the ultimate payment of that part of the Rebel debt which was based upon the security of cotton production. They then laid out a program which is now nearly carried out to completion. "They predicted," says ex-Consul Dudley, "that they would obtain control of the Southern States, and then, with the aid of the Northern Democracy, would obtain control of the General Government." The first part of the scheme has long since been carried, and a portion of the second part. The ex-Confederates are in absolute control of all the Southern States, and they have a majority in both Houses of Congress; they only need to elect the next President in order to achieve complete dominion over the country. Then they will be in position to proceed with the project of reimbursing the South for its War losses and reestablishing the doctrine of State supremacy.

The financial cleaning-up that has been accomplished by the Republicans will afford the ex-Confederates an excellent opportunity for proceeding with their grabs. They will find, if they come into power, that the Government credit is the best in the world. They will find a popular demand for more Government bonds, and this will furnish a pretext for voting away public money for the benefit of the South. They may begin with the scheme for paying back the cotton-tax, which has long been on the *tapis;* or with a proposition to pay that part of the Confederate debt which was based upon the cotton resources of the Southern States; or with a huge subsidy for the Mississippi levees, or the Southern Pacific Railroad, or some other "public improvement" at the South. Wherever they begin, it is impossible to foretell where or when they will end. The taste for public pilfer grows by what it feeds on, and it is probable that nothing short of revolution will check their greed. The caucus will be under their absolute dominion, and the Northern doughfaces, always servile under Southern dictation, will scarcely try to resist their plans.

The Democratic newspapers which have been so free in their criticisms of Gov. Dennison's statements will probably regret their rashness. The documents he has produced, along with the letter from ex-Consul Dudley, who was so long in a position to learn the real hopes and aims of the Confederates after their defeat in the War, furnish more direct evidence of the Confederate purpose to raid the Treasury for the benefit of the "Lost Cause" than has hitherto been brought forward. With a Democratic President, a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress, Democrats in complete possession of all the offices, and the ex-Confederates supreme in the councils of the party, there will be no Gen. Braggs to protest against the contemplated raids, and, if there were, such protests would be futile. The only safety lies in the exclusion of the ex-Confederates from the supreme power they are seeking.

### KELLY ON THE WAR-PATH.

Those who have imagined that Kelly's nomination for Governor of New York would appeal only to the local Tammany faction in New York City have had reason to change their minds since he started out to stump the State. He is accompanied on his tour by such prominent and influential Democrats as Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer (the man who succeeded in getting Tilden nominated at St. Louis), S. S. Cox, Orlando B. Potter, John B. Haskin, and John H. Strahan,—all men of position and force in the Democratic party of the State. When he is received by such men as Erastus Corning, and enthusiastically taken up by the 2,000 or 3,000 workingmen at the Corning Iron-Works in Troy, there is substantial evidence that his strength extends throughout the State. Kelly had a tremendous meeting at Albany and excited unusual enthusiasm among the masses. A recent letter from Oswego to the New York *Herald* represents the Democrats of that city as in open rebellion against Tilden and Robinson, and gives a long list of the most prominent men of the party who are espousing Kelly's cause. Kelly started out the day of the Tammany bolt by declaring that he would receive 50,000 votes; he now says confidently that he will get 100,000 votes, and, if his reception throughout the State shall continue to be as enthusiastic as it has been at those places he has already visited, he is not any too sanguine in his claim.

Besides the spontaneous manifestation of popular hostility to Tilden and popular enthusiasm for Kelly among the New York Democrats, the latter's stump-speeches are of a character to make him friends and partisans. He is evidently a man of great ability. He does not resort to any of the common arts of the demagog. He deals out heavy blows to Tilden and Robinson. He dwells upon facts in the records of the two men, and puts them forward in a plain, matter-of-fact way that is sorely to their disadvantage. He commands admiration by the boldness of his bolt. He declared his war before the nomination of Robinson was carried, and is not in the unpopular attitude of a politician who takes part in a convention and then bolts because he has been defeated. He is making a fight for what he calls a principle, and without any expectation of personal reward through his own election. He represents that he is working for the harmony and success of the Democratic party in the Presidential election by first throwing off the Tilden yoke as a means for uniting the whole party in the National struggle of next year. This sort of talk appeals very strongly to the Democratic masses, and it can scarcely fail to produce important results by the time the election shall occur.

There is one important warning which Kelly's manifest strength should impress upon the Republicans of New York,—viz.: that the struggle between Tilden and Kelly, which is confined to the Governorship, will bring out the full Democratic vote of the State for the remainder of the regular ticket; and, if the Republicans are remiss or lukewarm, they may lose their State ticket, though Cornell be elected by reason of the Democratic split. The anti-Cornell Republicans, therefore, should make just as strong an effort to bring out their full vote for the rest of the State ticket as Kelly is making to bring out the Democratic vote. All Republicans should unite upon their ticket as a whole, whatever differences there may be as to Cornell, and, for the sake of the party in the next National contest, should leave no effort untried to poll a larger Republican vote for their Lieutenant-Governor than the united Tilden and Tammany vote for Clarkson N. Potter. If this consideration be neglected, the Kelly bolt may be more damaging than beneficial to the Republicans.

### ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

The Anglo-Afghan campaign may once more be considered settled. Cabul, the Capital, has been occupied by the English forces under Gen. Roberts, and by this time it is probable that Candahar has been occupied by the troops under Gen. Hughes, and a joint occupation of this kind will settle any remaining ideas the Afghans may have had of the possibility of further resistance. In prosecuting their second campaign, the English have moved not only in strong force but with remarkable dash and brilliancy, and with such rapidity that they have prevented the consolidation of the hill tribes and other hostile elements. They have put faith in nothing, but have moved steadily forward, overcoming everything that stood in their way. When the Ameer came into their camp, undoubtedly through fear of the rebels in his own Capital, they at once placed him under surveillance, notwithstanding his protestations of loyalty, and still hold him substantially as a State prisoner. It is doubtful whether he will regain his liberty sufficiently to resume his administration of Afghan affairs until it has been shown beyond all question that he was not guilty of complicity in the murder of Cavagnari and the Embassy.

Having Cabul and Candahar in their possession, and the Ameer in their hands, and thus to all intents and purposes occupying Afghanistan, what will they do with it? It is not likely they will annex it, because that would involve England in immediate trouble with Russia, and of necessity provoke a long war,—the more so because both Powers have hitherto tacitly agreed to regard the country as a sort of neutral ground. It is to be assumed, however, that they will hold it for the present, and until they have obtained the amplest securities for the future. They will now impose their policy upon Afghanistan without much reference to Russia, and without any reference to the wishes of the Afghan people. They will establish a new Embassy in Cabul, and hedge it about with such safeguards that it will not be in danger in the future from any such attack as that which was recently made upon Maj. Cavagnari, and, if they invest the new Embassy with something more than mere diplomatic privileges,—with authority, for instance, such as is now exercised by their representatives in Egypt,—it will be recognized by all the Powers as warranted by the situation. England is now in a position to demand any guaranty or indemnity she pleases from the conquered province. It is doubtful whether she could have held Cabul, as she is now doing, after the first campaign, without protest from Russia; but Russia now is silent. She will now strengthen and confirm her scientific frontier, as against any invasion of India, more thoroughly than ever, and she will exact a pitiless and righteous retribution of all the mutineers and murderers she can prove were engaged in the Cabul massacre. What she will not do is thus specified by the London *Times* in an article forecasting the occupation of Cabul:

"There is nothing, so far, to justify us in departing from the lines of our former policy, or to call for further annexation. We are not under any obligation to restore the authority of Yakoob Khan over the distant provinces of his Kingdom, if, as seems possible, the jealousies between Cabul, Candahar, and Herat—jealousies perpetuated by diversities of race and creed—should become more violent. We should not, it is needless to say, allow Persia to get possession, directly or indirectly, of Herat. But, short of this, there is no internal change in the Afghan territory which, now that we possess an improved frontier whence we can advance upon the centres of Afghan strength without delay and with irresistible force, would justify us in continued interference for the benefit of any Prince or Pretender."

While this foreshadows that England will not proceed to the length of annexing Afghanistan or of interfering in behalf of any claimant to the throne, still, with her Embassy firmly established in the Capital and in possession of a frontier that commands the country, it is apparent that Afghanistan hereafter will be administered under English influences, and that a new and almost insurmountable barrier has been erected against Russian progress towards India.

### SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

It will be remembered that the late George Peabody contributed the sum of $3,500,000 as an education fund, the income of which was to be used for the advancement of education in the Southern States. At a recent meeting of the trustees of the fund, an annual report was made by the Rev. Dr. Sears, of Virginia, the general agent of the Board, which presents some interesting statistics. The income of the fund, which originally was $120,000, is now only $83,000, owing to the shrinkage in interest in Government bonds. The amount expended during the year was $74,850, which was laid out as follows: Virginia, $9,850; North Carolina, $6,700; South Carolina, $4,250; Georgia, $6,500; Florida, $3,000; Alabama, $3,600; Mississippi, $4,000; Louisiana, $7,650; Texas, $7,700; Arkansas, $5,600; Tennessee, $12,000; West Virginia, $4,000. The Superintendent's report also presented some significant statistics with reference to general education in the South. His figures show that the total school population in that section is 3,865,239, while the total school attendance is 1,813,703, showing that one-half the children in the South do not attend school at all. In Virginia, for instance, the school population is 483,701, the number enrolled in the schools 302,244, and the average daily attendance 116,464. One-fourth of the general school fund is devoted to other purposes. In North Carolina the school population is 422,380, the number enrolled 228,092, and the average attendance 132,553. In Arkansas, 33,747 children out of 187,447 attend school; in Alabama, 160,713 out of 370,245; in Mississippi, 202,316 out of 338,153, and of these the majority are colored. In South Carolina it is stated that nearly 57 per cent of the voting population cannot read the ballots which they cast, a density of ignorance which becomes all the more appalling when it is remembered that very few of the negroes are allowed to vote at all, and that the ignoramuses, therefore, must belong very largely to the white classes.

It is very evident that the income of the Peabody fund is but a drop in the bucket, and goes very little ways towards relieving the density of Southern ignorance. It is just as evident from the report that the prevailing crime in the South, the insecurity of life and property, and the impossibility of obtaining justice, are due to this ignorance, and that we may not look for any improvement until the Church makes more rapid progress than now, and the school-house can present more encouraging returns than are presented above.

### NEGRO EMIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH.

The subject of negro emigration from the South has been brought directly to the attention of the General Government in the shape of a semi-official report made by E. S. Hamlin to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Hamlin's observations and inquiries seem to have been made mostly among the negro refugees in Kansas. His statement of the cause and progress of the exodus from the South contains little in detail that has not been printed in The Tribune in one form or another, but it furnishes cumulative evidence of the swindles, wrongs, and oppressions which are driving the negroes away from their Southern homes. The tenor of all the replies made by hundreds of negroes to questions put to them separately by Mr. Hamlin was of about the same purport. They were charged more than double for their supplies. They did all the work, and got nothing for it. They were threatened, beaten, shot at. They were counted out when they dared to vote. They were paid in scrip when they worked for wages, and a portion of the pay held over from year to year, in order to keep them upon the same plantations. In some sections the planters had resolved to sell them no land. In other cases where they had bought lands, the terms were of a kind which were sure to lead to forfeiture. They paid in annual rents as much as they would be charged for the fee simple for good Kansas lands. They were swindled on their contracts. They were detained on trumped-up charges of debts they did not owe. They were cheated, and bulldozed, and outraged on all sides. These were the universal laments of the emigrants.

Mr. Hamlin tells of a conspiracy among the planters of Carroll and Madison Parishes in Louisiana, as he learned of it from emigrants from that section of the State, which we do not remember having seen in print. It seems that the land-owners of those two counties held a meeting and resolved: (1) That payment of all negro labor and cotton purchased from negroes should be made in parish scrip; (2) that farm-hands must get passes (or tickets-of-leave) from the plantation where they had worked before any other planter could employ them; (3) that rent should always be $10 an acre or its equivalent in lint cotton; and (4) that men working for wages should be paid $12 per month, one-half to be withheld till the following year's crop should be planted, in order to compel the negroes to remain upon the same plantations in quasi-bondage from year to year. The negroes were informed that these resolutions were to be the law in those two parishes, and that it would be fatal to resist them.

Mr. Hamlin's testimony, like that of Gov. St. John, of Kansas, and Gen. Conway, is to the effect that the negro emigrants who have settled in Kansas are doing well. He urges the view, however, that the climate of the South is better suited to the negroes, that the material interests of the whole country will be best served by continued negro labor in the cotton, sugar, and rice fields, and that the negroes themselves would in all cases prefer to remain in the South if they could be protected in their civil and political rights. He makes a strong appeal to the General Government to take vigorous measures for the enforcement of the Constitutional Amendments and for the protection of the negroes in Mississippi, Louisiana, and some other States. He also calls for assistance in some organized and systematic way to enable negroes to locate on the unoccupied Government lands of the Cotton States, of which there still remain large amounts.

"And why," he concludes, "might not the General Government, through such organization, render pecuniary and other aid in settling its lands and promoting the welfare and harmony of the country?" There are many excellent reasons why the Government should not use the people's money for any such purpose. The Tribune has gone over these reasons many times in criticising similar schemes evolved by Butler of Massachusetts and Wright of Pennsylvania, the Communist leaders. These reasons apply to Government aid when proposed to be extended to negroes as well as when it is invoked for the whites. But there is an additional reason in the case of the negroes, viz.: the blacks are now beginning to help themselves. They have shown more independence, courage, and enterprise in their flight from the oppression of the Southern whites than ever before, and Government aid of the nature suggested would probably lead to a relapse into the dependence upon Government support which has been a very damaging delusion among the blacks, and which they cannot abandon any too soon for their own good. The negroes should rather be encouraged to help themselves, as they have shown a disposition to do in fleeing from oppression which they cannot successfully resist at home.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has had a conversation with a European diplomatist, who has supplied him with an "inside" view of the recent interview between Bismarck and Andrassy, so far as the Eastern question is concerned. According to his prognostication, the Turks will be relegated to Asia whence they came. Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly will go to Greece. Montenegro will get Antivari and part of Albania. The rest of Albania, with Dalmatia, will go to Austria, with Bosnia and Herzegovina. Eastern Roumelia will be made independent under an Austrian protectorate, thus heading off the Pan-Slavistic policy of Russia south of the Danube. Half of the debt of Turkey is to be apportioned between Montenegro, Bulgaria, Roumelia, and Austrian Albania, a quarter to Asiatic Turkey, and the remainder to the City of Constantinople. The plan attributed by the diplomatist to Bismarck and Andrassy reads well, but evidently originated in the imagination of the diplomatist, or at least is a mere fanciful conjecture. While there is no indication that such a division will ever take place, since Russia and England are ignored altogether, it would not be altogether illogical or unfair. We fear, however, that the diplomatist is quite as imaginative in his conjecture in this direction as in the following picture which he draws of the future of Constantinople:

"It will have a Prince whose exchequer will be supplied by the wealth of the whole world. He will farm out Constantinople to an immense finance company. The town will be converted into a series of hotels, caravanserais, and gaming-houses. On the Tchataldja side it will be surrounded by a park sixty miles long by thirty broad. Along the shore will arise sumptuous villas, connected by new streets with the interior of the city. Theatres of all languages, academies where eloquence and poetry will have glorious temples, will supply the mental pleasures, and all that modern luxury and science have invented will abound. In the evening the Bosphorus, lit up by a thousand lamps and plowed by a thousand boats, with singers and musicians, will eclipse Venice in its palmy days, and railways in all directions, with luxurious carriages, will carry to and fro those not tempted by the most sumptuous steamers."

### PERTINENT QUESTIONS FOR TILDEN REFORMERS TO ANSWER.

A "Western Republican," who voted for Tilden and Reform in 1876, sends to the New York *World* a letter containing, among other things, the following pointed questions for Tilden reformers to answer:

*To the Editor of the World*—Sir: So long as Mr. Tilden insists on being a candidate for the Presidency, it is the right of every citizen to ask him plain questions as to matters of public interest. Will you therefore allow me, through the columns of the only Democratic paper in the city, to address Mr. Tilden and to ask the following questions?

First—Were cipher dispatches in regard to Electoral votes sent to Henry Havemeyer?

Second—Was the money contributed by you for political purposes during the last Presidential canvass paid by or through Henry Havemeyer?

Third—Was the deposit of $8,000 with Martin & Runyon for use in Oregon after the last Presidential election made by or through Henry Havemeyer?

Fourth—Did you not agree with others to pay a certain sum of money to purchase the Electoral votes of Louisiana?

Fifth—Did Pelton send $200,000 to a member of the Boston Club in New Orleans to purchase one or more of the Electoral votes of Louisiana?

Sixth—Did you promise a certain gentleman that, if he would send $33,000 to South Carolina to purchase the Electoral vote of that State, you would reimburse him?

Seventh—Did you not refuse to carry out the arrangements which had been made for the purchase of Electoral votes in Louisiana and South Carolina for the reason that you found you could get one vote in Oregon for a small sum, and that "one vote was as good as more"?

Eighth—Will you state what the two matters are, connected with the Electoral count, which the Potter Committee was instructed to avoid asking about?

A Western Republican-Independent,
Who will not be fooled twice.

The *World* remarks upon the above:

We print to-day a brief catechism addressed by a correspondent to Mr. Tilden, and which is of importance because it embodies questions certain to be pressed upon Mr. Tilden so long as he remains within the lists of the Presidential contest. Everybody knows that the negotiations of Mr. Tilden's friends with the Canvassing Boards of the Southern States were what Mr. Tilden himself has described as a "futile dalliance." Is it to be established, as our correspondent and Mr. Tilden's catechist suggests, that the examination of Mr. Tilden by the Potter Committee, so far as it related to these negotiations, was also in the nature of a futile dalliance? It must be evident even to Mr. Tilden that such questions as our correspondent puts cannot be disposed of by futile dalliance. They must be fairly met and fully answered before the National Democratic Convention meets next year, unless before that date Mr. Tilden formally resigns his pretensions as a candidate for the Presidency. We should be glad to print satisfactory answers to these questions, or any answers at all which Mr. Tilden may see fit to make to them. But we shall not quarrel with Mr. Tilden if he prefers to publish such answers in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the *Times*. Indeed, we should be glad to have these questions investigated publicly by a new committee of Congress, if Mr. Tilden can contrive a way to get this done.

All of which is the more important from the fact that it appears in the ablest Democratic organ of Gov. Robinson.

Extreme State-sovereignty men at the North "only demand that the South shall be let alone." How old and familiar does this demand now seem. It was first made by Jefferson Davis in his inaugural address as President of the Southern Confederacy. At that time there were many citizens at the North—perhaps a majority of the voters—who would have been glad to let the South alone, but they could not. They saw that the South would not form a new nation in peace. It had none of the elements of freedom and independence within itself. If the Confederacy had been recognized it would have been at war with the Federal Government in less than two years' time. Questions growing out of slavery, out of the adjustment of boundaries, out of tariffs, and the settlement of public and private debts, would have brought on a conflict. In the end negro slavery would have spread over the whole Union, or been extinguished as it was. Mr. Lincoln never said a truer word than when he declared that this country could not permanently endure half-free and half-slave. Wise men said this at the time, and, admitting that the conflict was irrepressible and must come, felt that it could not come too soon. Much the same feeling takes possession of thoughtful men now when they hear the latter-day generation of State-sovereignty men asking that "the South shall be let alone"; that the Bourbons shall be permitted to work their own sweet will on the negroes entitled to vote; that the constitutional amendments shall be openly nullified in eight States, and that the votes of freemen at the North shall be overborne by tissue ballots and rifle-clubs in the South. The thing cannot be, because if the South is now let alone it will accomplish designs much more nefarious and injurious to the public good than if it had actually succeeded in its armed rebellion against the Government of the United States in 1861.

Twice since the War the North has made strenuous efforts to conciliate the South. The last attempt—that of President Hayes—is too recent and too familiar to need illustration or remark. Its dismal failure has been the most noticeable fact of President Hayes' Administration, and has done more to steel the hearts of men of this section against the South than all other causes combined. That there was a prior effort of the same kind Southern men and Northern men alike seem in some danger of forgetting. During President Johnson's Administration the reconstruction of the South on the "Grace, Mercy, and Peace" plan was attempted. And what was the result? Some of the Southern States, noticeably Louisiana, endeavored partially to re-enslave the negroes. The labor-laws adopted in several Southern States could have had only this effect. By requiring passes, demanding special permits of negroes seeking to enter or leave the State, and introducing a contract system for labor, it was intended that the negroes should be kept indefinitly on the plantations of their employers. Many of the horrors of the slave-days, including the whipping-post, were to be revived. Happily the action of Congress and the adoption of the constitutional amendments prevented the consummation of these designs; and the imprudent measures of the Southern whites reacted in such a way that they had no chance for many years to oppress the negroes. But the firm hand of the Federal Government was gradually withdrawn, more and more sympathy for the Southern whites was expressed, and at last the whole control of their State Governments was handed over to them. Now the experience of the former days is being repeated. The negroes have been disfranchised, and at this very hour in two Southern States laws are in operation or maturing the effect of which is to restrict very much the liberty of the freedmen and to render their property insecure.

The New York *Star* (Democratic), in response to the notice of the New York *World* inviting persons who have at any time been connected with the Tammany-Hall Committee, but who now refuse to follow Mr. Kelly, to send their names to the St. James Hotel, appends the following list of "reformers" who have thus far registered their names. The list reveals the antecedents of a malodorous lot of men:

S. J. Tilden, formerly Chairman of the Tweed State Committee.
A. Oakey Hall, ex-Tweed Mayor.
Michael Norton, ex-Tweed Court-House Commissioner.
James Hayes, ex-Tweed Supervisor.
Hubert O. Thompson, champion Court-House burglar.
Smith M. Weed, from Copenhagen.
Moses (Manton) Marble, of Denmark.
John R. Fellows, ex-Assistant District-Attorney in the days of Tweed.
Charles F. MacLean, an unclassified relative of S. J. Tilden.
Edward Cooper, the champion bungler.
Soger Flynn, a veteran of 1858.
Hughey Moore, the Senator from Harlem.
Rocky Moore, brother of Hughey.
Tom McSpedon, an old bone-hunter.
John J. Blair, ex-Tweed Fire Commissioner.
Jim Daly, perpetual officeholder.
Tom Ecclesine, always on the block to the highest bidder.
Col. Jim Mooney, the unscared hero of a hundred battles.
Ambrose H. Purdy, Republican, Tammany, and anti-semi-periodically.
The Mott Iron Works, at eighty cents a day.
George H. Purser, the half-million-dollar clerk of Tweed street openings.
Ben Wood, the 4—11—44 champion.
Maurice J. Power, dealer in monuments.

G. W. Childs must look to his laurels. A vivacious obituary-writer in the Atlanta *Constitution* has composed an elegiac notice of the late Samuel B. McLin, once of the Florida Returning Board, that seems adapted to set several tables in a roar. The obituary humorist referred to says of Mr. McLin:

McLin was never accused of being gentleman enough to be purchased, or social enough to be approached. He was given up to be a fanatic pure and simple,—set in his head and deranged in his bowels. It was known that he was just as sure to decide all points for the Republicans, and to cast the vote for Hayes, as if he had been a cast-iron man, with a heart of marble and a brain of sponge, and had been wound up in his metallic insides for the mechanical performance of that thing. The argument of the Democratic counsel was never addressed to him.

Almost as interesting as this description is the statement in the same article that Cowgill, another member of the Florida Board, was thought to be corrupt, and that many believed he could be bought. "Of these," says the *Constitution* writer, "was Manton Marble, who, with the clumsiness of a bad man trying to put a pretty phase on a doubtful experiment, used to visit him and talk of money to him." This from an undoubted Democratic source is quite a naive confession.

John Austin Stevens, editor of the *Magazine of American History*, and one of the highest living authorities on questions pertaining to New York history, joins issue very directly with Mr. I. N. Arnold on the subject of Benedict Arnold's personal bravery at the battle of Bemus Hights. Mr. Stevens says: "Exhaustive investigations were made at the time of the centennial of the Saratoga campaign, the result of which completely confirmed the accuracy of Mr. Bancroft in his statement that Benedict Arnold was not in the fight of the 19th." Mr. Stevens says further:

As my purpose in these lines is to sustain the statements of Mr. Bancroft that Arnold was *not present* at the battle of the 19th of September on Bemus Hights, the question of the military capacity of Arnold is not here involved. It would be difficult to show any single instance of a display of tactical or strategic ability on his part, while there is abundant proof of his entire want of any other soldierly quality except personal bravery. Of his moral character still less that is favorable can be produced from contemporaneous judgment. His biography by his worthy namesake will surely attract attention, but my study of history will have been sadly at fault if the reopening of the subject does not result in a final covering of this wretched character with a deeper obloquy than that even under which it has rested for nearly a century.

The lecture of I. N. Arnold before the New York Historical Society has waked up a good many curious people, and among others a warm admirer of Benedict Arnold, who writes to the papers in defense of the illustrious traitor. This self-appointed champion signs himself "Fair-Play." He says that Benedict Arnold, "seduced by the wiles of designing men," joined in "a causeless revolt" against "the Government under whose fostering care the American colonies had grown and prospered." Benedict's return to his first love was, in the opinion of "Fair-Play," an eleventh-hour repentance, and all the more commendable because it took place under disadvantageous circumstances. We can hardly believe that "Fair-Play" is sincere. To say that the British Government "fostered" the American colonies at any stage of their growth, or that the revolt against the brutal tyranny of George III.'s Government was "causeless," is only to maintain an amusing paradox.

Mr. Horace White has an article in the *Fortnightly Review* for October on the subject of "Parliamentary Government in America." Mr. White brings out and elucidates a statement first made, we believe, by Mr. Walter Bagehot, to the effect that American institutions of to-day are a petrifaction of British institutions as they were one hundred years ago, with hereditary succession left out. Mr. White, however, considers the arrest in the growth of our institutions caused by a written constitution as in many respects a fortunate circumstance. Our system provides a number of checks and balances, "which now and then disable the majority, prevent them from carrying hasty decisions into effect, and compel them to reconsider their purposes and the grounds thereof. The introduction of Responsible Government would put more power into the hands of the majority than they now have, and a good deal more. It would make the House of Representatives as irresistible as the House of Commons." Mr. White's conclusion is: "Considering all the toughness of the material that the Constitution of the United States has to deal with, and its success in dealing with it thus far, it is, perhaps, the part of wisdom for us to let well enough alone."

When the Republicans had control of Louisiana the Bourbon whites in that State said they must have reform. They are getting reform very rapidly now, having secured as their next Governor one Louis A. Wiltz, who studied jurisprudence, finance, and ethics in the volunteer Fire Department of New Orleans, and knows how to allay inflammation in any part of the body politic by what the reporters call "a well-directed stream." On the testimony of the New Orleans *Picayune*, the oldest and most conservative Democratic newspaper in the South, Wiltz, as Mayor of New Orleans, was at the head of the most wasteful and corrupt Administration ever known in the history of the city. Wiltz is a tall, lean, angular man, and we have the high authority of Shakspeare for saying that such are the most to be dreaded. But, on the other hand, it is greatly to Wiltz's credit that he wears black broadcloth in the most sweltering weather, and is, outwardly at least, eminently respectable.

It is said there is but one well-authenticated instance of Gov. John A. Andrew's using the big, big D. It was in 1866, when J. M. S. Williams, Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, without consulting the rest of the Committee, asked Gen. Butler to preside at the State Convention. Gov. Andrew met Mr. Williams on the street after the announcement, and spoke substantially as follows: "Williams, what did you ask that d—d scoundrel to preside for?" Mr. Williams excused it by saying: "You were ill, Governor, or I would have asked you." "Well, if I had known you were going to ask that d—d scoundrel, I would have presided if I had died in the chair." It may be inferred that Gov. Andrew was not an admirer of the great "reformer."

The favorit expression of a venerable citizen of Chicago, now unhappily no more, when he wished to express classically the idea that anything would not do, was: "That cat won't fight." How much more appropriate does it seem to say of Col. Tom Butler's bloodhounds, lately exhibited in New York: "Those dogs won't fight." The dogs in question, in the first place, prove to be not bloodhounds at all, but deerhounds. Then it appears that they hunted only a small negro boy who acted as their keeper. The reputation of bloodhounds for sweetness of temper and general affability, as the New York *Post* remarks, cannot be held as yet to be perfectly established.

Hamilton Fish, in a letter read at the recent Caleb Cushing memorial, gives the whole credit of our success in the matter of the Geneva arbitration to Mr. Cushing. "His knowledge of the law of nations," says Mr. Fish, "and his familiarity with the languages, the literature, and the institutions of other countries, enabled him to hold intercourse with, and to impress himself and the points and the logic of the American case upon, those to whom the English language was not familiar."

"M. W. H.," the accomplished book-reviewer of the New York *Sun*, says of Mr. Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of Asia": "We venture to affirm it will be held precious by more than one generation of Englishmen." This opinion has been expressed also by Mr. George Ripley, the venerable and learned critic of the New York *Tribune*, and by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in an article in the *International Review*.

Gen. Crook's historic remark to Tibbles was: "I tell you a harder thing than being obliged to lose brave men in Indian wars: it is to be forced to fight and kill Indians when I know they are clearly in the right." All honor to Gen. Crook for this noble sentiment. All honor, also, to Tibbles, whose ingenuous conversation drew it forth. But can somebody say who is Tibbles?

The "idea" of the lumber merchants is, that about nineteen Aldermen are always on the block for sale to the highest bidder, or to any one who bids $100 a head. If nineteen of the Aldermen can be bought at $100 apiece, it shows they are a cheap set; but, they are not worth more than their own valuation of themselves.

The Supreme Court of the United States, at the ensuing term, will decide as to the constitutionality of a great part of the reconstruction legislation. Happily there is now no danger that the experience of the Dred Scott affair—the most frightful blunder in our judicial annals—will be repeated.

The New York *Tribune* strangely omitted to publish Mr. Guppy's evidence respecting Jay Gould's rascalities when he ran the Erie Railroad. The young man of the name of Guppy naturally feels very miserable about it, and "hopes there's no offense."

If the Common Council really desire an investigation, they should invite the Citizens' Committee to present the allegations of the lumber merchants to the Grand Jury.

Considerable of the Aldermanic indignation is said to be at their price. They are not flattered at the $100 valuation.

## AN OLD SETTLER.

### Unearthing of a Mastodon's Bones in Missouri—An Interesting Discovery.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—Additional particulars have been received here regarding the discovery, yesterday, of the remains of a mastodon at a point a little north of Sedalia, in this State. In cleaning an old spring the workmen struck huge bones, and were obliged to cease their labors, and subsequent more careful exhumation disclosed a mastodon's bones in good condition. Of portions already recovered, the tusks are a little over four feet long. They curve downward a little at the points, but in other particulars resemble the tusks of an elephant. The jaws, one of which only was brought to light, are about five feet long, and will weigh something like seventy-five pounds. The nerve cavity in the jawbone is three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The molars, of which there are two in the jawbone, are over six inches long and four wide. Appearances indicate that the monster lived at one time where it died. Something like a bushel of acorns and nuts were found in such a position that leads to but one conclusion, that they come from the paunch of the animal. Two sections of the vertebræ were also brought, and are of huge proportions.

Two gentlemen of Sedalia have secured the privilege of unearthing the rest of the remains, and are at work with a force of men. Some fifteen years ago one of the largest mastodons ever found in the United States was exhumed while cleaning out a spring in a Benton County point, not far distant from the scene of the present discovery.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

Rochester, Pa., Oct. 14.—The Rev. J. C. Evans, a prominent minister in the United Presbyterian Church, leaves here to-day for Columbus, Neb., with about forty of his people, where they go to establish a church and locate permanently. V. M. Came, traveling agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, is in charge of the party.

Springfield, O., Oct. 14.—The State Board of Agriculture to-day fixed the date of the next State Fair, which will be held in this city in 1880, commencing Sept. 27.

# THE LAST MEETING.

## Special-Agent Steele's Visit to White River Agency,

## Where the Trouble that Developed Later on Was Fomenting.

## He Found Meeker Seriously Wounded, and the Indians Very Ugly.

## Jack Asserts that the Utes Will Not Work, but Will Fight.

## Mr. Steele Informed that He Had Better Depart from That Section.

## He Advises Meeker to Send for Troops to Protect the Agency,

## And Then Forever Takes Leave of the Philanthropic Agent.

### STEELE'S STORY.

THE LAST MAN TO COME FROM WHITE RIVER.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14.—The Denver *Tribune* publishes an interesting letter from Col. John W. Steele, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, who was, probably, the last strange white man at White River Agency. In the letter Col. Steele says:

"On the morning of Sept. 10 I started, with two mail-carriers, for the Agency. We rode over the route followed by Maj. Thornburgh's command, and at noon rested at the mouth of of the canyon where the battle has since taken place. Here at a tent occupied by an Indian trader, and two miles from the reservation, we met a number of Utes, one of whom asked where I was going. I told him to the Agency. After a short talk with other Indians, he told me we must go back. I made no reply, but, leaving one of the carriers at the tent, I proceeded up the canyon in which the Indians laid the ambuscade for Maj. Thorrburgh's command, toward the Agency. The Indians followed us to the Agency. I afterwards learned that they belonged to Ute Jack's party.

"We arrived at White River Agency about 6 o'clock p. m., and found a number of Indians there, some of whom

SEEMED GREATLY EXCITED.

I soon learned that the Agent, Meeker, had, a short time before my arrival, been violently assaulted by a Ute Chief named Johnson, and severely, if not dangerously, injured. The white laborers told me that they had been fired on while plowing in the field, and driven to the Agency buildings, but that they were not much scared, as they thought the Indians only wanted to prevent the work, and fired to frighten them. Finding Mr. W. H. Post, the Agent's chief clerk and Postmaster at White River, in his office, I proceeded to transact my business with him. While engaged at this the Indians began to congregate in the building. Mr. Post introduced me to Chiefs Ute Jack, Washington, Antelope, and others. Ute Jack seemed to be the leader, and asked me my name and business. I told him. He inquired if I came from Fort Steele, and if the soldiers were coming. I replied that I knew nothing of the soldiers. Jack said:

'NO FRAID OF SOLDIERS;

Fort Steele soldiers no fight; Utes heap fight.' He again asked my name, and when I was going away. I replied, 'In the morning.' Jack said: 'Better go pretty quick.' I offered him a cigar, and repeated that I would go in the morning. He then inquired for Mr. Meeker, and said to Mr. Post: 'Utes heap take to me. Utes say Agent plow no more. Utes say Meeker must go 'way. Meeker say Utes work. Ute no like work; Ute no work; Ute no school; no like school'; and much more of the same sort.

"About 8 o'clock I went to Agent Meeker's quarters, and found him propped up in his armchair with pillows, evidently suffering severely from injuries received from the assault of Chief Johnson. After a short talk we discovered that we had formerly been fellow-townsmen, which opened the way for a free conversation about mutual acquaintances, after which Mr. Meeker said: 'I came to this Agency in the full belief that I could civilize these Utes; that I could teach them to work and become self-supporting. I thought that I could establish schools, and interest both Indians and their children in learning. I have given my best efforts to this end,

ALWAYS TREATING THEM KINDLY BUT FIRMLY.

They have eaten at my table, and received continued kindness from my wife, daughter, and all the employes about the Agency. Their complaints have been patiently listened to, and all reasonable requests have been granted them, and now the man for whom I have done the most—for whom I have built the only Indian house on the reservation, and who has frequently eaten at my table—has turned on me, and without the slightest provocation, and would have killed me but for the laborers, who got me away. No Indian raised his hand to prevent the outrage, and those who had received continued kindness from myself and family stood around and laughed at the brutal assault. They are an unreliable and treacherous race.'

"Mr. Meeker further said that, previous to this assault on him, he had expected to see the discontent die out as soon as the annuity goods arrived; but he was now somewhat anxious about the matter. In reply to an inquiry, he said that the whole complaint of the Indians was against plowing the land, against work, and the school. I told him I thought there was great danger of an outbreak, and I thought he should abandon the Agency at once. To this he made no reply.

"Shortly after Ute Jack came into the room where we were sitting, and proceeded to catechise me nearly as before. He then turned to Mr. Meeker, and repeated the talk about work; then asked the Agent if he had sent for soldiers. Mr. Meeker told him he had not. Jack then said: 'Utes have heap more talk,' and left us. During the conversation Mr. Meeker said that Chief Douglas was Head Chief at that Agency, but that he had no followers and little influence; that Douglas and his party had remained on the reservation all the summer, and had been friendly with the whites; that

COLOROW, UTE JACK, JOHNSON, AND THEIR FOLLOWERS

paid no attention to his orders, and had been off the reservation most of the summer; that Chief Ouray was Head Chief, but had lost his influence with and control of the Northern Utes. I again urged on him the danger of his remaining at the Agency, when he told me he would send for troops for protection.

"During this conversation the Indians remained around the Agency buildings, making much noise. About 10 o'clock I went to the quarters assigned me for the night, in the storehouse office. Soon after this the Indians began howling and dancing in one of the Agency buildings, and around the Agent's quarters. About midnight Mr. Meeker attempted to quiet them, but was only partially successful, and the red devils made it exceedingly uncomfortable for me most of the night. I was told in the morning that the Indians had had a war-dance. Those who saw and could have described the scene are all dead now. At daylight the bucks had all disappeared. After breakfast I called on Mr. Meeker, in his own room, to bid him good-by. He told me he had written for troops, and requested me to telegraph for relief as soon as I reached Rawlins.

AFTER BIDDING ALL GOOD-BY,

I mounted my horse, and, not without misgiving, started for Bear River. This was the last I saw of Father Meeker."

### TO THE HOSTILE CAMP.

A DANGEROUS MISSION.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14.—Gen. Charles Adams, formerly Agent of the Utes, and now Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, received notice from Washington by telegraph to-night that he had been detailed, at the request of Secretary Schurz, to act as Special Agent for the Interior Department in connection with the present Indian complication. Gen. Adams will leave at once for Los Pinos. He will take an escort of Indians at the Agency, and, if possible, secure the company of Chief Ouray or Chief Sapavanaro, and proceed immediately by fast horses to the hostile camp, which, he believes, is on Grand River, about seventy-five miles from the Southern Agency. Gen. Adams says he will go at once boldly to the hostile camp, and demand the women and the surrender of the Indians' arms. He will make no promises beyond the general one that prompt compliance with the above will be taken into consideration by the Government. If the Indians refuse the demands, Gen. Adams will notify the Government and the military, who will take care of the hostiles, while Gen. Adams will endeavor to keep those Indians not engaged in the murder of Meeker and the Thornburgh fight at peace.

The mission of Gen. Adams can be but a very dangerous one, but he is well acquainted and on good terms with the Indians, and has been chosen by reason of his superior bravery, energy, and knowledge of the Indian character. He believes that if the White River Agency women are alive he will have them safe within ten days. He will be in constant communication with Gen. Merritt.

INFORMATION FROM THE TOWN OF OURAY

is that since the receipt of Gov. Pitkin's dispatch, Ouray has been barricaded and picketed, two companies of militia being always under arms. The nearness to the Uncompahgre Ute Agency, where some of the most treacherous of the Ute tribe are provided for, makes the precautions necessary. They can put over 400 men into the field at an hour's notice, 100 armed with Springfield rifles, and the remainder with Winchester and Sharp's rifles. Twenty-four hours' time would enable the citizens to concentrate fully 1,000 well-armed men in Ouray, enough to defend the Park settlements and the town from the whole tribe of Utes. The settlers in the Park, and many camps around, brought in their families at the first notice of danger, some of them enrolling themselves in the militia, others returning to defend their property, if necessary, and all are ready to rally to the defense of Ouray when they are needed.

Reports from all points, to the Governor, are peaceful and reassuring. Experienced frontiermen here think the hostile Utes have gone to the Uintah country.

### IN WASHINGTON.

A COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—Commissioner Hayt, of the Indian Bureau, to-day received a letter from Agent Page, written at the Southern Ute Agency, Oct. 6, in which he says: "I have had a council with Ignacio, Red Jacket, and Maniguinup, Chiefs of the renegade Utes, and sixty other Southern Ute Indians. They desire that the 'Great Father' be informed that they promise they will take no part with nor render any aid to the White River and Uintah Utes; that they are contented, and desire to remain at peace. I to-day refused to issue them their annuity goods until this day two weeks. To this refusal they consented, saying, 'All right.' The Southern Utes request that when a reply to this report of their action is received it should be communicated to them, which I have promised to do."

IN HARMONY.

Gen. Sherman and Secretary Schurz had several conferences to-day about the Ute difficulty, and the War and Interior Departments are acting in perfect harmony, as they have done in all matters pertaining to the Utes. There is no truth in the rumors that these two Departments are trying to make one another responsible for the troubles that have occurred. The Secretary of the Interior has sent a special agent to Los Pinos to do all that may be possible, with the aid of Ouray and other friendly Indians, to secure the surrender of the guilty parties, and to discover and rescue the female members of the Meeker family.

### AN INSPECTION.

PALLOCK GOING TO COLORADO.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 14.—W. J. Pallock, United States Indian Inspector, reached here to-day from a visit to the Winnebago Agency. In the afternoon he left for the scene of the Ute troubles to investigate affairs in that direction.

### ROSE MEEKER'S LETTER.

MRS. SWISSHELM'S COMMENTS THEREON.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Rose Meeker's letter is a fair specimen of the insanity of grief, and horror, awakened in the minds of the immediate sufferers by our Indian Policy; but it is not a fair exponent of the feeling of Western people towards Indians.

Of course there are many good people who sit at home, secure in the possession of life, property, and the society of those they love, who will regard Miss Meeker's letter as very wicked; but they cannot know the impetus under which she writes! Only those who have lived in the immediate vicinity of an Indian massacre can understand its horror and atrocity. No full account ever can be put on paper or embodied in a public lecture! Not only must not the facts be plainly stated, but they must not be indicated, by any form of words; and while one strives to awaken benevolent and Christian people to a sense of their guilt in maintaining a policy fraught with crime and cruelty, one must walk backward and cover the worst features of that crime with a mouth of silence.

The Indian combines in himself the bestiality of the swine, the ferocity of the tiger, and the ingenuity of the demon. Brave men endure at his hands indignities and mutilation more horrible than the tortures of the Inquisition, and the outrages perpetrated on virtuous, Christian matrons, maidens, and even infants, partake equally of these three Indian characteristics. But the maddening feature of the whole horror is the knowledge that the crimes are committed by the proteges, the wards, of that Government to which the victims owe allegiance, and which they support by paying taxes and giving their lives when called upon,—of the Government which taxes them to support these criminals in idleness!

Every victim of an Indian outbreak knows that every Indian knows that the Christianity and benevolence of the land will be stirred to its lowest depth to save him from the punishment due, a thousand-fold, to his unutterable crimes. Every Christian maid and matron, undergoing the nameless horrors to which hundreds have been subjected, knows that the brutal fiend who makes her body unfit for a soul's residence knows that Christian matrons, in snowy caps and kerchiefs, will besiege the White-House with prayers for his pardon, and that, through their efforts, his crimes will be rewarded, and he preserved to repeat them.

What wonder that, in the face of these cruel facts, Rose Meeker, contemplating the butchery of her noble father, and the unknown fate of her sister, should talk as she does of the duty and necessity of extermination. But there is no good reason why the Indians should all have been killed long ago, or why they should all be killed now; nor do the people of the extreme West bear them any malice. All that is necessary to secure peace between the white and red men is to place them on terms of equality before the General Government.

Let that Government conclude that laws which are good enough for white men are good enough for Indians; that the Indian must obey the law or bear the penalty; that he must work or starve, just as white men do, and the whole question is settled at once and forever. The Indian is conquered, and it is the duty of his conqueror to improve his condition by extending over him the shield of civilized law, and so drive him from savagery and place him on the highway to Christian civilization. If this were done at once, even Rose Meeker might live to learn that her judgment is overborne by sorrow, and that Indians may become valuable citizens of the Republic. JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

# CRIMINAL NEWS.

## Arrest of Two More of the Express Robbers at Holden, Mo.

## The Officers Resisted by an Infuriated and Dangerous Woman,

## Who Tries to Shoot, but Is at Last Quietly and Effectually Suppressed.

## Some Very Important Testimony in the Young Murder Trial.

## The Detective Who Worked the Case Up Mysteriously Disappears.

### THE EXPRESS ROBBERS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14.—Two of the supposed train-robbers were arrested at Holden, Johnson County, Monday night, and brought here on the Missouri Pacific train this morning and lodged in jail. Mr. Leverton, the detective who is working up the case, went to Independence yesterday and swore out a warrant charging George Campbell and one Stevens with participating in the train robbery. The warrant was placed in the hands of Marshal Leggett, who detailed Deputy-Marshal Hayes to serve it. Marshal Hayes and Detective Leverton then took the first train for Holden, Johnson County, Mo., where the suspected men were last heard from. Arriving there about 9 o'clock p. m., the Town Marshal was hunted up, and a posse of four trusty men summoned to assist them. It was soon learned that the two suspected men had come into town from their hiding-place in the woods Monday evening. A short search soon revealed their whereabouts. Stevens was found at the house of his divorced wife, who has been living a loose life since her separation from him a few months ago. Her residence, a small frame house, was surrounded by officers, and the Marshal then knocked at the door. At first he received no reply, but, after repeated raps, a woman's voice came from the inner darkness in the room. She protested that there was no man about the house, but in a few minutes a man's voice was heard. The Marshal demanded that he come out and surrender, but instead the woman swore that she would kill the first man that attempted the arrest. After giving vent to numerous oaths, she rushed out of the house flourishing a pistol and swearing she would kill the first man she saw. She was soon overpowered, and the pistol taken from her. She immediately drew another from her breast, and attempted to shoot the Marshal, but was soon disarmed. She was then ordered handcuffed. As soon as she saw the cuffs she broke down in a fit of crying, and begged the Marshal to spare her that humiliation, which he did.

While meditating how to get Stevens out of the house, the wanted man cried out that he wished to speak with the Marshal, and, on his going to the door, he quietly surrendered, as he saw that the house was surrounded and resistance useless. After handcuffing the prisoner, the officers set out on their search for Campbell, who was found in bed in a bagnio, and arrested without resistance. It is now thought that they have three of the gang,—Campbell, Stevens, and the man arrested in Lexington last week.

### THE YOUNG MURDER TRIAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 14.—Interest in the trial of Bill Young, at Kahoka, Mo., becomes more intense as the case progresses, and the crowd increases from day to day. The cross-examination of Laura Sprouse was concluded to-day at 3 o'clock. The defense failed to break down her testimony in any important particular. She testified that she washed the shirt Young took off on the morning of the murder, three or four days afterwards, and noticed blood on it. There was a large spot of blood on the left leg of the overalls, nearly as large as two hands. She didn't make a full statement before 'Squire Greenlee, because Young had threatened to kill her if she revealed anything. Mr. Lamar Duke testified that she had worked for Young, and that in conversation with her he said he had told Laura Sprouse that he had committed the murder; that they had made an agreement to tell each other everything they had done during their whole lives. He said Laura had overheard conversation in the shop, and gave him no peace until he told her all the truth. He further said Laura was telling the truth, and that he had to get her out of the way and break her evidence about the trip, or he didn't see but that he would hang. He said he was going to get witnesses to testify that he got blood on his overalls while butchering hogs. Lizzie Thomas testified that while Young was in jail he sent for her, and wanted her to swear she overheard a conversation between Bishop, Lane, and others, and to swear that this murder was a put-up job on him. Young offered her $1,000 to swear that it was a put-up job. He said that if he got out of this he would never do another day's work. He would lie in the brush and kill every State witness. The absence from the trial of Lane, the detective who worked up the case, is exciting much uneasiness. He has the overalls in his possession, and they are a very important link in the chain of evidence. Some express the opinion that he has sold out the case and left for parts unknown, while others are confident that he will yet turn up. He disappeared yesterday morning, and nothing has since been heard from him. The attorneys for the prosecution know nothing as to his whereabouts. His actions are, to say the least, very strange.

### SAFE-ROBBERY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., Oct. 14.—Last night burglars cracked the safe of Wadleigh & Bryant, lumber-dealers of this city, and captured $96 in cash and $2,500 in promissory notes. The office in which the safe is situated is located within a few rods of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway depot, where trains arrive and depart at 7:07 and 11:47 p. m. and 2:50 and 5 a. m., but the work was done so quietly that no disturbance was made, and the burglary was not known until the office was opened this morning. The safe was a small one, of Hall's manufacture. The cracksmen drilled into it from the top, filled it with powder, and ignited it with a fuse. The explosion was sufficiently forcible to break the door from its hinges and hurl it into the middle of the room. The job was probably done by experts, and perhaps by the same gang that has been operating at other points in the northern part of the State. There seems to be no possible clew to the capture of the burglars.

### AGAIN INDICTED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—The Rev. H. H. Hayden has again been indicted for the murder of Mary Stannard.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 14.—The Rev. H. H. Hayden was put to plea this afternoon on the new indictments, four counts, alleging, in addition to the use of a knife and poison, the killing of Mary Stannard by a blow with a heavy stone found near the corpse. He pleaded not guilty, and the impaneling of the jury commenced.

### BELLEVILLE, ILL.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—George Liston was indicted at Belleville to-day for outraging Mrs. Alice Darnbrough, who is now in jail on a charge of poisoning her husband and brother-in-law, as previously reported in these dispatches. The Grand Jury adjourned till the 27th inst., when they will investigate the charge against her and her brother, John Freelom, who is implicated in the affair.

### STABBED HIS BROTHER.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—George and Philip Castler, two brothers, got into a quarrel this afternoon, and George stabbed Philip five times, but not fatally.

### A COSTLY TRIAL.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 14.—The trial of Felix Muncbarner for the murder of his cousin, James Wetbell, came to a sudden stop to-day. The Judge discharged the jury, who had been permitted to visit a barber-shop, and had a general discussion of the case with the barber. The trial had been in progress five days.

### MURDER AND SUICIDE.

KENNEBUNK, Me., Oct. 14.—Capt. John F. Mason, a well-known shipmaster, deranged for some time, to-day stabbed his wife's sister, Mrs. E. G. Moody, and then killed himself.

### AN INDIAN HUNG.

SAN FRANCISCO. Cal., Oct. 14.—A Victoria dispatch says: Lachutte, an Indian, for the murder of a Chinaman, was hanged at New Westminster yesterday.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## THE TURF.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—The fall meeting at Friendship Park opened to-day with a good attendance. The weather was favorable and track good.

First race, for the 2:45 class; purse $400, $200 to first, $100 to second, $60 to third, $40 to fourth; seventeen entries and six started.

SUMMARY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duck | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Nigger Doctor | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Daylight | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| City Girl | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| McGloughlin | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Effie G | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

Time—2:38; 3:38¼; 2:37½; 2:36¼.

The race will be finished to-morrow.

Second race, for 2:22 class; purse $700, $350 to first, $175 to second, $105 to third, $70 to fourth; twelve entries and five starters.

SUMMARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lew Scott | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Little Gypsy | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Wedgewood | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Jessie Hays | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Elize Graff | 3 | 5 | 5 |

Time—2:30; 2:29; 2:28½.

LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—The first race to-day, the 2:50 class, resulted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silverton | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Witherspoon | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Don Quixote | 3 | 3 | 2 |

Time—2:25¼; 2:22½; 2:22¼.

Second race, 2:26 class:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convoy | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Sciola | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| So So | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| John E | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 |

Time—2:23¼; 2:23¼; 2:24; 2:23¼.

SUSPENSIONS AND REINSTATEMENTS.

*Special Correspondence of The Tribune.*

HARTFORD, Con., Oct. 11.—The Secretary of the National Trotting Association reports the following suspensions, expulsions, and reinstatements, recently, affecting various Western horses and parks:

SUSPENSIONS.

[For non-payment of entrance-money.]

By order of the Peoria Fair Association, Peoria, Ill.: Joe Harris, St. Louis, and the b. m. Minnie M.; G. W. Voorhis, Detroit, Mich., and H. Custer, Parma, Mich., and the blk. h. Black Cloud; J. P. Cramer and C. E. Wales, Monticello, Ia., and the b. m. Fanny Fern: Tip Bruce, Danville, Ky., and the br. s. Mambrino Hippy.

By order of the Bushnell Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Bushnell, Ill.: Thomas Stewart, Augusta, Ill., and the ch. m. Lady Clyde.

By order of the St. Louis Jockey and Trotting Club, St. Louis, Mo.: J. L. Ferguson, Chicago, and the b. s. Daniel Allen; Alex. Gillespie, St. Louis, and the br. g. Singular; Charles Clarke, Quincy, Ill., and b. m. Drift; Con Louis, Ottumwa, Ia., and the g. g. T. J. Potter.

By order of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, Des Moines, Ia.: James S. Fosdic, Earlville, Ill., and the b. s. Redding and the b. g. Bay John; John Soflern, Lee County, Iowa, and the b. s. Derling; R. T. Kneebs, Sioux City, Ia., and the ch. m. Dakota Maid; A. S. Wallace, Markeson, Wis., and the ch. g. Little Tommy.

By order of the Columbus (O.) Driving Park Association: A. J. McKimmia, Nashville, Tenn., and the b. g. Marshall Boy, the br. s. Scott's Thomas, the br. g. Warrior, the br. g. John R., and the g. m. Lady Greer; Nargdo Harold, Mt. Vernon, O., and the br. g. Aleck S.; W. P. Kinzer, Mansfield, O., and the br. g. Daniel the Prophet.

By order of the Mississippi Valley Industrial Association, Red Wing, Minn.: G. W. Adrian, Minneapolis, Minn., and the b. g. White Stocking Joe.

By order of the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Driving Park Association: W. Crow, Pittsfield, Ill., and the b. m. Drift.

By order of the Butler Driving Park Association, Butler, Pa.: J. S. Scott, East Springfield, O., and the blk. m. Duck.

By order of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Driving Park Association: M. J. Monyhan, Detroit, Mich., and the b. g. Ed Barbour; Gilbert Adams, Frankville, Wis., and the b. g. Capt. Tom.

[Suspended for improper conduct on track.]

By order of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, Des Moines, Ia.: A. S. Wallace, Markesan, Wis.

[Suspended for not paying fines.]

By order of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Driving Park Association: Gilbert Adams, Frankville, Wis., and G. C. Bowers, Waukegan, Ill.

EXPELLED.

[Under rules regulating withdrawing of horses and pulling.]

By order of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Driving Park Association: Gilbert Adams, Frankville, Wis., G. C. Bowers, Waukegan, Ill., and the g. g. George K.

REINSTATEMENTS.

[Claims for entrance money settled.]

George R. Logan, Chicago, and the br. g. Surprise; A. Rush, Battle Creek, Mich., and the b. m. Duck, and the bl. s. Diamond, suspended by order of the Tri-State Fair Association, Toledo, O., as notified July 2, 1879.

R. M. Anderson, Nashville, Tenn., and the gr. s. Gray Cloud, suspended by order of the Chester Driving Park Association, Cincinnati, O., as notified July 14, 1879. [Remains suspended for other non-payments.]

Alexander Gillespie, St. Louis, Mo., and the br. g. Up and Up, suspended by order of the Columbus, O., Driving Park Association, as notified July 25, 1879. [Remains suspended for other non-payments.]

J. F. Smith, Bunker Hill, Ill., and the br. g. W. H. Halley, suspended by order of the Mendota, Ill., Driving Park Association, as notified Aug. 25, 1879.

William Sinsabaugh, Washington, Ia., and John Splan, Cleveland, O., and the gr. m. Rose of Washington, suspended by order of the Connecticut Stock-Breeders Association, Hartford, Conn. (Charter Oak Park), as notified Sept. 5, 1879. [Splan remains suspended for other non-payments.]

A. W. Blake, Glenville, O., and the gr. s. Jim Schriber, and H. Bidwell, Bullitsville, Ky., and the br. m. Lotta, suspended by order of the Columbus Driving Park Association, as notified July 25, 1879.

D. R. Hosmer, Glenville, O., and the b. g. Billy Yeazel, suspended by order of the Southern Ohio Fair Association, as notified Sept. 29, 1879.

D. M. Smith, Cleveland, O., and the blk. m. Belle Powers, suspended by order of the Bradford (Pa.) Driving Park Association, as notified Sept. 23, 1879.

W. W. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., and the ch. g. Oku, suspended by order of the Miami Park Association, Xenia, O., as notified Sept. 6, 1879.

## PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—In the eighty-four hour race at Madison Square Garden, twenty-five of the forty starters are on the track this morning. "Blower" Brown failed to appear to-day. Wood led the crowd at noon with eighty-nine and seven-eighths miles, but Harriman expects to be the winner. He considers the match a walk-over for himself.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—In the eighty-four hours' walk the following men withdrew from the race to-day: Berbery, Brown, Cahill, Callahan, Cole, Dale, Layton, O'Brien, Price, Sherman, and Verault. This leaves but fifteen on the track, and at midnight the store stood:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barber | 112 | Hughes | 127 |
| Campana | 133 | Perinene | 114 |
| Colton | 130 | Preuss | 125 |
| Dufrance | 121 | Ring | 110 |
| Fitzgerald | 134 | Vint | 135 |
| Hanlon | 110 | Waters | 117 |
| Harriman | 137 | Woods | 128 |
| Hilton | 114 | | |

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Pedestrian score at 9 p. m.: Sadie Donley, 318; Alice Donley, 234; Maynard, 305; Tourlotte, 243; Sherman, 331; Santos, 175; Wiley, 200; Greenleaf, 250.

## BASE-BALL.

BOSTON-WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Oct. 14.—Bostons, 6; Worcesters, 5.

ALBANYS—NATIONALS.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—Albanys, 9; Nationals, 4; eight innings.

## THE RIVER CONVENTION.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 14.—The indications are that the Convention which meets here to-morrow will be the largest ever held here. A large number of delegates are already here from Minnesota and Missouri. Gov. Cullom is here to attend the Convention. Arrangements are perfected for a fine banquet, and everything is being done by the citizens of Quincy to promote the comfort of the delegates.

## A RIGHTEOUS DECISION.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 14.—In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Wabash Railway Company, Judges Harlan and Drummond to-day decided that that feature of the contract between the two companies which provides that all competing lines of telegraph shall be excluded from the Railway Company's right of way was contrary to the laws and public policy of the United States and void. It was held at the same time that the contract made between the Western Union and the predecessor of the present Railway Company was still binding on the present owners of the property, but that, the first-named feature of the contract being void, the consent of the Railroad Company was sufficient, the contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

# LOCAL CRIME.

### "VITRIOL THROWING."

Mrs. Mary Cullen considers herself a woman scorned, and therefore makes good the adage by acting like a fury. Her husband, B. A. Cullen, is a shoe-cutter, and, when he keeps straight, is capable of earning good wages. The pair were married at Edinburg, Scotland, sixteen years ago, and came to this country four years later. Having no children, they frequently quarreled, and as frequently separated. Cullen has done his best to abandon her, but she persists in following him from place to place, and in driving him from his work because he will not contribute to her support. Thus it has been since 1870, and she has tracked him through State after State. She last found him in this city in July, he having abandoned his situation at the Joliet factory of Selz, Schwab & Co. Yesterday she understood that he had again found steady employment in this city, and early in the morning she was at his boarding-house, No. 118 West Washington street, preparatory to shadowing him to find out where he worked. Either he was yet out of employment or she failed to properly perform her self-alloted task. Last evening she called upon him, and was shown up to his room, and, after he had again refused to have aught to do with her, she drew from her pocket a small wide-mouthed vial filled with nitric acid, and attempted to dash the liquid into his face. Fortunately the charge struck the brim of a large soft felt hat which he wore, and thence spattered all over his clothing. Only three small drops struck the face, and all that Mr. Cullen suffers is a small blister on his nose and two on his forehead. Mrs. Cullen was detained until a policeman, who had been sent for, arrived, and thence was taken to the West Madison Street Station and locked up for disorderly conduct. Mrs. Cullen denies having used the acid, but alleges that her husband, in his passionate attempt to throw it into her face, managed to spill it all over himself.

### MEMORY'S RUNAWAY CLERK.

There were no further important developments yesterday in the case of Henry E. Memory's defaulting confidential clerk and book keeper, Henry T. Waterman. Mr. Memory put an expert on the books early in the day and by evening ventured the opinion that the embezzlement would in all probability run up to $25,000 or $30,000, although, in the present chaotic condition of things, it was impossible to speak with any degree of definitness. Mr Memory held a long consultation with Col. McClanahan, his lawyer, and one of the Patton brothers, during the afternoon, as to the best steps to pursue to track and capture the defaulter. Descriptions of Waterman and his family, who accompany him, have been sent on ahead to the various points in Canada to which they would be apt to go, and Patton left last night for the purpose of catching his man, if it were possible. Although embezzlement is not a crime which comes under the extradition treaty, it is believed that Waterman added to his fame as a rascal by something worse than embezzlement, to-wit: forgery of checks and drafts, and this does come under the treaty. At any rate, every effort is to be made to get him back, and Mr. Memory promised a warm prosecution for him in case he is caught and returned.

### SHOPLIFTERS.

At 8:30 last evening Officers Hogan and Mahoney arrested at the corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets the notorious George Munger, who has been arrested by the police for vagrancy as many times as he has hairs on his head, and also a woman in his company named Mary Williams. She looks like an English "moll," and is evidently an expert. The two are charged with shoplifting about $200 worth of silk neckwear at the store of W. E. Burlock, No. 211 Madison street. They entered the place last Saturday evening, and Munger represented himself as a railroad contractor, and the woman as his wife. He engaged the clerks elsewhere while she was examining goods and tucking away parcels of them under her clothing. The goods have not yet been recovered. Munger is of the most disreputable character. The woman is not his wife, for that lady is highly respected by all who know her. She married Munger in better days, and when he was as good as his relatives, who are wealthy and respectable residents of New York.

### THE JUSTICES.

Detectives Duffy and McDonald yesterday recovered at Way's pawnshop, on State street, and at Clark street pawnshops, a quantity of clothing stolen by the young negro burglar, George Foster, from the residence of John Wallace, No. 153 Third avenue. The officers are searching for Foster's two accomplices in the two burglaries at the above house.

An unfortunate fellow named Jacob Miller was yesterday held in $200 to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace, charged with stealing goods from his employer, Christopher Roos, baker at No. 461 Twenty-sixth street. Miller was working for a meagre salary, and owing to sickness and misfortune in his little family was obliged to steal to keep them in bread. Yesterday morning he was caught carrying away a three-quart pail of lard, but Mr. Roos says that generally smaller articles have been taken. The thefts were systematic, and therefore annoying.

Henry Dalton, alias "Cabbage Ryan," John Gilmore, alias O'Connor, and J. C. Clifford, better known to the police as John Keenan, were yesterday held in $1,000 bail to the Criminal Court by Justice Hudson on a charge of burglary. The three hid in a barn in an alley near Oak street, between Wesson and Bremer, and were found there at 11 o'clock at night by Officer Jay. The barn belonged to a butcher named Johnson, who is in the habit of going to market at a very early hour in the morning, and it is supposed that the intention of the thieves, all of whom are notorious young scoundrels, was to "lay for" Johnson when he came to the barn to hitch up his horse. Each of the three had a revolver, and one carried a huge knife. It looks as if the Penitentiary had got them this time sure.

Justice Walsh: Joseph Norris, 14 years of age, charged with robbing Theresa Allen of a small amount of cash, $300 to the 15th; Paul Poliski, larceny from John Kuski, $300 to the 15th; Maggie Hickey, larceny of a small sum of money from Mr. Clark, $300 to the Criminal Court; a score of youths who persist in hitching on the cars of the Northwestern Railroad, $2 fine each. Justice Wallace: William Brown, colored, who shot and nearly killed J. J. Lowe early last Sunday morning on Clark street, near Harrison, $700 to the Criminal Court; Michael Matti and Rosa Curcia, robbing Joseph Merino of $85 cash, $300 each to the Criminal Court; Kern Hayden, a young thief, caught attempting to rob Henderson's china-shop, No. 168 State street, $300 to the Criminal Court, on his way to the Reform-School; Flora Crandall, the woman notorious as the "Wilckie murderess" in 1875, $15 fine for drunkenness; Joseph Sailor, a notorious young thief, charged with snatching a cheap memorandum-book from a vender's stand in the street, to the 15th; Flora Brooks, said to be slightly insane, sent back to her home at Milwaukee.

### ARRESTS.

Joseph Eichhorn, wanted at Alton, in this State, upon a charge of bastardy preferred by Miss Lizzie Doerr, was last evening arrested in this city by Sheriff F. Rudeshauser, of Alton, assisted by Officers White and Post of the West Chicago Avenue Station. The Sheriff and his prisoner started for home on the evening train.

Minor arrests: Patrick Rowan, arrested with a revolver in his possession which he snatched from John Gill while he was purchasing some cartridges for the weapon in a Clark street pawnshop; William West, caught parading the street in a suit of clothes stolen from M. B. Earley, of No. 577 State street, while he was out upon a spree last Saturday night; Cory Milliard, a notorious shop-lifter but recently out of the County Jail, brought in upon suspicion of stealing a new overcoat and a revolver found in his possession.

Yesterday noon Deputy Sheriff Wheeler attempted to arrest upon a capias James D. Ryan, proprietor of a saloon at No. 254 Halsted street, who was recently indicted for conspiring with the Brockway-Odell gang of bank forgers. Ryan resisted arrest with all his might, and the racket made by the contestants attracted four or five policemen who happened to be passing at the time. Ryan was by them fully impressed with the majesty of the law, and, after being handcuffed, was taken first to the West Madison Street Station, and thence to the jail, where he will be held until bonds are given.

### THE NEW YORK INVESTIGATION.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—J. B. Bostwick, of the Standard Oil Company, did not appear before the Railway Investigating Committee to-day, as commanded, and Chairman Hepburn said the Committee was not disposed to sit idle waiting for witnesses who ought to be present. The names of Bostwick, Charles R. Pratt, and J. B. Squire were called, and it was said they would be reported to the bar of the next Legislature. The day was spent in examining gentlemen who had been crowded out of oil-refining by the Standard Company and ruinous freight discriminations. H. H. Rogers, of Charles Pratt & Co., refiners, closely identified with the Standard Company, was very evasive. He "thought" the capital stock of the Standard Company was $2,500,000. He "believed" 90 per cent of the oil refiners in this vicinity were working in "harmony." Harmony he defined as making an agreement to "go with you to Wall street, buy at 33, and sell at 40." Nothing specific was obtained from him about the monopoly.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 14.—Arrived, the steamship Spain, from Greece.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 14.—Arrived, steamship Neckar, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Arrived, Labrador, from Havre.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly** beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else make a flesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is *not* sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

**Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime—The** great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

**The Gold Medal Bouquet is the name given** to that exquisite perfume of J. & E. Atkinson's, which was awarded the first prize at the International Exhibition at Paris.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back, and thence shooting downward; numbness of the thigh, vomiting, usually at first a deep red color of the urine, which becomes pale and colorless as the disease increases, and is discharged very often with pain and difficulty; costiveness, and some degree of colic. In chronic diseases of the kidneys the symptoms are pain in the back and limbs, dryness of the skin, frequent urination (especially at night), general dropsey, headache, dizziness of sight, indigestion, and palpitation of the heart, gradual loss of strength, paleness and puffiness of the face, cough, and shortness of breath.

In disease of the kidneys the VEGETINE gives immediate relief. It has never failed to cure when it is taken regularly and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities. A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the VEGETINE, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for this disease.

Kidney Complaints.

I GAINED SIXTEEN POUNDS.

CINCINNATI, O., March 17, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

*Dear Sir*—I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, and after the use of a few bottles of VEGETINE I find myself entirely cured. I gained sixteen pounds in flesh while taking the VEGETINE. I will cheerfully recommend it. Yours truly,

W. F. ARCHER,
No. 330 West Sixth-st.

Kidney Complaint.

I WAS TOLD TO TRY THE VEGETINE.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Dec. 1, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

*Dear Sir*—I have suffered everything with the kidney complaint and dyspepsia. I have tried all kinds of remedies and medicines recommended for the kidney complaint, but nothing did me any good until I commenced taking VEGETINE. I was subject to violent cramp pains. I have had different physicians, but got no relief. I was told to try the VEGETINE. I then commenced to take the VEGETINE. I got great relief from the first dose. Oh, what a blessing to get relief when you are suffering such pain! After taking two bottles of the VEGETINE I found I was getting rapidly better. I continued taking the VEGETINE. I am now able to work at my business, enjoying as good health as I can expect. I would not be without your valuable medicine; and there are a great many people to-day suffering pain from kidney complaint,—if they would take the VEGETINE they would be helped right away, and cured in time.

Very respectfully yours,
MR. SAMUEL A. BENNETT.
MRS. JANE F. BENNETT.

Kidney Complaint.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

*Dear Sir*—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me; and to those suffering from diseases of the kidneys I cheerfully recommend it. Respectfully,

O. H. SMITH.

Attested to by B. B. Ashfield, Druggist, corner Eighth and Central-avs.

Kidney Complaint.

CURED ME.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 22, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

*Dear Sir*—I have suffered for the last three or four years with liver complaint and kidney troubles. Previous to taking the VEGETINE I was under the doctor's care for a long time, but he did not help me. My friends all thought I would not recover. I began using the VEGETINE, and realized good effect from it right away. I had taken but three bottles before I was much better. I continued taking a few bottles more, and can now truly say I am enjoying the best of health. I have given it to my little daughter with great success. Since it has done me so much good, I have recommended it to several, and they have all been greatly benefited by its use.

Respectfully,
J. C. SMITH, 24 South Francis-st.
Place of business, 72 West-av.

Mr. Smith is a well-known dealer in stoves and tin ware, for many years in business in Rochester.

Kidney Complaint.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I have suffered several years with the Kidney Complaint, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of your preparation, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from Kidney Complaints.

Yours respectfully,
J. S. McMILLEN,

First bookkeeper for Newhall, Gale & Co., flour merchants, No. 86 West Front-st., Cincinnati, O.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DRESS GOODS.

West End Dry Goods House,
Madison and Peoria-sts.,
AND
North Side Dry Goods House,
Clark and Erie-sts.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION!
IN
COLORED DRESS GOODS DEPART'T.

*WILL SHOW TO-DAY, Oct. 15, a large and attractive assortment of Novelties and Solid Color Costume Cloths, which upon examination will prove these goods to be from 15 to 25 per cent lower than SOUTH SIDE PRICES.*

40 Pieces
All-Wool French Cashmeres,
42c a yard.

40 Pieces
All-Wool Satines (Polka Dot),
65c a yard.

31 Pieces
46-inch All-Wool French Cashmeres
75c a yard.

24 Pieces
46-inch Silk and Wool Novelties,
$1 a yard.

21 Pieces
46-inch All-Wool Momie Cloth,
$1.10 a yard.

18 Pieces
46-inch All-Wool French Armures,
$1.15 a yard.

32 Pieces
46-inch Silk and Wool Mixtures,
$1.25 a yard.

22 Pieces
46-inch All-Wool Cordette Suiting,
$1.25 a yard.

34 Pieces
46-inch Satin Stripe, solid color,
$1.35 a yard.

38 Pieces
46-inch Silk and Wool Mixtures
Pekin Stripes, etc.,
$1.75 a yard.

N. B.—Special attention given to Country Orders through our "Mail Order Dep't."

CATARRH CURE.

Wei De Meyer's
CATARRH

Cure. A speedy and Certain Antidote for Catarrh, Snuffles, Colds in the Head, Influenza, and Bronchitis. A Constitutional remedy and absolute cure. Sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at $1.50 a package. Pamphlets mailed free.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Centaur Liniments, the world's great Pain-relieving agents for Man and Beast.

TOBACCO.

The New Favorite!
PRINCE
ALBERT
VIRGINIA
SUN-CURED
TOBACCO,
FOR
Pipe or Cigarette.
APPLEBY & HELME, New York.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

A land of perpetual summer—James M. Morton, Proprietor. For further information apply to
JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, New York.

NASSAU MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

Leaves Pier 20, East River, semi-monthly (after Jan. 15 weekly), for Nassau, touching at Jacksonville. For schedule of sailing days, and rates of passage, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or
R. W. PARSONS,
Pier 20, East River, New York.

BROWN'S TROCHES.

A Cough, Cold
OR
Sore Throat
*Requires Immediate Attention.*

Any of these ailments, if allowed to continue, cause irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

It is certainly well-established that BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have no equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases generally.

*Established Twenty-five Years.*

BROWN'S
PRICE 25 CTS. — 25 CTS. PER BOX.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
TROCHES
Prepared and Sold by
JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston.

CAUTION!

The popularity of the TROCHES has caused several counterfeit, poor, and worthless imitations. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, with the name of the proprietors on the Government stamp attached to each box. Sold everywhere, only in boxes, at 25c., 50c. & $1.00, (*The larger cheapest*,) by all Druggists.

Brown's Bronchial Troches contain ingredients which also act specially on the organs of the VOICE. They have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear enunciation. They are particularly recommended to SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, and all who are afflicted with

*Cough, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness.*

*25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.*

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children (unfailing).
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving Pain, both Internal and External.
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

# THE COLLISION.

## The Coroner's Jury Examine into the Accident on the Northwestern,

### And Attribute It to the Carelessness of the Conductor and Engineer of the Gravel Train.

### The Railroad Company Censured for Not Keeping the Latter Informed.

### A Summary of the Testimony Given by the Various Witnesses.

The Coroner held an inquest at Maywood yesterday on the bodies of Montgomery W. Anderson, aged 18, of Elgin, and William K. Sauerer, aged 31, of Chicago, who were killed in the collision between a gravel-train and a passenger-train at that station, on the Northwestern Railroad, Monday night. The particulars given in Tuesday's TRIBUNE were substantially correct, but one fact was omitted,—the coolness of the conductor of the passenger-train, William H. Bigelow, who "kept his head," and thereby saw what was impending, and averted a fearful disaster by his orders to his engineer, as will be seen by the statement below in reference to the position of his train when the gravel train was rushing upon it.

The jury impaneled to hear the testimony was made up of G. H. Benson, D. L. Chamberlain, J. W. Wilson, George D. Barrett, E. Kingsland, and Z. Eastman. Appended is what was elicited:

HENRY P. AIKEN,

a traveling agent, living at Maywood, testified: I was at the Maywood hotel taking dinner, and, looking from the window, saw the passenger-train stop at the station and start up. The lights at the depot and on the train enabled me to see the outline of the cars, although it was dark and quite foggy. Just after seeing the passenger train, I heard the whistle of the gravel train approaching from the west. I thought of a collision at once, as I knew the passenger train had not sufficient time to get to the switch, couple on the coach, and leave. The engine of the gravel train whistled twice, and just after the second whistle a boy came in and said there had been a collision. I went immediately to the switch. The caboose of the gravel train was standing on the main track just east of the platform at the station, and some gravel cars on their side near the overturned passenger-cars. I heard some one groan, and felt my way to the north track, and found a man lying there. I asked him if he was covered with anything. He said no—that he was very badly hurt. I could not see him, so I went for a lantern. I climbed over the gravel-cars and went to the place where the rest of the passenger train stood. I saw a man standing near the third car from the engine, and learned that a man inside the coach was injured. I went in, and found him sitting up talking. I immediately went outside, and found a man with a lantern, and then went back to where the other man was. It turned out afterwards that it was Mr. Sauerber. Some cushions were thrown out from the car and placed under him. Then he was taken to the hotel. I saw the form of another man about six feet from where Mr. Sauerber was lying after the cushions were placed under him. This man was dead. It was Mr. Anderson. His body was taken to the depot. The rear coach had been thrown off the track, the front end being in the ditch. The coach in front was in the ditch bottom side up. Some eight or ten of the gravel cars were piled up on the trucks in a promiscuous manner, and fragments of them were in the ditch south of the track. The portion of the passenger train that left the station was on the north main track all right, except that the rear truck of the rear car was off the track. In my opinion, the accident was due to the engineer of the gravel train running too close on the time of the passenger train. The latter had backed into the switch, coupled on the two coaches, and started on to the main track again when the gravel train collided with it. Mr. Sauerber lived about two and a half hours. He gave me his address and asked me to telegraph his family, but made no statement concerning the accident. I know that not more than three minutes elapsed from the time the passenger-train left the depot until the collision occurred. I don't think it was half that time. I judge that the gravel-train was running twenty or twenty-five miles an hour, from seeing the flame from a hot box on one of the gravel-cars as it moved along. The engine was opposite the depot when I first heard the whistle.

WILLIAM H. BIGELOW,

conductor of the passenger-train, testified. We reached Maywood going east at 6:17, and stopped about a minute. There we pulled down to the east end of the side-track to take on a coach. I found two coaches there. We coupled on to one. Then I saw a train approaching from the west, supposed to be the gravel train. I told the brakeman not to cut off the hind coach, as it would take too much time. I ran down to the engineer and told him to pull out as soon as he could—that a train was coming. We had two passenger cars and a way car before taking on the two at the side-track. We would have detached one of the two coaches for the other on the side-track if I had not seen the train approaching, as I had orders to take only one. We moved about the length of the two cars when the gravel-train struck us. We were running all of four or five miles an hour. I was near the engine of my train on the ground south of the train. The engine of the gravel-train struck the middle of the rear coach just west of the switch junction. The two hind cars broke loose and were ditched. The hind car was locked up, and there were no passengers on either, so far as I know. The platform of my caboose, which was next the engine, was broken some, and the truck of the second coach was off the track. The shock separated the way-car from the coaches, and the engine, and my car ran on a short distance. The engine of the gravel-train went off the track to the right, and the gravel-train was badly broken up. I could not tell how fast the gravel-train was running, or just where its light was when I first saw it. I should not think the train was running less than fifteen miles an hour. It was heavily loaded. We were struck two or three minutes after we had left the depot. We had reason to believe that the gravel-train would be at least ten minutes behind us.

[When the conductor signaled the engineer to go ahead as rapidly as possible, the day-coach, which was full of passengers, was partly on the main track and partly on the switch. Had not the engineer opened his throttle at once, and pushed the cars ahead, the gravel-train would have gone crashing through the loaded coach. As it was, the speed carried the train forward about 160 feet, and the "wild train" struck an empty coach. The persons killed were on the platform and jumped off, and were crushed by the overturned cars, one of the men dying instantly, and the other living an hour or two.]

HENRY F. HOLMES,

engineer of the passenger train, testified: We reached Maywood at 6:19 by my watch, which was one minute fast, and stopped at the depot a minute and a half. The conductor notified me that we would take on an extra coach at the switch. We pulled down, and backed in on the side-track and made a coupling, and I got a signal from the conductor to pull ahead. At that time I got a glimpse of the headlight of the gravel-train coming from the west. I got my train under headway, and had moved about two car lengths when the engine of the gravel-train struck our train. I ran across the bridge beyond the wreck with my engine and one car, and looked at my watch and it indicated twenty-five and a half minutes past 6. Not over a minute and a half elapsed from the time we were struck until I looked at my watch. The gravel-train was not more than six minutes behind us at the station. The night was very foggy.

CHARLES MURRAY,

Superintendent of the Galena Division, testified: The passenger-train due at Maywood at 6:18 is a regular train known as No. 26. The 6:18 is the departing time from the station. The stop at the stations, especially east of Maywood, is very short. There is an irregular train, having no time on the card, running between the Lombard gravel-pit and Chicago, drawing gravel. It usually makes two trips a day. The conductor has instructions to keep out of the way of regular trains. He is furnished with a time-card, and given the time of all regular trains. He is expected to stop at stations whenever necessary to avoid regular trains. The conductor is J. E. Corcoran, and the engineer Mr. Patterson. Both are experienced men. Corcoran's habits are good, so far as I know. No. 26 had orders to take on an extra coach from the side-track at Maywood. Trains would be required to show a red light at 6:18. Before taking on an extra coach, the red light should be transferred to the rear end of the last coach. The signal to go forward would be given by the conductor or brakeman after coupling the car. I cannot state whether No. 26 was on time or not Monday night. I know it was nearly on time. Judging from what I know, and from information received, the accident was caused by the gravel-train running into the passenger-train. I should think the fault was with the gravel-train. The irregular trains are required to keep at least ten minutes behind the regular trains. Each engineer and conductor is furnished with a time-card showing the time of all regular trains, and also with the regulations governing the running of all trains, and they are held equally responsible for the observance of the regulations. The irregular trains have in no case the right to cross the switch at a rate of speed greater than fifteen miles an hour. I do not know at what rate of speed this irregular train has been in the habit of running through the station. An extra coach has been taken on at Maywood for about two months. The conductor and engineer had not been officially notified of that, but there is a notice posted on the bulletin-board at the junction (Turner, thirty miles out) to that effect where all conductors passing there can see it.

WILLIAM W. GRAHAM,

the station agent at Maywood, testified. The gravel-train which was wrecked Monday night has been running through Maywood for about two months, making two trips a day. It has no regular time to run on. It has recently passed toward Chicago after dark. The passenger-train left Maywood on time—at 6:18. I usually go down to turn the switch for that train to back in on the side-track to get an extra coach. I did so Monday night, and after the coupling was made I saw the conductor give a signal for the approaching gravel to stop, and saw him give a signal to his engineer to start ahead. I saw the light of the gravel-train. It was but an instant before it struck the other. Under the rules of the Company a wild train must not approach a station within ten minutes after a regular train leaves. There was a red light on the rear end of the passenger train when it passed the depot. I do not know whether it had been transferred to the coach taken on at the switch.

JAMES E. CORCORAN,

conductor of the gravel train, made the following statement: I have been a railroad conductor for five and a half years. We left the gravel pit about 5:55, and the collision took place at 6:23. I think my watch was a little slow. My understanding was that we were to pass Maywood when it was safe to do so. Our time-table instructs us to keep at least one mile from regular trains. That would be about four minutes behind. We passed the depot at the rate of six or seven miles an hour. I was sitting in the caboose looking out of the window when the engineer blew the signal for brakes. I could not say just how soon after that the collision took place. The caboose was not thrown from the track. The shock was very slight. I have the control of the train unless I should issue an order that conflicts with the regulations, in which case the engineer may dispute my order. We had no discussion about the regulations Monday night. I did not know that the passenger train was in the habit of taking an extra coach at Maywood.

JOHN J. PATTERSON,

the engineer of the gravel train, made the annexed statement: I have been an engineer for seventeen years, and with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for fourteen years. I was running engine No. 33, drawing gravel train of fourteen cars between Prospect Park and Chicago Monday. I have run on that train nearly two months. I usually note the time of leaving a place. I left the gravel pit from five to seven minutes before 6 o'clock p. m. Monday to run into Chicago. We reached Maywood about 26 or 27 minutes past 6. I first discovered a white lamp signal to stop when we reached the switch a little ways west of the depot. I reversed my engine and did all in my power to stop the train. I saw the train ahead of us when we were about opposite the depot. I staid on the engine until we passed the road crossing at the south end of the depot platform, when I jumped off the south side of the engine. I don't think we were running more than four or five miles an hour when we passed the depot. I did not see any light on the passenger train ahead. I did not know that that train was in the habit of taking an extra coach from the station. According to my time the passenger train was seven minutes late, and should have been at Oak Park when we reached Maywood.

THE VERDICT.

After some deliberation the jury returned the following verdict:

That the said Montgomery W. Anderson and William K. Sauerber came to their deaths from injuries received from the colliding of a gravel-train with a passenger-train, upon which they were riding, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Maywood; and we, the jury, find from the evidence that said collision was caused by the gross carelessness of James E. Corcoran, conductor, and John J. Patterson, engineer, in running said gravel-train at a high rate of speed without exercising due caution for the safety of the passenger train which they knew was ahead of them; and, further, in failing to apply the brakes upon said gravel train when the passenger train was discovered. We further find that, notwithstanding the above facts, the accident might have been averted had the conductor and engineer of said gravel train been notified by the principal officers of the railroad company of the fact that said passenger train had orders to stop at Maywood to take on an extra car. We therefore deem it our duty to severely censure the management of this division of the railroad (Galena) for not enforcing, and the men in charge of said gravel train for not observing, the rules of the said railroad company.

As no recommendation was made as to the holding of the conductor and engineer to await the action of the Grand Jury, nothing was done with them. Whether any one will take steps to have them indicted remains to be seen.

It was feared yesterday morning that Mr. George Chisholm, of Elgin, who was seriously injured by the collision, could not live, but the symptoms were more favorable in the afternoon, and it is now believed that he will recover.

# THE LUMBERMEN.

### Their Impressions of the Council Investigating Committee—What the Row Is All About.

A reporter saw Mr. T. M. Avery yesterday, and asked him if he was going to testify before the Council Bribery Investigating Committee appointed to look into the allegations recently made by certain lumbermen.

"I don't expect to be called on," said he; "I know nothing of my own knowledge, and I don't think any of the Lumberman's Committee will be asked to testify. No charges were made against any one. Aldermanic corruption couldn't be proved anyhow; it is too deeply covered up, if it exists."

Mr. Avery said he was satisfied with the new ordinance introduced by Ald. Rawleigh Monday night, since it would permit the maintenance of three years, which were established prior to the passage of the law of 1878.

A reporter also interviewed several other lumbermen yesterday on the subject, and ascertained that, while some were in full sympathy with the prime movers in the matter, others were inclined to think the trouble grew out of conflicting interests, and considered it

A SORT OF A FAMILY JAR;

others still had not given the matter any serious attention, and did not care to express any opinion. One well-informed gentleman said that the ordinance referred to the Committee Monday night by the Council, and which prohibited the piling of more than 5,000 feet of lumber upon property not abutting on navigable water, would prevent the establishment of any more manufactories where lumber is extensively used; for the large carriage, wagon, box, and other manufactories each had from 200,000 to 300,000 feet of lumber piled about them.

Regarding the alleged corruption of the Aldermen, two lumbermen were inclined to the belief that it would not be an easy matter to prove the charges, and thought that, unless the accusers had positive and convincing proof, they had acted a little hastily.

Upon making inquires as to the true inwardness of the matter, the reporter learned that at the time of the passage of the ordinance of 1878,—which the lumbermen recently sought to have amended,—the trouble was located between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, and the lumbermen believed then, as now, that the ordinance was passed in the interest of two persons who were members of the Council at the time, and it had the sympathy, if not the support of another well-known person; and at that time those three persons owned about one mile of dock-front on the canal south of and adjoining the Twenty-first street property, a portion of which was at that time unoccupied. At present all this dock-front is occupied, and, if they have any sympathy with the movement to oust the lumbermen,—which is sometimes suspected,—it is not for the same reason, as their docks are now all leased.

Ascertaining that the large lumber company of Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick had a yard on the territory in question, a reporter visited the office thereof, and obtained an interview with

MR. A. G. VAN SCHAICK.

In answer to the necessary interrogatories, that gentleman stated that the blocks bounded by Brown street on the east, Ashland avenue on the west, Twenty-second street on the south, and Twenty-first street on the north, include the territory upon which the alleged violators of the ordinance have encroached with their lumber-piles. There are within its confines thirteen planing-mills, and the fact of those mills being there has prevented building, and the wide space thus left has been occupied by lumbermen.

"How many feet of lumber are piled up there at present?" queried the reporter.

"About 35,000,000 feet, and ten lumber firms who have docks adjoining are interested. This ground has been gradually occupied until it has now become part of the lumber district."

"How did that occupation come about?"

"In 1865 an arrangement was made with the owners of the dock-property that no planing-mills should be placed on the south side of Twenty-second street, to avoid the danger of fire in the present lumber district. All the planing-mills were therefore forced on the north side of the street."

"What do you think of

THE NEW ORDINANCE

presented to the Council last night?"

"Well, I think it will require a great deal of good judgment to grant permits. It will be to the interest of the city to grant them as far as possible. It would be wrong to compel people to move who have established manufactories, as contemplated by some."

"What do you think of the Council's powers in that respect?"

"In my opinion, the Council has no more right to interfere with an established manufactory than it has with a private residence. I believe that if the Council should undertake to interfere with the lumber interest, it would interfere with other interests. If the lumber interest is harassed by the Aldermen, and the business is made expensive in the city, it would be wise to move it to South Chicago, where equally as good, if not better, railroad communication could be had, and where the business could be conducted at less expense. There are over 9,000 men employed by the lumbermen alone, and there are 135 wood-manufacturing firms which employ as many more."

"What about the yards already established on the prohibited ground?"

"Where the yards are established they should not be interfered with, unless there is some extra hazard in the establishment of such yard or manufactory."

"Have you been served with a notice to vacate your yards north of Twenty-second street?"

"No; although we are in the same position as the other gentlemen concerned. We could not move the stock there in a short time, and should contest before the courts any attempt to cause us to do so at all. I maintain that we have as good a right to maintain our yards there as we have on the other side of the street."

"WHAT OF THE DANGER FROM FIRE?"

"There is more danger of burning up the city from the saloons of the Aldermen, taking the past record of fires as a guide, than from the lumber-yards now established or likely to be. As a remarkable fact, let me state that the great fire of 1871 was stopped in four places where there were lumber-yards, notably the yard of John Sheriff & Son, corner of Taylor and Beach streets; McDonald & Roe, corner of Sherman and Taylor streets; Mears & Bates' at Kinzie street bridge; and Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick's, at the mouth of the river."

"What do you think about the charges of corruption that have been made against members of the City Council in connection with this matter?"

"Although we have a yard on the territory in question, we never have supposed it was for a money consideration the move was made, and I am surprised to hear that any one would make a charge that money had been asked for. We thought the move was made originally by some one having dock-property to rent."

"Can you conjecture what action the Council will take?"

"I believe that after the Council has fairly considered the whole matter, it will see that it is not best to interfere with that territory, as it is a natural place for handling lumber, and not fit for anything else under present conditions."

# AMUSEMENTS.

## THE OPENING OF THE LONDON SEASON.

*Special Correspondence of The Tribune.*

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The autumn theatrical season has now fairly begun. Nearly all of the theatres have reopened, and the play-bills are bold with the names of many old favorits who have not appeared on the London boards for some time. Among them is that of Mr. Charles Coghlan, recently returned from America, whose graceful acting is one of the most conspicuous attractions of the season.

The modern British playwright is at a discount. If any proof is needed you have but to run through the pieces which the London managers have underscored for the opening of the season. I do not find throughout the long list the name of a single new play by an English dramatist. The tendency to fall back upon former successes and the solid comedies of the old days when there was a "British drama" is manifesting itself on all sides. But the great source of supply, as ever, is the French. Just glance at the following: At the Princess' Theatre, "Drink," adapted from "L'Assommoir"; at the Strand, "Madame Favart"; at the Prince of Wales', "Duty," adapted from "Les Bourgeois de Pont Arcy"; at the Globe, "Les Cloches"; at the Gaiety, "Le Grand Casimir"; at the Court, "Fernande"; at the Alhambra, "La Princesse de Trebizonde"; at the Criterion, "Bebe." And yet there are those who say there is no original dramatic talent in England!

The season may be said to have opened with the revival of this first and best of Albery's comedies, "Two Roses" at the Vaudeville. Byron's "Girls" did not have so long a lease of life as his "Our Boys," which it followed, and as receipts began to dwindle, after the piece had run but a hundred nights, the management showed its good sense by withdrawing it and reviving the unrivaled work of Mr. Albery. The pleasing story, the striking situations, the amusing sketches of character, and the brilliant dialog (as a writer of dialog Albery is without a peer among modern English dramatists) which the author has so happily commingled, could hardly fail to afford pleasure of a high kind, even at the hands of less competent performers. A spectator, however, who had preserved a vivid recollection of the original performance (it was the "Two Roses" that made the name of the Vaudeville) might well have been pardoned if, sitting in the stalls of the Vaudeville on the first night of the revival, he occasionally experienced something approaching to depression of spirits. But this, perhaps, is hypercritical, and as large audiences fill the home-like little theatre in the Strand every night, I may well say that the "Two Roses" are blooming on the old stem with all their old color and fragrance.

Since it was played at the Haymarket in 1856, I believe, Farquhar's last and best comedy, "The Beaux' Stratagem," has not been seen in London. The careful revival of this piece at the Imperial, by Miss Litton, who aspires to fill the place left vacant by the retirement of Buckstone from the Haymarket in the careful reproduction of the best of our old comedies, is a leading feature of the season. At a period of theatrical history when, in England, there appears to be a dearth of native authors capable of supplying the stage with works fulfilling all the requirements of comedy, it is not strange that a well-considered attempt at the revival of dramatic products which won fame for its author over a century ago should meet with the success that the present effort at the Imperial is enjoying.

"The Beaux' Stratagem" was the last and most brilliant labor of the ill-fated Farquhar. The mournful history attached to this work is familiar to all students of the British drama, and when the comedy is mentioned our thoughts naturally revert to the circumstances of its original production. Unconsciously there rises before us the figure of the dying man then only 30 years old, devoting the last fragment of his eventful life to the work destined to prove the most enduring monument to his talents. With a feeling of sadness we recall his knowledge of his approaching end and the careless indifference implied in his reply to Mrs. Oldfield the actress, who, when demurring somewhat to the easy manner in which *Mrs. Sullen* is assigned to the care of another husband before obtaining a divorce, was answered that he (Farquhar) was willing to marry her himself, and he would warrant that she would be a real widow in less than a fortnight; and our sympathy is awakened by the remembrance of the brief letter in which he consigns his only earthly possession—two helpless little girls—to the care of his friend Wilks (who was the original *Archer*). The play, which was entirely written in the extraordinarily short space of six weeks, first saw light on March 8, 1707. Before the following April had passed Farquhar was dead. At the Imperial Mr. W. Farren plays his old part, *Archer*, with all the vivacity that he displayed twenty-three years ago. Mr. E. F. Edgar is *Aimwell*; Mr. John Ryder, *Sullen*; Mr. Lionel Brough, *Scrub*; Mr. J. Bannister (said to be a grandson of "Glorious Jack"), *Foigard*; Mr. Everill, *Boniface*; and Mr. Kyrle Bellew, the highwayman *Gibbet*. These characters are all effectively sustained; but the warmest admiration is due to the artistic embodiment of *Mrs. Sullen* by Miss Litton, the excellence of Mrs. Sterling's *Lady Bountiful*, the graceful acting of Miss Meyrick as *Dorinda*, and the vivacity of Miss Addison's *Cherry*. The comedy as played by Miss Litton's company has been purged of some of its broad speeches, and, in its re-edited condition, promises a very long run. An ably-written prolog and epilog from the flowing pen of Mr. Clement Scott, the dramatic critic of the *Daily Telegraph*, appropriately add to the interest of the present revival. The clever prolog runs as follows:

A play by Farquhar! gentleman and wit!
Here is the text in honest Saxon writ;
Old-fashioned it may be but still I think
Its lines are scored with sympathetic ink,
For here embodied is the latest breath
Of youth and humor, solemnized by death!
Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem"! turn down the page.
Read it, and prove your educated age!
Ring up the curtain, if you care to know
Our English life two centuries ago,—
Its wit, its banter, unaffectedness,
Its force of epigram, and grace of dress:
Shake Farquhar's honest hand, 'tis not kid-gloved,
And learn how men have lied, and women loved!
If we refuse to emphasize mistakes
That take Court-gallants for abandoned rakes,
Old comedy will live: it dies we find,
Seen in the mirror of a muddy mind;
'Tis with the prudes you all should pick a quarrel,
Who smirk and say, "Old plays are so immoral"!
Are we so nice to-day that we must snub
The gentle Gibbet, the sagacious Scrub?
May not pure eyes gaze on Dorinda's charms,
Or see sweet Sullen fall in Archer's arms?
Morality is dumb! or she would trace
A text in Cherry's tongue, and Boniface;
Would preach a sermon on the marriage knot
That bound pure woman to a drunken sot!
Here's of intrigue, love, robbery, a county full,
And as for curing ills—trust Lady Bountiful.
Come now to Farquhar; Ladies! have you read
This play was written on his dying bed?
Each scene, each act, each character, each part
Were touched with life-blood from the author's heart.
Who laughing lived, and laughing dared to die,
Leaving his orphan girls this legacy!
Is this a man, my sisters, who would seek
To raise a blush upon a modest cheek?
Does not the author's self appeal to you,
Soldier, and gentleman—and actor, too?
And we, the artists of a later time,
Claim modest mention in the prolog's rhyme.
Well may we tremble when we stand alone,
Last representatives of giants gone.
Garrick and Bannister before us flit,
Charles Kemble's grace and little Keeley's wit,
The mighty Elliston, fair Glover's sport,
The mirth of Jordan, style of Davenport!
All are departed! gone to speechless rest,
And we are left to act—and do our best!
Give us your faith! ambition is no sin!
You'll hear the play! Ring up, then, and begin!

Henry J. Byron, he of numberless successful dramas and the excruciating puns, is shortly to appear at the Gaiety in a series of reproductions of his own works, commencing with "An English Gentleman." "Daisy Farm," "Married in Haste," and "Not Such a Fool as He Looks," will follow in quick succession. A special company has been engaged to support Mr. Byron, and the present outlook is that the Byron performances will be an important feature in the London theatrical season. Speaking of Byron reminds me that a controversy recently arose as to the business relationship between the clever author of "Our Boys" and the management of the Gaiety. Byron, as you perhaps know, writes all the burlesques for the Gaiety, and idle gossip had it that the contract between him and Mr. Hollingshead being now run out there would be no more extravaganzas from his pen for the Gaiety. This story has been contradicted, and with the contradiction the particulars of the agreement between the manager and the author leaked out. It seems that Mr. Hollingshead pays Byron a stipulated salary per annum, in return for which he must keep the Gaiety supplied with burlesques. No number is specified. If a single production meets with great success and runs the full year, the author has nothing to do but to draw his salary. If it fails—which is next to impossible at a boulevard theatre like Hollingshead's, another manuscript must be forth coming. As it is, Byron has had a pretty easy time of it, for all of his later burlesques have had very long runs, and he has not had to work very hard for his money, though his last piece, "Handsome Hernani," at present on the bills, has proved rather disappointing, and I presume will be withdrawn as soon as some new lines can be strung together.

Irving—back from his yachting trip with the Baroness Burdett-Coutts party—resumed his professional duties last Saturday week. He opened with "The Bells," one of the oldest pieces with which his fame at the Lyceum is identified. It was in his embodiment of the guilty Alsatian burgomaster that the general public first fully recognized Mr. Irving's power as a great actor. For my own part I do not care much for his assumption of *Mathias* in this piece. His mannerisms weary me at all times, and, in "The Bells" they are, to my way of thinking, intolerable. Saturday week, however, witnessed a reassemblage of all his enthusiastic admirers, who greeted this actor with cheers and recalls to an extent that rather exceeded the bounds of good taste. The Lyceum is a fashionable theatre, and the audience which frequents it is made up of three distinct bodies of the play-going public. First, there are the ultra-fashionables; second, that numerous class of which the unknown lady who has for so long left a bouquet at the stage-door every morning for "her dear Henry" is the type; and third, those lovers of the good old school who recognize in Mr. Irving's peculiar gait and pronunciation a servile follower of old traditions. But "The Bells" was only underscored for a week's performances, then was to follow what to all intents and purposes was a "novelty," a play which was a favorit with our forefathers, "The Iron Chest," by Colman the younger. Originally, Kemble filled the principal part, but the piece failed signally. The elder Kean afterwards dared this unfavorable verdict, brought out the play, and made a success of it. Irving has been equally favored, if unstinted applause may be considered an honest expression of sentiment. "The Iron Chest" is avowedly a one-part play; the miner parts are very minor indeed. It is of the old robust type, and sounds strange after the French froth that is at present so popular. A faint synopsis of the plot will probably read, even to the veteran playgoer, as though it were entirely new. A man, gentle, virtuous, and charitable, as the world goes, who, in a fit of ungovernable anger has murdered his foe, is the centre figure, around which the author wove the weak web of his story. The assasin, *Sir Edward Mortimer*, is put upon trial as a mere matter of form, and acquitted with honor, but he is ever haunted with a fear of discovery. He dreads exposure, not because of the punishment which would follow, but because of the stain it would put upon his reputation. Singularly enough he leaves the iron chest containing proofs of his guilt unlocked. A prying secretary looks into the chest. *Sir Edward* discovers him in the very act, and, horror-stricken, tells him the whole story, swearing him to secrecy. The burden is too much for the boy-secretary, who escapes, but is brought back charged with theft by *Sir Edward*, who wishes to be rid of him. Unlooked-for evidence confounds the accuser and explains everything. Then comes the end—bitter agony and sudden death. That is the whole story in a nutshell. It might have been compressed easily into a couple of acts. In the scene in which *Mortimer* reveals his crime, and in that which ends the story, Irving scored his greatest success.

Tennyson has put the manuscript of "Thomas a'Becket" into the hands of the manager of the Lyceum, at which theatre it will probably be first made public. The piece as the Laureate has written it will require considerable cutting down before it can be brought to practicable limits; but it must not be inferred that because of its prolixity the play is wanting in movement or even in the display of that faculty of making the dialog constantly subservient to the development of character and the progress of the action, which is the best evidence of dramatic instinct. In this respect "Thomas a'Becket," which may be regarded as a final effort of the author to achieve a striking practical success in the theatre, is certainly superior to "Harold" and "Queen Mary." Mr. Moy Thomas, speaking of the work, into which he alone of all the critics has been allowed to peep, says that for dramatic power, as well as for humor,—which is not a quality in which Mr. Tennyson has hitherto excelled,—the scenes between *Becket* and the *King* are perhaps the more readable. The passages between *Rosamund* and the *Queen*, he says, are pathetic and interesting, appealing strongly to the feelings and sympathies of an audience. There is a noteworthy scene in which the great Barons, who detest *Becket*, having declined to attend a banquet to which he has invited them, the Archbishop sends out into the streets and highways for the poor starving folk, and entertains them instead of his invited guests. The last scene, the interior of Canterbury Cathedral, is said to afford great opportunities for scenic art and stage effects.

I am fairly embarrassed with the wealth of reminiscence that suggests itself in an attempt to write a word about the opening of new Sadler's Wells Theatre, now rapidly approaching completion on the very site of the historic old structure. What phantasmagoria does the name yet conjure up! Here as chief dancer and ballet-master figured Signor Grimaldi, the father of the famous "Joe," afterwards to be so conspicuously identified with the fortunes of the theatre. Miss Romanzini, the celebrated ballad vocalist, afterwards known as Mrs. Bland; John Braham, the famous tenor; King, renowned in *Sir Peter Teazle*; the accomplished pantomimists Byrne and Bologner; Belzoni, the great Egyptian traveler, then called "the Patagonian Samson;" and many others of great note in their day were prominent features in the old play-bills of the establishment. Sadler's Wells dates its beginning back two centuries. At that time a Mr. Sadler, Surveyor of the Highways, discovered on his grounds a chalybeate spring with health-giving properties. The public were soon attracted to the waters at Clerkenwell, and in the midst of his pleasant fields Sadler built his famous "Musick House" to afford entertainment to the frequenters of his famous spring. In 1765 the old wooden theatre at the Wells was replaced by a more substantial edifice, which with repairs and alterations from time to time, endured for a hundred years afterwards. Few places in London during that long eventful period were more closely associated with names familiar to the reader of theatrical records. There is scarcely a name emblazoned in the histrionic chronicles of that time that is not identified with Sadler's Wells. It was in 1804 that the first of the water-pieces, for which the house afterwards gained a distinguished reputation, was produced. An immense tank was constructed under the stage filled by a communication with the new river. On this sheet of water was given a mimic representation of the siege of Gibraltar, in which real vessels of considerable size bombarded the fortress and were subdued by the garrison. These aquatic pieces attracted large audiences for several successive seasons, and the summer pantomimes in which the greatest of clowns, Joseph Grimaldi, was the prominent feature, maintained the prosperity of the theatre. Grimaldi's benefit and last appearance here took place on Monday, March 17, 1828. After passing through some rapid changes of lesseeship Sadler's Wells eventually came under the direction of Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood, who, on May 27, 1844, commenced that memorable Shakespearean campaign which continued for eighteen years. These are some of the changes that the boards at the theatre of which the old "Musick House" was the foundation have witnessed. A new chapter in the story is beginning now, and I hope it may be as entertaining reading to after-generations as the chronicles of the old days are now to us.

The Court Theatre, passing under the management of Mr. Wilson Barrett, who has long since proven his attachment to the highest interest of dramatic art, opened its season with an adaptation of Sardou's "Fernande," originally brought out at the St. James nine years ago, a few months after the production of the French piece at the Gymnase. The selection of this ingenious but unsympathetic play, as Mr. Blanchard has called it, is not a subject for congratulation. Extreme care has been shown as to all accessories, and the mounting is the finest ever seen upon the London stage. Although Mr. Barrett has got together an unrivaled company, a long run is not prophesied for this, his first piece. Of the many brilliant members of the new Court company, Mr. Charles Coghlan, who, as the critics says, "has returned from America even a better actor than he went," is praised the most. His acting is one of the successes of the season. Everybody is extravagant in his praise. I wonder, by the by, if a few years in America would take some of the mannerisms out of Irving. A premiere at the Prince of Wales is always an event of considerable importance. Saturday it presented for the first time Albery's "Duty," an adaptation from ——, but that does not matter. The play was fairly successful. Linda Dietz received a lion's share of the applause. After Tuesday night the old Haymarket will be known no more. The carpenter and the decorator will take the traditional old theatre in hand and see what can be done in the way of alterations for the neat little sum of $50,000, which the Bancrofts propose to spend on it before they reopen, early in next year. Mr. John S. Clarke's tenancy ends on quarter-day, on which occasion the popular American actor will take a benefit. This over, and the pulling down and reconstruction will immediately be commenced. The chief merit of the present Haymarket is its pit; its leading defect is its square dress-circle, from which those in the corner are "guaranteed not to see." At the Princess', Charles Reade's "Drink," an adaptation of "L'Assommoir," is still playing to crowded houses. It has now passed its hundredth night, and shows no signs of waning. Charles Warner, by his extraordinary assumption of *Coupeau*, bounded into the front rank of London actors. His assumption is the most remarkable performance to be witnessed at any London theatre. Boucicault's "Rescued," for which great preparations have been made at the Adelphi, will be brought out to-morrow night. From the rather insinuating paragraphs that the critics have launched in the preliminary notices, I am under the impression that they will not "enthuse" very much over the new bastard, if they can help it. And, finally, "H. M. S. Pinafore" is sailing smoothly along at three of the metropolitan theatres. T.

## HAMLIN'S.

Milton Nobles, in the role of *Jack Ryder*,—who, by the way, may be said to be a twin brother of the *Phœnix*,—the hero of "A Man of the People," is now in the second week of his engagement at Hamlin's. During previous visits *Jack* made many captives, and to them he is as attractive as ever; the interest in his varied adventures is still as keen; the high morality he continually enunciates is as refreshing; the chivalrous nature of "the rough diamond," in his defense of suffering virtue, is as loudly applauded by the gods; his remorseless vengeance upon the villains who still pursue the lovely and the honest maiden of the play is stamped with the approbation of all. Mr. Nobles gives a clever bit of character in *Jack*, and he is well supported by his company. Miss Fanny Lewis Burt shows ability as the persecuted serving girl, and Miss Josie Langley, as the wronged and righted sister of the hero, looms up among her surroundings. A heavy villain known as "The Mystery" (T. E. Jackson) is heavily played, and then among the drama's personnel we have a retired sea Captain, an honest young lawyer, a scapegrace son and his indulgent father, besides a squad or so of policemen, etc. There are several situations in the play, and the dialog is easily comprehended, and is evidently liked by the class the melodrama is written for.

## DRAMATIC NOTES.

"My Partner" will appear in Boston on Monday, the 27th.

On Nov. 3, Sothern makes his first appearance in Boston in two years.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons' husband will hereafter reside in New Zealand.

Miss Anderson this afternoon as *Pauline*, and in the evening as *Parthenia*.

"Fritz in Ireland" at Hooley's on Monday. This is Emmet's new attraction.

W. C. Coup, the circus-man, passed through the city en route to Cincinnati last night.

Bandmann has withdrawn "Hamlet" at the New York Standard, and now appears in "The Merchant of Venice."

Robson and Crane as the *Dromios* are still holding their own at Hooley's. The engagement will close on Saturday.

"Invalid Pupils," the original comedy in two acts written for Miss Lucette Webster by Mr. John P. Addams, will soon be produced in Boston.

Mr. Barrett has renamed "A New Play," the remarkable drama adapted from the Spanish for him by Mr. W. D. Howells, and now calls it "Yorick's Love."

Perhaps no two actors in the country give more encouragement to dramatic authors than Messrs. Robson and Crane. They never strike a city but they hang out their shingle giving a cordial invitation to all aspirants for dramatic fame. Unlike other actors, they glory in reading MSS.

"Standing-room only" was hung at the door of McVicker's last night again, and Miss Mary Anderson played the second night of her engagement to nearly 2,000 people. It is very doubtful if another theatre in the country has taken in more money during the past six weeks than McVicker's.

Mr. Morton, manager of the London Alhambra, believes, or affects to believe, that the Alhambra is the most becomingly conducted theatre in the metropolis. "I tell you," said the good old man, one night at the Club, "all the girls at our place are strictly chaste." "Hush!" replied the nearest wit; "don't put that abroad, Morton, or your business will fall down to half."

"Louis XI." was put upon the stage of Boucicault's theatre, New York, on Saturday night. The great Dion himself played the role of the *King*. In the *Times'* notice of the performance we find that "There were three persons in the cast last night whose speech was flavored with a very decided brogue,—namely Mr. Brougham, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Boucicault himself. Brogue and tragedy do not harmonize, it must be confessed, and in this case they certainly exercised together a very malign influence, exciting laughter where tears should have flowed. In addition to his defect of utterance, Mr. Boucicault's acting was weak and incomplete."

Mr. A. R. Cazauran's version of "Les Locataires de M. Blondeau" is to be produced, under the title of "French Flats," at the Union Square Theatre next Monday evening. Mr. Bronson Howard's adaptation of the same piece is now in the hands of Mr. H. E. Abbey. "French Flats" is in four acts, and is merely a rollicking farce. Although the original was disfigured with indecent features, Mr. Cazauran's version, the New York *Times* tells us, is clean and unobjectionable. The motive of the play, moreover, is perfectly innocent. The cast will comprise Messrs. Parselle, Polk, Stoddart, Courtaine, Lemoyne, Ramsay, and Misses Jewett, Harrison, Wilton, Vernon, and Barnes; on the whole, a strong cast for a comic play.

The London Jarrett acted as the agent for Ullman in the management of Sarah Bernhardt's private performances in London. She was told that the contract she signed with Jarrett for these performances was really (as it was) with Ullman, who didn't think the matter was of sufficient importance for him to publicly connect his name. After awhile Jarrett came along with a contract for America. The Bernhardt signed, supposing it was also with Jarrett, and that it was merely a preliminary affair. Now she repudiates it, as does Ullman, and they both charge Jarrett with double-dealing. Bernhardt says she could not come, even if she wanted to, for she is still held by the Comedie Francaise. If Ullman tries to recover the penalty, it will be shown he obtained Bernhardt's signature by false pretences.

## MUSICAL NOTES.

The Church Choir Company will give three performances of "Pinafore" in Detroit, commencing to-morrow evening.

The sale of seats for the forthcoming Strakosch opera season in this city begins at McVicker's box-office to-morrow morning.

M. Vieuxtemps, having finally, and for reason of failing health, resigned his position at the Royal Conservatory of Music at Brussels, is to receive a pension from the Belgian Government.

Miss Ella Chamberlain, of Cambridgeport, Mass., will shortly make her debut as a whistler, and promises to be quite a pleasing addition to the concert stage in the way of a novelty. She whistles as sweetly and as naturally as a bird sings, having possessed this peculiar gift from earliest childhood.

In the opening concert program, given by Theodore Thomas last week at Steinway Hall, New York, there was one absolute novelty,—the Slavonic dance, in minuet time, the fourth of a series of eight by Anton Dvorak. It is said to be a composition of considerable strength and originality, full of pomp and splendor, and betraying the characteristic national taste for a semi-barbaric magnificence.

The New York *World* of the 12th says: "The Mapleson opera season will open at the Academy of Music on Monday, Oct. 20, when "La Traviata" will be given with the following cast: *Alfredo*, Signor Runcio; *Germont*, Signor Galassi; *Medico*, Signor Monti; *Gastone*, Signor Rinaldini; *Marchese*, Signor Grazzi; *Barone*, M. Broderick; *Annina*, Mlle. Robiati; and *Violetta*, Mme. Emilie Ambre (first appearance); director of music and conductor, Signor Arditi. On Wednesday, Oct. 22, the second night of the subscription, "Faust" will be given with Campanini, David, Del Puente, Mme. Lablache, and Mlle. Alwina Valleria (first appearance) in the cast. On Friday, Oct. 24, "Rigoletto" will be given, with Signors Aramburo, Galassi, David, Monti, Rovere, Grazzi, and Rinaldini, and Mmes. Lablache, Robiati, and Adini in the cast.

Mr. Charles Adams, the tenor, has organized a new local opera company in Boston, under the management of Stetson. In an interview with the Boston *Herald* representative, Mr. Adams says:

"You open in Auber's 'Crown Diamonds,' I believe?" "Yes; it is an opera that had an immense popularity when English opera flourished here, and it is a work which cannot fail to renew its favor with the musical public when it is presented with the company I have selected." "How have you cast the opera?" "I shall assume the role of *Henrique*, Miss Laura Schirmer that of *Catarina*, Miss Clara Poole that of *Diana*, Mr. C. E. Hay that of *Campo Mayor*, Mr. Alfred Wilkie that of *Don Sebastian*, and Mr. Henry Peakes that of *Rebolledo*. The chorus will number sixty singing voices, and we shall have a picked orchestra of thirty musicians when we present it in this city. I am satisfied with my singers, and I have no doubt of the success of the undertaking. We shall start out on the 20th for a week's tour in New England cities, and give our first performance at the Globe Theatre on the 27th. Having made our appearance here, we shall begin adding to our repertoire, a task of comparative ease, as much of the preparatory study will aid in future roles."

# FOOD FOR FLAMES.

### Dr. Le Moyne, the Famous Apostle of Cremation, Now to Go Through the Process in His Own Furnace.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 14.—Dr. Francis Julius Le Moyne, whose advocacy of cremation gave him a worldwide reputation, died at his residence in Washington, Pa., at 3 this afternoon. He had suffered for several years from diabetes, and, growing weaker and weaker, he took to his bed on Thursday last. His death was easy and peaceful, he being conscious almost to the last moment of his life. Ordinary funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow. In accordance with his instructions, his body will be cremated in the furnace which he erected on his grounds three years ago. Fires in the furnace were lighted to-night, but the crematory will not be in proper condition for the remains before Thursday afternoon, when his wishes with respect to his body will be carried out. Dr. Le Moyne was a remarkable man. He was born in the same town where he died in 1798. He received his education at Washington College, studied medicine in Washington, and then began to practice. When a young man he became enthusiastic in the anti-slavery cause, and worked hand in hand with the prominent Abolitionists of the country, being recognized as the ablest among the younger converts. So great was his popularity at the time when the Free-Soil movement was at its hight, that he was unanimously nominated for Governor by the leaders of that party in this State. He was the Free-Soil candidate for Vice-President in 1844, James G. Birney heading the ticket.

Dr. Le Moyne had acquired considerable wealth long before his death, and gave freely of it in aid of public enterprises, but chiefly in the interest of education.

He established at great expense a seminary for colored people in Tennessee; gave $40,000 to endow two chairs in Washington and Jefferson College; endowed a chair in the female seminary at Washington, and established a splendid free library in that place.

His only literary legacy thus far is a small pamphlet recently issued, entitled "Cremation"; an argument to prove that cremation is preferable to the inhumation of dead bodies, and edited and published by E. W. Lightner, a journalist of this city. In the introduction to this pamphlet the statement is made that but six instances of cremation have occurred in the United States, so far as known. The first was that of Col. Henry Laurens, a member of the military family of Gen. Washington, and a great favorit of our first President. His body was cremated in South Carolina in 1796. The second was that of another South Carolinian, Henry Barry, who lived and was cremated in the vicinity of Marion. The third was the body of Baron de Palm, cremated in the furnace erected by Dr. Le Moyne in Washington, Pa., in December, 1876. The fourth was that of Dr. Winslow, of California, cremated in Salt Lake City in a temporary furnace erected by his command by the administrators of his estate. The fifth was the child of Julius Kircher in his own furnace in New York City in the fall of 1877. The sixth was that of Mrs. Jane Pitman, wife of Benjamin Pitman, of Cincinnati, in the crematory at Washington, Pa., in February, 1878.

Since that time more than sixty applications were made to Dr. Le Moyne for prospective cremation, which were declined, for the reason that it was not intended to be followed as a business, and for the further reason that he constructed the crematory solely for the incineration of his own body, and only permitted any other cremation for the purpose of arousing interest in the system. When the furnace on "Gallows Hill" was first erected it was plainly given out by the Doctor that it was for the final disposal of his own body, thereby practically illustrating his earnest advocacy of his great sanitary theory. Dr. Le Moyne has five daughters and three sons living, one of the latter being ex-Congressman Le Moyne of Chicago.

# PARDONED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—The Governor has pardoned John C. Owen, who was convicted of murder at the March term, 1872, of the Williamson County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty-five years. Owen's term was commuted by Gov. Beveridge to fourteen years, and now he is pardoned on the recommendation of the Judge and State's Attorney. The Penitentiary Commissioners say of Owen that, "since Gov. Beveridge commuted his sentence, additional testimony has produced in the minds of many of the best citizens of the county strong doubt as to the justice of the verdict and the guilt of the prisoner. Owen was a good citizen before his conviction, served his country faithfully during the entire period of the War, and is now disabled by a wound received in battle." Under the law Owen had only nine months more to serve.

# YELLOW-FEVER.

## MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 14—10 a. m.—No new cases were reported this morning. Ten deaths have occurred since last night: Dillie Jacobs, a returned refugee; Jerry Enright, N. K. Bowman, Lizzie Maloney, James McBride, W. R. Smith, F. Hale, Eugene Eastinger, Miles Tibbs, and Ed Moon. The two last are colored.

The weather is clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 14—Noon.—Two new cases have been reported,—John Lutz and Gus Lagoria. One more death occurred,—R. B. Hutchinson, an employe of the Internal Revenue office.

John B. Cummings, President of the Board of Health, Forest City, Ark., thirty miles west of Memphis, on the Little Rock Railroad, has telegraphed to the Howards for four nurses.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 14.—Evening.—Nine cases in all, eight white and one colored, are reported to-day. Among the number were John Lanigan, Benjamin Jacobs, the Rev. J. J. Pere's wife and daughter, and Mrs. Belle Lindsey. Three additional deaths occurred,—ex-Chief of Police Thomas W. O'Donnell, relapsed, Con Rawling, a returned refugee, and Mrs. Catherine Martin.

The Howards received $55 donations to-day, and assigned twenty-five nurses to duty.

Samuel Webb, a brakeman on the Little Rock Railroad died of fever last evening at Hopefield, Ark.

Capt. J. C. Oates, a well known steamboat man, died of fever yesterday afternoon five miles below Memphis, on Vice-President's Island.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 14.—The following will be published to-morrow:

Owing to the increased and increasing malignancy of the epidemic, all permits to pass through the picket-line issued prior to this date are hereby restricted. Pickets are hereby ordered to allow no person to enter or leave Memphis after to-day without a pass issued on or after the 15th of October. J. W. ROSS, Assistant Superintendent Quarantine.

## AT FOREST CITY, ARK.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 14.—The following telegram to the Western Associated Press is just received:

FOREST CITY, Ark., Oct. 14.—The Board of Health reports six cases of yellow-fever here, four of which have died within the past six days. The names are as follows: Mrs. Keathly and child, Mrs. J. R. Brown, and Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Mark Izard is not expected to live. Robert Loughbridge was taken sick last night. It is not certain whether his illness is yellow-fever. He is a brother of Mrs. Keathly, and nursed her during her illness. The origin of the fever is not known. Business is entirely suspended and the town almost depopulated.

LATER—Mrs. Izard is dying.

## CONCORDIA.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

GREENVILLE, Miss., Oct. 14.—Four cases and two deaths have occurred at Concordia. The new cases are Albert Woods, Bill Smith, and Sam Tenner, colored, and Jack Scruggs, white. The deaths are Alonzo Atkins, white, and Peter Watson, colored. The Rev. Dr. Perry is considered improving. Sarah Woods, colored, is not expected to live.

## CENTREVILLE, LA.

FRANKLIN, La., Oct. 14.—The sickness prevailing at Centreville, five miles below here, is undoubtedly yellow-fever. Sixteen cases and six deaths to date. Centreville is quarantined again on all sides.

# WASHINGTON.

### An Order that Must Be Ignored—The Blackville Outrage—Supreme Court Decisions—The Lottery Fight.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—Postmaster James, of New York City, has rebelled at the order of Postmaster-General Key, which requires letters to be sent to the Dead-Letter Office the superscription of which do not contain the State and other technical details. Mr. James obeyed the order for one day, and found that there would not be room enough in the New York City Post-Office to continue to obey longer, and that it was easier, for that matter, for the clerks to send the letters to the destination desired by the writer than it was to discover some technical point for sending them to the Dead-Letter Office. It is not probable that the order will be enforced in the New York office for the reasons indicated.

There will be a Cabinet meeting here Friday, the first for some weeks. The President is expected to leave for Washington immediately after voting to-day in Ohio. Postmaster-General Key will submit to the Cabinet the report of the Special Agent in the case of the attempted murder of Postmaster Nix, at Blackville, South Carolina, and the policy of the Government with respect to it will then be determined.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—In the Supreme Court, No. 3, original ex parte Commonwealth of Virginia, petitioner for a writ of mandamus on the Hon. Alexander H. Rives, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, argument was commenced by J. F. Field, Attorney-General of Virginia, for petitioner.

No. 707. Robert Smalls, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of South Carolina. On motion of Leroy F. Youmans for defendant in error, and with consent of counsel for plaintiff in error, dismissed with costs.

Attorney-General Devens to-day, at the request of Postmaster-General Key, telegraphed the United States District-Attorney at Louisville to appear for the Postmistress in that city, and move for the transfer to the Federal Court of the suit which has been brought against her in the State Court for holding letters addressed to the agent or Secretary of the Lottery Company.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of Washington and resident army officers was held this evening to make arrangements for the coming reunion of the Army of the Cumberland and unveiling of the statue of Gen. Thomas. The feeling of citizens here is heartily in favor of making the reunion a national affair, and the interest taken in the matter promises a complete success so far as the people of Washington can make it such.

# ROCKFORD.

### The Temperance Question—A New Liquor Ordinance.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 14.—The Circuit Court is in session, and has a long docket before it to dispose.

The Grand Jury is in session, and has been for over a week. They are expected to adjourn to-morrow. Some indictments have been reported already. It is said that three indictments have been found against liquor-dealers for selling liquor contrary to the city ordinance.

At the last meeting of the City Council, a new liquor ordinance was passed compelling saloon-keepers to take down their blinds and shutters, and everything that obstructs a full view from the street, and they are not allowed to sell by less quantities than the gallon. In this way the authorities think they are going to be able to enforce the no-license law. It is now over six months since the no-license rule went into effect, and so far not a saloon-keeper has been fined, and all have continued their sales. As cider is not considered an intoxicating drink, they are allowed to sell this by the glass; hence everything is sold as "cider." They have different kinds of "cider," each denoting a different kind of drink. There is the "plain cider," meaning beer; the "hard cider," meaning brandy; the "sour cider," meaning sour-mash whisky; the "sweet cider," meaning claret or port wines. Thus there is a large saloon-vocabulary known only to those who are regular customers. Let one of these parties be called up to testify against the saloon-keeper, and all he can tell is that he called for "cider" and he supposes he got cider.

# GOLD EXCITEMENT.

FORT MCKINNEY, Wy., Oct. 14.—Great excitement prevails in this vicinity on account of recent rich discoveries of gold-bearing quartz in the Big Horn Mountains, about seventy-five miles northwest of this post, at the head of Tongue River. Large numbers of miners are passing through this place en route to the mines. Nearly all the citizens of this section are leaving for the mountains. Ore has been assayed with the following results: Lowest, $4; highest, $70 per ton.

He talked as if he had a "frog in his throat," but he was only hoarse; a single bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup relieved the trouble at once. 25 cents.

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# RAILROADS.

## The Southwestern Railway Association in Trouble.

## The Joliet & Mendota Short Line--Jay Gould's Operations.

## Iowa Railroad-Matters---Alton Train-Dispatchers.

## Formal Consolidation of the Wabash and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern.

### GOULD'S WAY OF MANAGING RAILROADS.

Before the New York Railroad Investigating Committee, last Friday, Mr. George P. Guppy, who was General Superintendent of the Erie Railway in Jay Gould's time, testified that when Jay Gould went into office the capital stock of the road was $35,111,210, the funded debt $22,-439,920, and the floating debt $2,517,301, making a total indebtedness of $51,075,943, and that, when Jay Gould went out of office in March, 1872, the capital stock was $86,536,910, the funded debt $36,395,000, and the floating debt $3,534,813. Of the entire stock and debt increase, $47,332,171 was accounted for in the State Engineer's reports by the cost of the old New York & Erie Railroad, but there was nothing to account for any other part of the increase; thus, $4,323,350 increase was not accounted for in any way.

The annual rental paid for the lines leased by the Erie when Mr. Guppy was connected with it was $1,000,000. The witness testified to some rather remarkable facts in connection with this leasing of roads by the Erie. He said that when the Northern Railroad of New Jersey was leased to the Erie it had a small capital stock and debt, but both of these were enormously increased under Mr. Gould's management. According to the witness, however, President Gould's most successful ventures were in his dealings with the Chemung and the Canandaigua & Elmira Railroads. The Erie had leased the two roads, the contracts being that, if the rental was not promptly paid, the leases should be void. Gould quietly bought up all the stock of both lines, and then, in his capacity as President of the Erie, stopped payment of the rental. At once the leases lapsed, and both the smaller roads were Mr. Gould's private property. He sold them to the Pennsylvania Central, realizing a profit of $2,500,000. The capital stock of the Chemung Road, when the Erie leased it, was $380,000, and that of the Canandaigua & Elmira, $500,000.

Once the witness was asked to exchange his $5,000 a year under the Erie for the Presidency of the Jefferson Car Company, $100,000 worth of its stock, and $10,000 a year. He accepted the offer, but Jay Gould said the Erie could not spare him, and finally he took $50,000 worth of the Jefferson Car Company's stock and continued in the employ of the Erie. He did not dream, he said, that the Jefferson Car Company were simply bribing him to act as their tool and use his influence with Jay Gould in their interests, for the cars of the Company were run over the Erie Road, and a little favorable recognition from the President would have been of great service to them.

### CONSOLIDATED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 14.—One of the most notable projects in the history of railroading was consummated in this city to-day,—the consolidation of the Wabash interests with those of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. This proposition had been informally agreed upon some months ago by Jay Gould, Cyrus W. Field, and others interested in the two roads. At a special meeting which was called at 12 o'clock to-day, Mr. James Cheney, of Indiana, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Corneau Secretary of the meeting. It was found that Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, Russell Sage, and Solon Humphreys held proxies for about seven-eighths of the stock,—137,591 shares out of 160,000 shares of the capital stock of the Company. Messrs. Field and Sage were not present, but the stock was voted by Mr. Humphreys, representing the three. The voting, so far as done, was unanimous in favor of consolidation. The time taken to transact the business was about an hour. At the close of the session a telegram was received from St. Louis, giving a similar result in the case of the other Company. The importance of the arrangement will be seen from the fact that there will thereby be some 1,800 miles of road under one management, which will also practically include the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific. A meeting of the stockholders of the new Company is to be held in this city Nov. 7 to elect Directors, etc. The question of the location of the general offices of the Company will not be formally decided until after that time.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad this morning, to take action on a proposition to consolidate with the Wabash Road, 186,900 shares were voted in favor of the scheme, and only 500 shares against it.

### NEW TROUBLES.

The new Southwestern Railway Association has hardly gotten into fair working order when complaints are already made that various roads in the Association are again violating the agreement by not adhering to the tariff rates. The St. Louis roads claim that the trouble originated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Hannibal & St. Joe in selling tickets at less than tariff rates to the East. At the same time it is reported that the St. Louis roads are engaged in cutting the rates. The probabilities are that the St. Louisans are trying to cover up their own tracks by laying the blame for bringing about this new trouble upon the above two lines, the managers of which emphatically declare that they have not broken the agreement, but have faithfully maintained the regular rates thus far. It does look as if the St. Louis roads were again at their old tricks, in order to break up the organization. It is known that they are dissatisfied with the awards made by the arbitrators at New York, and that they are determined to make trouble to bring about a redivision of the percentages. A meeting of the representatives of the Association is to be held shortly to investigate the present trouble and to fix the responsibility where it properly belongs.

### JOLIET & MENDOTA SHORT LINE.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Joliet & Mendota Short-Line Railroad was held yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel at Joliet. This road is to run from Joliet through Lisbon, Newark, and Sheridan to Mendota, and intersects the Illinois Central Railroad three miles south of the latter point. This line will be fifty-four miles in length. There will also be a branch road from Grinton to Turner Junction on the Chicago & Northwestern twenty-six miles in length. This branch will mainly be used for the transportation of coal. The right of way of between forty and fifty miles of the new road has already been secured and a large amount of subscriptions made. It is expected to have everything in readiness in a short time to begin active work. The annual report of the Directors was submitted, and showed the amount of work done thus far. By-laws were also adopted. The incorporators, who are by law the first Board of Directors, elected the following officers: J. S. Reynolds, of Chicago, President; C. C. P. Holden, of Chicago, Vice-President; D. L. Holden, of Joliet, Secretary and Treasurer; and W. P. Caldwell Assistant Secretary. It was decided to have the main offices of the Company at Joliet, and a branch office at Chicago.

### GAME FOR GOULD.

The Denver *Tribune* states that some months ago Jay Gould, through a confidential friend, made an offer of 25 cents on the dollar for the Colorado Central stock held by Jefferson and Gilpin Counties. Without waiting for a vote of the people the Commissioners of Jefferson at once accepted the offer, received the $25,000 in cash, and parted with $100,000 in railroad stock. In Gilpin County the Commissioners declined to act without popular consent. Hence last week the people voted on whether to sell or not to sell, the sellers being encouraged by an official promise from Superintendent Egbert to lay a third rail between Golden and Denver in case they prevailed. The vote on this subject was limited to taxpayers, and the sellers carried the day by a majority of eighty-nine. The amount of stock involved has a face value of $100,000, which makes the consideration $25,000 and a third rail before Nov. 7. This improvement, it is claimed, will obviate the necessity of transporting ores from the mountain counties for the Argo Works, and also encourage trade between Denver and the established mining camps by putting an end to the damage and delay incident to the change from broad to narrow gauge cars. The improvement will involve an outlay on the part of the railway company estimated at $50,000.

### IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

*Special Correspondence of The Tribune.*

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 13.—The Atlantic Southern Road, a branch of the Rock Island, is being graded to Lewis, in Cass County, and will be finished this year. Ultimately it will reach the south line of the State.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy are also building a line to Lewis, and will go to Atlantic. It is understood a branch of Jay Gould's Wabash combination will be built to Atlantic also. The preliminary survey is now being made. It will be built to Red Oak this year.

The freight business on the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is immense. For September it was larger than for any month since the road was built. The mileage, if made by a single train, would be 155,760, or six times around the globe.

The Des Moines, Winterset & Southern, which is the Winterset branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, is to be sold at auction Oct. 23, under a mortgage given David Dows and F. H. Tows. It will be bid in by the Trustees, and go into possession of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, who built it. It is a valuable branch.

### TRAIN-DISPATCHERS.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne, General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, has issued an order that hereafter the Division Superintendents will control and be responsible for the train service on their respective divisions. O. Vaughan, Assistant Superintendent at Bloomington, will control the distribution of rolling-stock between the divisions. The local distribution of cars will be attended to by the Division Superintendents.

In accordance with the above order, the Superintendents of the various divisions have made the following appointments: Mr. A. H. McGregor is appointed Chief Train-Dispatcher, and will perform the duties of Train-Master of the Chicago Division; M. Steele and E. Styles are appointed Assistant Train-Dispatchers; Mr. J. F. Angel is appointed Chief Train-Dispatcher, and will perform the duties of Train-Master of the St. Louis Division; Mr. J. A. Weldon is appointed Assistant Train-Dispatcher; Mr. J. A. Jordan is appointed Chief Train-Dispatcher, and will perform the duties of Train-Master of the Jacksonville Division; E. S. Needls is appointed Assistant Train-Dispatcher.

### INTENDING PURCHASERS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Receiver of the Ohio & Mississippi; W. W. Peabody, General Superintendent; C. M. Stanton, Division Superintendent; S. R. Johnson, Master Mechanic of the road, and other Ohio & Mississippi officials, to-day made an excursion over the Ohio & Mississippi to Beardstown and return. To-morrow the party go over the Springfield & Northwestern and Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville to Peoria. The object of the trip is said to be an inspection of the roads with a view to purchase them in the Ohio & Mississippi and Baltimore & Ohio interests. The Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville will be sold next week, and it is stated that the Wabash, Baltimore & Ohio, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Roads will each seek to secure it, and with it, of course, the Springfield & Northwestern. The chances are, of course, in favor of the Wabash, as that road owns a majority of the bonds.

### DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14.—It is understood that subscriptions to build the extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway are to be at once utilized. The conflict in relation to the right of way to Leadville through the Grand Canyon of Arkansas will be disposed of this month, as the case is ready for submission to the court. The Rio Grande Company expects to complete the line to Leadville at an early day thereafter.

### ITEMS.

The Michigan Central Railroad has ten miles of switching track at Michigan City, conveniently arranged, to accommodate the immense lumber traffic at that point. The Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad has increased its side tracks at that point this season over three miles.

The earnings of the Wabash Railroad for the month of September were $607,835; increase over the earnings of same month in 1878, $63,-175. The earnings of the road for the nine months ending Oct. 1 are $3,507,297, a decrease of $185,908 from the earnings of the corresponding period in 1878.

The Illinois Central Railroad, in a supplement to the *Travelers' and Shippers' Guide*, gives the following important notice: "Owing to a recent arrangement among the Southwestern roads, which prohibits the Illinois Central from taking any freight west of the Missouri River, shippers will hereafter send no freight by this route to any point in Kansas, as the Company cannot receive it."

The people of the Southwestern cities complain that the railroads do not furnish sufficient cars to supply the anthracite coal demand at those points. Coal which was to be delivered at Indianapolis in August is still at the mines awaiting transportation. Chicago can snap its fingers at the railroads in this respect, as most of the anthracite coal is brought here by lake, and all the yards in the city are well filled, and there is no danger of a coal famine here.

Mr. W. R. Fountain, formerly connected with the Canada Southern Railroad at Detroit, and who left there to take a position on the Panama Railroad, has lately suffered the loss of both eyes by the premature explosion of a blast of powder at a mine near Denver. Mr. Fountain, upon his return from Central America, took the agency for a powder-mill, and it was in connection with the exhibition of a new and powerful explosive that the sad and deplorable accident occurred.

It is understood that the next meeting of the "High Joints" will be held in Chicago, instead of New York. The complaints of the Western managers about being compelled to go to New York once a month and neglect their business for a week or more have become so numerous and energetic of late that the managers of the trunk lines and Autocrat Fink have finally found it good policy to make a little concession to the Western men. An effort will be made at that meeting to have an arrangement made so that these meetings will hereafter be held at Chicago or some other centrally located Western point.

## THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—At a meeting of citizens to-night, to make arrangements for the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland on the 19th and 20th prox., a nominating committee, appointed at the last meeting, reported the names of prominent citizens and resident army officers for a committee on finance, reception, decorations, hall, music, printing, entertainment, and transportation. The list comprises men of all former political affiliations and of local prominence. The Nominating Committee reported that they were embarrassed by the number of suitable gentlemen willing to take part in arrangements. Old citizens say there has never been greater enthusiasm manifested in any proposed meeting or reunion in this city.

## MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 14.—At the regular meeting of the State Board of Health to-day, the following papers were presented: "The Waste of Human Life by Careless Building and Management, as at Adrian and Jackson," Prof. B. C. Kedzie; "Legal Duties of Health Officers," Leroy Porter; "Ventilation of Buildings," the Rev. D. O. Jookes; "Glanders in the Human Subject," Secretary Baker; "Sanitary Protection Association," Dr. J. H. Kellogg; "Diphtheria," Dr. Homer O. Hitchcock; "Reclamation of Swamp Lands," Dr. Henry F. Lyster.

## INSUSANCE COMPANY INSOLVENT.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—Judge Adams, of the Circuit Court, this afternoon, on a petition of William S. Relfe, State Superintendent of Insurance, granted a temporary injunction against the Life Association of America restraining it from doing further business, and appointed Gen. D. M. Frost temporary Receiver, who filed a bond and took possession of the Company's office this evening. The argument on the application for a perpetual injunction will be heard Friday. Supt. Relfe states in his petition that the Life Association is insolvent, its liabilities exceeding its assets by a large sum.

# LOCAL POLITICS.

## The Democrats Are Not So Anxious to Hold Their Convention.

## The Fiatists Go Through the Sickly Farce of Making Nominations.

## How to Reform the Primaries---The Road to Success.

### THE DEMOCRACY.

NO CONVENTION TO-MORROW.

The confiding rank and file of the Democracy have been looking forward with some concern for the coming of the 16th, which, according to the patent-medicine almanac, is to-morrow, for the holding of the Convention, whose duties it would be to nominate candidates for the several county offices, which will be vacated on the first Monday in December. The Republicans have also taken some interest in the matter, and, when it was whispered from precinct to precinct that no Democratic primaries would be held yesterday, no little astonishment was expressed. The Republicans wondered at the postponement, and urged as a reason that the Bourbons preferred to take the news straight from Ohio. The Democratic shriekers, who were not in the secret, felt just as much out of place as a "brace dealer" in a Sunday-school. They had looked forward to the marshaling of the clans in support of some particular delegation, and the reception therefor of numerous greenbacks. But why the postponement? And thereby hangs a tale.

The County Committee at a meeting two weeks ago recommended that the Convention be held on the 16th, and requested the Executive Committee, of which the head is F. L. Chase, to consider the advisability of getting out the necessary call in proper season. This recommendation, quite innocent in itself, turns out to be a ruse. It was gotten up for the express purpose of drawing the Republican fire, but in this it did not work, and so, in the language of the race-track, "all bets are off." Thursday evening the Democratic Central Committee will hold a meeting, and it is probable that the cheering news which they have received from Ohio will prove an important factor in determining the result of their deliberations. Of one thing they are satisfied, and that is, the boom is with the other fellows.

### WARD CLUBS.

IN BRIEF.

The Democratic First Ward Campaign Committee met at the Palmer House, but adjourned without transacting any business, in order to give the members time to hear the good news from Ohio.

The Republican Club of the Second Precinct of the Fourth Ward met at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-ninth street, D. W. Jackson presiding. Several speeches were made, and some business was done looking to a more thorough organization.

The Union Veteran Club of the Fourth Ward met at the armory, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, last evening, Col. Livermore in the chair. Col. Scribner delivered a spirited address, and the Secretary was ordered to arrange the members by precincts for election work and report at the next meeting.

There was a well-attended special meeting of the Eighth Ward Irish-American Club at No. 50 Blue Island avenue yesterday evening. After the conclusion of the business for which the meeting was called, the Club adjourned to Thursday evening, as many of the members of this Club belong to the Eighth Ward Republican, which also met last evening.

The Union Veterans of the Fifth Ward met last night at No. 1006 South Halsted street, and organized a Veteran Club for the ward. Seventy-five names were enrolled and a constitution and by-laws adopted. Comrade Charles S. Schumick was elected President, and Joseph Boyd Secretary. Col. Scribner and Col. Roberts made brief speeches and the meeting adjourned at an early hour.

A regular weekly meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club was held last evening in Kroll's Hall, No. 359 Blue Island avenue. There was a large attendance, and over fifty new members were admitted. The selection of judges for the primaries was left to the Executive Committee and the representative of the ward on the Central Committee. The Committee was also empowered to select a delegate ticket.

Some thirty Union Veterans met last evening in the church, Sangamon and Harrison streets, for the purpose of forming a branch club in the Eighth Ward. Mr. John L. Manning presided, and a constitution and by-laws were speedily adopted after all present had signed the muster-roll. Mr. F. V. Gindle was elected President, T. R. Coleman Vice-President, Henry W. Grubbs Secretary and Treasurer. The Club adjourned to Friday evening.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at No. 234 West Harrison street. The Chair appointed the following as an Executive Committee, in the order of the precincts: George Somer, J. J. Maypole, James Rogers, David McFarland, William Rost, J. L. Adney, R. V. Kennedy, Frank Malowarn, William J. Britton, and A. Misch. Mr. O. B. McDaid and Col. W. H. Thompson made short but interesting speeches of the "Stalwart" pattern, and were well received.

A meeting of the Evanston Republican Club was held Monday night in the Town-Hall, the object being to make preparations for the coming campaign. The attendance was good, and the best of feeling prevailed. The following were appointed judges of primaries: First Precinct, Evanston, E. G. Hooke, Seth E. Bradley, S. V. Kline; Second and Third Precincts, South Evanston and Rogers Park, Andrew Jackson, Col. E. B. Payne, Nicholas Morper. The following were constituted a Campaign Committee: First Precinct, W. E. Clifford, Louis Kistler, Max Hahn, Robert Freeman; Second Precinct, Col. E. B. Payne, Judge J. B. Adams; Third Precinct, Andrew Jackson, R. R. Sampson. Upon his own petition, Nicholas Morper, who left the party a few years ago, was received back into the Club. At the close of the meeting Gen. Julius White announced himself as a candidate for County Treasurer.

### SUCCESS.

AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The time is rapidly approaching when the Republican party will be called upon to present to the people a ticket, and ask for its support the confidence of the voter.

It may be truthfully said that the average voter and taxpayer of either party is honest in his convictions and desires, and, in order to succeed, a few propositions must be admitted:

1. The Republican always prefers a Republican to any other.
2. Many Democrats care but little about party, and will always vote for good men, and hence they will vote for Republicans if they are the best men.
3. Many Republicans care but little about party, but prefer to vote the Republican ticket if it is a good one.
4. The Republican party is the strongest in Cook County, when a good ticket is presented.
5. Thousands of Republicans never participate in the making of a ticket,—their choice comes after it is made. Whether this is or is not desirable makes no difference, for it cannot be helped.
6. The Republican party has met defeat twice,—plain, clean, solid defeat,—and we need not philosophise about the causes. We are not to put our hand to the plow, and look back, except to profit by the errors of the past.

It is apparent, or ought to be, that the personnel of the ticket has much to do with its success,—that is, the indifferent Democrats and the indifferent Republicans hold the balance of power in Cook County. Stalwarts ought to understand that a ticket must be made which shall appeal to the confidence of these two classes. Otherwise defeat is inevitable.

Now, first as to the Judge of the Superior Court. There are certain qualifications which the people demand:

1. He must be honest.
2. He should be a lawyer of well-recognized ability.
3. He should be a man who has that high conception of the judiciary that he would scorn to belittle it by soliciting, begging, urging, and coaxing the nomination. The legal profession and the people would despise a man if elected who had begged and whined his way to the Bench. The ermine is not a robe to be begged, as the tramp begs for an old coat to hide his nakedness at the kitchen door. Therefore let all the candidates for judicial honor keep away from caucuses and conventions, and when the people ask them to hold the scales of justice it will be time enough for them.

As to the County Board: The taxpayer ought to understand that that body may spend a million foolishly or dishonestly, or may save it. Millions of dollars are annually placed in the hands of these men, and the people have got to that point where party ties are not strong enough to draw men to the polls to vote away their own money.

Much depends on the character of the men who compose the Convention. Most people have not the time or information to enable them to arrive at correct conclusions, and so the personnel of a convention goes a long way. When the people see that the Convention is composed of honest, able citizens, the battle is half won.

Republicans ought to understand that child's play will not result in success. Experience is worthless if it does not teach something. There should be calm deliberation, and then prompt action. Republicans have got sick and tired of defending candidates and explaining things. There is but one way to success, and that is through efforts which shall command the confidence of the people. The Republican party is not strong enough to play the part of the fool any longer. It remains to be seen whether the party contains within itself the elements of success.

JAMES P. ROOT.

### PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

REFORM OF THE PRIMARIES—ABOLISH CONVENTIONS—NOMINATE BY DIRECT VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The question of reforming the primaries is one of deep and universal interest among the Republicans of Chicago. It is being constantly ventilated by discussions in the press, in the Clubs, and among the people. No one has the hardihood to defend them as now scandalously abused. It is felt that the purity, the integrity—nay, the very existence—of the Republican party as a dominant organization in Cook County is no longer probable, if even possible, with a repetition of the crying evils of the present system of our primaries. By common consent it is conceded that reform is absolutely necessary. The questions, what the reform should be, and how it is to be brought about, are the problems that must be solved, and practically and speedily too. And, conceiving that this is a matter which comes pressingly home to every man who believes in honesty in political methods, and hopes for the ascendency of the Republican party, I beg to submit some suggestions on the subject.

Temporary or trivial or deceptive expedients will not do. The present system is hopelessly irreclaimable. It cannot be improved to an extent or in a degree which will command the confidence of the party at large. It is inherently vicious and easily liable to abuse. It ought to be radically changed, and new methods of applying the popular principle—popular in substance and form—to nominations for office should be devised. Now, the present system of primaries having failed, having menaced us with loss of Republican ascendency in the county, and being incapable of expressing the thought and wishes of the intelligent, respectable, non-officeholding, and non-officeseeking masses and elements of the party, it is an imperative dictate of wisdom and honesty to devise and apply some method of party nominations not liable to the abuses and frauds which attend the primaries.

Is there any scheme of reform that will as a substitute for the present one of primaries effect the results implied in the theory of primaries and yet be free from their perversions and abuses? I think there is. That plan is to abolish conventions and make nominations by direct vote of the people. That is what is called the "Crawford-County plan." It is simply an application of the methods of an ordinary, regular, and legal election to the primaries, in which nominees for office shall be chosen by ballot instead of choosing delegates to choose nominees,—that is, every voter to vote his own choice for every candidate for nomination for each office. This can be effected in the simplest manner. It is to have every candidate's name for each office to be filled printed on one ticket, so that the voter may with his pencil erase all but the name he selects. A ticket thus framed and voted expresses the voter's own personal preference then for his candidate for every office. And his vote thus tells as to the entire ticket as much as any other man's vote. The aggregate of returns from all the polling-places thus accurately reflects the collective and general preference of the party as to nominees and each of them. Thus the real voice of the party at large is formally ascertained and announced. There are several merits in this plan not attending the present system of delegate nomination. The responsibility and the privilege of assisting in the nominations is brought directly and equally home to every man of the party. The experience of localities in various States where the "Crawford-County plan" has been tried abundantly verifies this, in the fact that nearly the full strength of the party is brought out at the primaries. It is a turnout of the party almost en masse. The party journals do not need to importune the Republicans to come out and vote, as they so loudly clamor now, with appeals which are nearly always unheeded except by the few. Another advantage of nomination by direct vote is the higher, purer, and more acceptable grade of candidates which is sure to result. The test of a popular vote throughout the city or county is an ordeal which is fatal to the pretensions of obscure, feeble, unqualified, or disreputable candidates. The petty saloon bummer and pot-house politicians who may aspire and intrigue to corrupt a convention, and, by log-rolling and the despicable trickery or bribery so common in those bodies, may secure, or hope to obtain, a nomination, will shrink from facing the entire party with his claim. Elements of character, intelligence, integrity, and general good reputation and popularity in aspirants will then come to be known as the potent factors and credentials of success. And when there is a scheme of primaries in which such recommendations take the place of the dirty and disgraceful trickery and corruption which are brought to bear so largely in our conventions, honest, able, and worthy candidates will come to the front, and be chosen solely with regard to their merits. And thus will reappear and be re-established, by degrees, yet to a certainty, the higher, purer grade of public service and of public officers of "the days long gone." Nothing has so much brought about the deterioration in the standard of qualifiction for public offices and trusts as the debased and corrupted mode of nominations now in vogue.

The "Crawford-County plan" is death to the deadly excrescences of the party,—the Rings. While a "Ring" may manipulate or pack a county committee or delegates to a convention, it is comparatively impotent to mold, or handle, or corrupt the body of the party. It is, at least, very much harder to tamper with, corrupt, or handle any considerable portions of the mass of the party than it is to subsidize or pack a convention, or part of it. These are some of the merits of this plan. They are sufficient to commend it to a trial, at least, and, with a system of strict, absolute, and honest registration for the primaries, it could not fail to be incomparably superior to the shameful primaries, at which we are compelled to blush and hang our heads. Of course registration, as the means of excluding Democrats, and repeaters, and non-residents from the primary polls, is essential to the well-working of nominations by direct vote; and for registration there is now a universal demand. It should be resorted to at all events.

The "Crawford-County plan" implies ward and county central bodies, as they are now, except that members of those bodies should also be elected by the people, and with only the duty to provide for the times and places of holding the primaries and receiving and proclaiming the returns of the election, when majorities in the vote should constitute nominations.

The idea of this plan is no novelty in Chicago. It was much discussed and urged here in 1866, in the press and in several Republican meetings. THE TRIBUNE advocated it. Mr. Medill gave it his individual approval in a forcible letter to one of these meetings. I have before me a card calling a public meeting "in favor of remitting to the people the nomination of candidates at primary elections by voting ballots for candidates direct instead of voting for delegates to select candidates." Among the names signing the call were these: L. Brentano, J. Medill, A. Shuman, A. F. Stevenson, Charles L. Wilson, J. B. Bradwell, E. A. Storrs, Owen Stuart, S. K. Dow, J. S. Rumsey, John M. Wilson, John Summerfield, Iver Lawson, J. C. Knickerbocker, I. N. Stiles, C. Butz, John Lyle King, Murry Nelson, T. B. Brown, Van H. Higgins, and others.

Such names as these are a guarantee that the matter was and is at least worthy of agitation. I have been told that the adoption of the plan failed at that time mainly because A. C. Hesing interested himself to defeat it, and succeeded in doing so by crowding the meetings with men who voted it down.

Is not the subject worthy of revival now, and of attention, consideration, and discussion in Republican clubs? It is now a far better time for the consideration of this subject than that of 1866. The deterioration of the present primary system is greater and more intolerable than it was then. The diffusion of clubs throughout the city, and their frequent meetings, afford occasion for discussion and deliberation, and for a general unity of purpose and co-operation in its support. Every one must admit that to rectify the abuse of the primary, and promote honesty and purity in nomination, are matters of grave and vital concern to all the Republicans of Chicago.

REFORMER.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREENBACKERS

met at No. 97 West Randolph street last evening for the purpose of nominating county officers. The Convention was called to order by Mr. L. Paige, Chairman of the Central Committee, who made a few remarks, and was then elected Temporary Chairman.

Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and Permanent Organization were appointed, after which they retired for deliberation. During their absence Mr. James L. Allen made a Greenback speech. At the close of his effort the Committee on Credentials reported a list of three delegates from each ward, most of them being absent.

Mr. Nelson reported some resolutions, asking the co-operation of all in making eight hours a day's work; in working for silver coinage; in a full legal-tender money issued by the Government; in the reservation of public lands for actual settlers; in reduction of street-car fares, gas, and water rates, and in the equalization of soldiers' bounties to the value of bonds on a gold basis. The resolutions were adopted. Mr. Nelson also offered a resolution that no person, not a member of the Greenback party, be put in nomination for any office, which sentiment was concurred in.

Gen. Bates, W. R. Burdick, and James Barrnett were nominated for County Treasurer. Mr. Burdick declined, and Chris Casselman was named.

Mr. William Hoag, of the Fourteenth Ward, objected to Casselman, stating that he was a Democrat. He expected the Democrats to nominate him and the Greenbackers to indorse that nomination. A long wrangle then ensued, but it was finally decided to allow Mr. Casselman to run. T. P. Rogers, Z. H. Boal, and L. L. Page were also nominated. They all declined. Mr. Bates' name was also withdrawn. The voting was then begun, each ward casting six or seven ballots, although limited to three. Mr. Bates received all the votes but one, none of the country towns except Proviso being represented. Mr. Bates' nomination was made unanimous.

James Hamilton was nominated for County Surveyor.

For Judge of the Superior Court, Messrs. J. Lehman and H. A. Grover were named. Mr. Lehman beat Grover by one vote, and it was made unanimous.

L. P. Nelson was nominated for Clerk of the Superior Court.

A. L. Crocker succeeded in being nominated for County Commissioner from the North Side, S. W. Crozier and William Curran for the West Side, and James Gilmore for the South Side. The matter of nominations for the country districts was referred to the County Central Committee.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE FRENCH VOTERS.

Quite a stir is noticeable among the French-speaking citizens of Chicago. The better and by far the most numerous part of the French population is disgusted at seeing the bummer and Socialistic element always take the lead in times of election, and thus convey the idea to the public that these political deadbeats are the true and only representatives of the French voters in the city. A movement is now on foot tending to remedy this state of things. All that is wanted is a man of some standing and energy to take the bull by the horns and boldly assume the lead. An active canvass is being kept up, and it is safe to predict that before many days a strong organization will be effected, embracing all parts of the city, and that our French fellow-citizens will poll a full vote next month for the Republican candidates.

# CASUALTIES.

### CLEARING THE TRACK.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 14.—The accident on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, reported to THE TRIBUNE last night, caused a suspension of all passenger trains leaving from the Union Depot until morning. Excellent progress has been made in clearing away the wreck at Burnham Slip Crossing. It is expected that the locomotive will be removed before midnight, so that traffic may be resumed regularly. Meantime passenger trains leave the old Prairie du Chien yard, and freights move over the siding around Burnham's Slip. Leonhard Reiter, the engineer of the locomotive precipitated over the bridge abutment, was reported dead this morning. This report proved to be untrue, however. Physicians attending him state that his injuries are not by any means of a fatal nature, and look for his speedy recovery.

The smash-up at Franksville was occasioned by a collision between two freight-trains. One train had pulled up on the side-track to receive additional cars, and the engine was upon the main track switching these into place, when an extra, in-bound, came thundering along in the fog. The collision that followed caused serious damage to the engine of the extra train, and wrecked six or seven loaded cars. One brakeman, whose name has not yet been learned, suffered severe contusions, but is not dangerously hurt. The damage to property will probably reach as high as $20,000.

### GORED TO DEATH.

DOWNS, Kan., Oct. 14.—A terrible accident occurred here yesterday at the park of Gen. H. C. Bull, of Bull's City. In the inclosure there are about fifty animals, among them a large elk. As Robert Bricknell, the hired man, entered the park to feed them he noticed that the elk was in a belligerent mood, and prudently withdrew. Gen. Bull being notified, they both armed themselves with clubs, but upon their entrance the elk charged on Mr. Bull, knocking him down and piercing him through with his antlers, killing him instantly. The beast then turned upon Bricknell and mortally wounded him. George Nicholas and William Sherman rushed to the rescue, and gave battle. Sherman was caught and tossed over the fence, and Nicholas was thrown up, lodging on the fence. A number of farmers arrived, and the elk was vanquished. An examination of the body of Gen. Bull developed forty-four wounds. The fatal one was by the antlers, which pierced the chest through both lungs and the heart, causing instant death. Bricknell received thirty-two wounds, and George Nicholas sixty-four. A later dispatch announces the death of Bricknell, and that Nicholas is not expected to live.

### RUN OVER.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—The wife of Henry Lipperf, ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was run over by a heavy wagon at the corner of Third and State streets this afternoon, and, it is thought, fatally injured.

### DROWNED IN A CISTERN.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Thomas Hohnenski, aged 4 years, was drowned in a cistern at the family residence on Maple street, South Side, this afternoon.

### DIED OF LOCKJAW.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—Pat Malone, a workman in the rolling-mill, lost a finger-nail in the machinery last week. To-day he died from lockjaw.

## THE CROPS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 14.—The warm weather of the past two weeks has had a good effect upon the growing wheat in Central and Southern Illinois. There has been just sufficient rain to make the grain germinate well, and never before has the wheat-fields looked better than now. A sudden freeze would not affect the crop in any manner disastrously unless the freezing and thawing continued continuously for some time. One good effect of the warm weather has been to dry out the corn, and in many places farmers are already husking; another week will see them generally engaged in that business. The meadows are growing finely and stock is doing well, but there is a considerable scarcity of water on the prairies. About the only real injury done by the warm weather has been to prematurely ripen apples and cause them to rot. No danger need be apprehended from a sudden cold snap.

## AN ASSIGNMENT.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—Kannemacher & Denig, contractors for the State-House, assigned their profits to-day under that contract, as well as one for building the Eastern Texas Penitentiary, to James H. Raymond & Co., bankers, of Austin, Tex., in consideration of $10,000. Kannemacher & Denig say that the matter only involves about $7,000, which they owe these bankers, growing out of their buildings in Texas, and it will not affect them here at all. The State-House Commissioners say the building will not be affected or delayed, but the Attorney-General will look into the matter and see if the rights of the State are jeopardized.

A pretty face is made beautiful by using Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice, for it gives a pure breath and pearly teeth. 25 cents. Remember the name.

# WHEAT.

## The Bulls Still Have the Upper Hand in Chicago.

## The Desperate Contest in the Cock-Pit Yesterday.

## A State of Uncertainty Attending the Dealings in Milwaukee.

### CHICAGO.

ANOTHER DAY'S DOINGS.

Another day passed in the history of the present wheat deal without the inauguration of "the break." The market wabbled and hovered between $1.14 and $1.16,—the latter being the sidewalk figure at one time,—but the day glided by without the "tumble" which the "shorts" have been predicting ever since the boom commenced, and the "bulls" again retired from the pit victorious.

The market was irregular, as has been intimated, and sold higher than the previous day, though it was generally quoted weak. Indeed, it may be described as vacillating, as if it had grown tired of climbing upward and had come to a pause. Whether it was to take a rest before a further upward movement is, of course, for the future to decide. The great mass of operators seemed to be very uncertain in regard to the out-turn, and most of them would have prophesied a heavy "tumble" but for the fact that they have been looking for that every day for two or three weeks past, and the more persistently they have played the thing the worse has the market gone against them.

THE CHIEF POINT ADVANCED YESTERDAY

by those who canvassed the merits of the situation was the fact that the British markets have not gone up in common with those in this country. The quotations on wheat in Liverpool were 10s 9d, just 2 pence per 100 pounds higher than the week previous, while the American market has advanced four to six cents per bushel, or four pence to five pence per 100 pounds, with an advance of nearly as much more in freight-rates. English buyers do not appear to be particularly active in ordering, even at their own quotations, and some of the private cable messages yesterday corroborated the views expressed by letters written several days ago,—that operators on the other side were strongly of the opinion that they had probably touched top figures for the present. According to these prophecies from the other side, purchases will not be made freely for several days, or perhaps some weeks, to come,—at least not until after most of the wheat has been delivered to them that was bought at very much lower prices than now, immediately after the harvest.

ON THE OTHER HAND,

it was argued by the "bulls" that Europe will want more of our wheat than we can spare, and all of the corn that we can export, and that it is simply a matter of backbone now, as regards the keeping up of prices, America being able to dictate to the fellows on the other side, provided, of course, the "bears" here don't obtain the upper hand and send the prices down where they were several weeks ago. The "bull" interest advanced the further argument that, even if the British and French buyers are unwilling now to take hold, they will do so all the more vigorously a week or two hence when they find their current supplies nearly exhausted and prices firmer than ever here. Soothed and encouraged by these arguments, the "bulls" were as bullish as ever yesterday, if not more so, and, as a result, there were not lacking buyers who showed by their deeds that they have confidence in the future. Some of the purchases were made by

WELL-KNOWN CAPITALISTS,

and several blocks of 15,000, 25,000, and 50,000 bushels changed hands during the course of the day. It was very noticeable, however, that these large blocks were not wanted at much above the bottom figures of the day, the trading above $1.14¼ being chiefly in single 5,000-bushel lots.

The sidewalk and the alley were alive with excitement, as usual, previous to the opening of the Board yesterday morning. The "bull" element confidently predicted that wheat would open up-stairs at about $1.20, and the confidence was contagious.

SEVERAL SIDEWALK SALES

were made at $1.16, while that figure was bid for considerably more than was sold, the number of the sellers not being large enough, in fact, to satisfy the demand. When the Board opened, however, and the elevator discharged its successive loads of both "bulls" and "bears" into the common arena, it was found that Beerbohm wasn't quite so strong as expected, as the trading opened irregularly at $1.15⅝ to $1.15⅜ for November delivery, both figures being bid at the same moment, as nearly as one could make out. Then the market advanced to $1.15⅞, fell back to $1.14¾, and immediately advanced to $1.15½, when the blackboard showed a second cable, purporting to note a brisker demand for cargoes of wheat on passage. The "bulls" had, however, scarcely ceased to repeat their congratulations when it was discovered that an important mistake had been made. Somebody had blundered. It was corn cargoes that were brisker instead of wheat, and the market started down on a sharp run, never stopping till it touched $1.14, which was the lowest notch for the day. After that it went up to $1.14¾, and closed on 'Change at $1.14¾. On the afternoon call it sold as low as $1.14¼, advanced afterwards to $1.15⅝, and closed on the curbstone at $1.15⅝, which was seven-eighths of a cent higher than the market for the preceding twenty-four hours.

"SPOT" WHEAT

was very active, the sales of No. 2 being probably larger than on any previous day since the excitement began. Most of it was taken, as usual, to carry against sales made for November, the difference in price being generally 1⅛ cents. No. 3 was in active demand by shippers, most of the sales being made at $1.07, at which price the market closed firm. Winter wheat was steadier, closing at $1.19 to $1.20 for No. 2 red, the outside figure for receipts in South Side houses. December was steady at 1⅛ cents to 2 cents above November all day.

Nobody on the Board, around the Board, in the alleys, or on the sidewalk, was able yesterday to add to the information contained in the telegraphic columns of THE TRIBUNE in regard to the serious damage said to be done to the growing crops of winter wheat in Michigan and Southern Illinois by what is known as

THE HESSIAN-FLY PEST.

In fact, very few seemed to have ever heard of such an invention, and those who did attribute it to the fertile imagination of the "bulls," and voted it an invention of the bovine enemy to produce a diminutive scare for the purpose of raising prices. Nobody had any private information confirming that contributed by the telegraph, or, indeed, any information of any kind whatever, and the majority were inclined to look on the matter as a good story to tell, though it was plain to see that they put no particular credence in it.

### MILWAUKEE.

UNCERTAINTY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—This has been a day of moods and eccentricities in the wheat market, demonstrating more clearly than ever before the feeling of uncertainty that pervades the speculative class. At the opening of the Morning Board the market was active, excited, and higher, under the influence of foreign advices reporting an advance of from 6d to 1s. November sold in fair quantities at $1.16, and December at $1.18¼. Later, owing to large offerings, prices declined to $1.15¼ for November and $1.17¼ for December, at which large sales were made, William Young & Co., according to report, being the principal sellers. The market then reacted, and November advanced to $1.16 again, where it remained to the close of the morning hour.

The noon-hour witnessed another weakening, because of farther large offerings, prices gradually declining until November touched $1.14¾. Peter McGeoch bought heavily at from $1.15¼ to $1.14¾. Tallmadge & Lindman, brokers, also bought largely on orders. At half-past 12 New York came in favorable. This, together with an active speculative demand which suddenly sprang up, caused prices to advance once more, though they did not reach the highest morning quotation by ⅝ cent. November sold up to $1.15⅜ and $1.15⅝, closing at the former figure; for December $1.17¼ was paid. Cash wheat sold largely, offerings of all grades finding ready purchasers at the market prices. On the whole the transactions, both in options and cash wheat, were larger than those of the previous day. Following were the closing quotations of the regular Noon Board: No. 1 hard, $1.17¼; No. 1 plain, $1.15¼; No. 2 hard, $1.14; No. 2 plain, $1.14; No. 3, $1.07¼; No. 4, 98@99 cents; rejected, 91 cents; October, $1.14; November, $1.15¼; December, $1.17⅜.

The firm feeling continued throughout the afternoon meeting, with an active market and very heavy transactions. November opened at $1.15¼, and sold up to $1.16, at which it closed; December likewise advanced, selling at $1.18 when the gong sounded.

Correspondents of Messrs. Tallmadge & Lindman write from the interior that there are large amounts of wheat ready to come forward. The increased facilities now being afforded will soon see this grain marketed, and large receipts may, therefore, be looked for henceforward.

The receipts and shipments of grain for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 a. m. were as follows:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 229,452 | 92,566 |
| Corn | 7,570 | .... |
| Oats | 3,978 | 2,168 |
| Barley | 60,096 | 23,112 |
| Rye | 5,085 | 944 |

Amount of wheat in store, 1,258,000 bushels.

The grain inspection up to 9 a. m. embraced 233 cars, of which 187 were wheat, 4 corn, 1 oats, 33 barley, and 8 rye.

## ANOTHER COMBINATION.

THE BULLS IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—It is reported here that another bull movement in wheat has been inaugurated, and that a prominent speculator here has joined with one in Chicago to bull both the markets. The effect is said to be already seen in an advance in Chicago to 115⅝ for November delivery.

## MASONIC.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—In the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons to-day the only business of interest was the annual address of Grand Master Taylor. It shows the Order in this State to be in a flourishing condition. Seven new lodges have been instituted during the past year, with a membership of 182. The total cash received by him was $209.64.

William Lee, the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, was robbed of $265 last night by burglars who entered his sleeping apartment.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Missouri met here to-day with a large attendance from all parts of the State. Only preliminary business was transacted to-day.

## RESUMED.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 14.—The Borden Coal Company resumed to-day. Several small companies resumed yesterday and to-day, and two more resume to-morrow; all at 50 cents per ton. The Consolidation is the only large company holding out.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THE STRAKOSCH
Grand Italian Opera!
Opening Night—Monday, Oct. 20.
FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.
First appearances of
MLLE. LA BLANCHE.......as.......Marguerite
MISS LANCASTER.......as.......Siebel
MISS ARCONE.......as.......Marta
SIGNOR LAZARINI.......as.......Faust
MR. L. G. GOTTSCHALK.......as.......Valentine
and
MONSIEUR CASTELMARY.......as...Mephistopheles
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21.
IL TROVATORE. IL TROVATORE.
First appearances of
MLLE. TERESINA SINGER....as.......Leonora
MLLE. ANNA DE BELOCCA...as.......Azucena
SIGNOR PETROVICH.......as.......Manrico
SIGNOR STORTI.......as.......Count di Luna
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.
MIGNON. MIGNON. MIGNON.
MLLE. LA BLANCHE as Mignon. | MISS LITTA as Filina.
MISS LANCASTER.......as.......Federico
SIGNOR LAZARINI.......as.......Guglielmo
MONSIEUR CASTELMARY....as.......Lotario
SIGNOR LA FONTAINE.......as.......Laerte
Thursday Evening, Oct. 23.......AIDA.
Friday Evening, Oct. 24.......LUCIA.
Saturday—Grand Matinee.......TROVATORE.
Saturday Evening, Oct. 25.......TRAVIATA.
POPULAR PRICES—Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50c and $1 extra, according to location. Family Circle, 50c.
SPECIAL NOTICE—The sale of seats will commence on Thursday morning, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Box Office.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Mr. J. H. Haverly.......Proprietor and Manager.
LAST WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT OF
COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY,
Prior to departure for California.
Thursday Evening, Oct. 16, and Wednesday Matinee,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In an entirely new dress.
Friday, Saturday, and Sunday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee,
BABES IN THE WOOD.
Supported by every member of the Company, including Miss EME ROSEAU.
Seats may be secured in advance. Matinees half price.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Monday Evening, Oct. 13, 1879, Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF!
Telephone! Lose no time. Secure seats by Telephone!
LAST WEEK of the Comedians,
ROBSON and CRANE,
In Shakspeare's Immortal
COMEDY OF ERRORS!
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1. Matinees, 25c, 50, and 75c. Box Office open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Monday, Oct. 20—J. K. Emmet as "Fritz in Ireland."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
The eminent young Tragedienne,
MARY ANDERSON.
Matinee To-Day—THE LADY OF LYONS.
This Evening—INGOMAR.
Thursday Evening—LOVE.
Friday Evening—EVADNE.
Saturday Matinee—INGOMAR.
Saturday Evening—LOVE.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
EXPOSITION
Only Three Days More.
Music all day and evening.
Admission, 25c; children, Saturdays only, 10c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., opp. Sherman House.
To-night at 8 o'clock and every evening during the week, also Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, the PAT ROONEY NEW YORK STAR COMBINATION. Twenty Star Artists, including the great, the only PAT ROONEY. Admission: 75, 50, 35, and 15 cents; to Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, admission, 15, 25, and 50 cents.

FREE EXHIBITION DAY AND Evening for this week only of the finest collection of
PAINTINGS
Ever shown for sale in Chicago. The Public Sale of the collection commences on OCT. 20, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and continues at 8 in the evening, and will be held each day thereafter until the 29d, at
HASELTINE & CO.'S,
199 and 201 Wabash-av., Cor. of Adams-st.
The largest and finest Art Gallery in the city.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
THIS WEEK, every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinees at 2, MILTON NOBLES' great Comedy,
A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.
Secure your seats in advance. Box Office open all day. No extra charge for reserved seats.

HAND-BOOK ON PATENTS.
Patents, Trade-Marks, Caveats
MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, proprietors of the "Scientific American." Thirty-four years' experience as Solicitors of Patents. Hand-book on Patents, with full directions and advice, sent free.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
BUY YOUR CANNED
Fruits and Vegetables
AT
C. JEVNE'S, 110 & 112 Madison-st.
All NEW GOODS and sold in quantities to suit at WHOLESALE PRICES.

# THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

P. C. Barclay, of Cairo, Ill., is at the Gardner.

N. W. Dean, of Madison, Wis., is at the Gardner.

James Casey, of Berlin, Wis., is at the Tremont.

D. M. Kelley, of Green Bay, Wis., is at the Pacific.

L. Bull, Quincy, Ill., is sojourning at the Palmer.

W. J. Willard, of Jonesboro, Ill., is at the Gardner.

J. C. Sibley, of Peoria, Ill., is domiciled at the Pacific.

C. W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis, is a guest of the Pacific.

T. J. Sheean, ex-Mayor of Galena, Ill., is at the Gardner.

Count D. B. de Monzilly, New York, is registered at the Pacific.

D. N. Ball, of Marquette, Mich., is among the guests of the Sherman.

S. C. Burrows, M. C., of Kalamazoo, Mich., is a guest of the Tremont.

H. D. Dement and H. P. Becker, of Dixon, Ill., are domiciled at the Sherman.

W. A. Robertson, State Senator, New Orleans, is stopping at the Tremont.

Senator James S. Blaine, of Maine, with his son Walter, are quartered at the Palmer.

The Trustees of the Kankakee Insane Asylum met at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon, but did nothing beyond routine business.

The Lundvuist case was given to the jury yesterday at 11:30 a. m., but that body remained out all day, and it is believed that they will not be able to agree.

Dr. W. B. Porter, of Walpole, N. H., is in the city, stopping with is brother, Mr. J. H. Porter, General Agent at Chicago of the Great Western Railway of Canada.

The Rev. Russell B. Pope, just stationed at the Trinity Methodist Church as the successor of the Rev. W. F. Crafts, will be at the church prayer-meeting this evening,

W. S. Walker and Charles W. Northup have voluntarily retired from the management of the *Daily Telegraph*. The paper is at present in charge of W. T. Collins, of Winchester, Scott Co., Ill.

The Entertainment Committee of the State Industrial School for Girls met yesterday morning at No. 857 Wabash avenue. The meeting was simply an informal one, and no business of importance was transacted.

J. D. Layng, General Manager, and F. Slataper, Chief Engineer of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, and George Olds, General Freight Agent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 67 degrees; 10 a. m., 70; 12 m., 72; 3 p. m., 74; 8 p. m., 70. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.70; 8 p. m., 29.65.

Mrs. Henrietta Ross, living at No. 15 North Western avenue, died suddenly of heart disease Monday evening at her residence. Dr. J. P. Ross had been treating her for upwards of a year for that complaint. Mrs. Ross was 42 years of age, English by birth, and left a small family.

Yesterday's paper contained a paragraph to the effect that Mr. L. B. Boomer, the well-known bridge-builder, had mysteriously disappeared from his home. Investigation of the matter yesterday developed the fact that the gentleman was in the city, having returned from a brief business trip.

James Eggleston, late Superintendent of the Illinois Division American Express Company, who left here to accept the position of General Agent for the Company at Boston, Mass., has just been selected by the managers of the Company to represent them in the control of the newly-acquired territory of the Eastern Express Company, with the title of Assistant General Superintendent. He has the best wishes of his many Chicago friends.

Monday afternoon Martin Stanislaus, 4 years of age, living with his parents at No. 402 Elston avenue, while playing on the prairie near the corner of North avenue and Fleetwood street, was attacked by a vicious cow, the owner of which the police are trying to discover. The little fellow was cut about the face with the animal's horns, and badly bruised about the body, and would undoubtedly have been killed, but for the timely arrival of his mother. A physician who attended the boy did not consider his injuries dangerous.

An exceedingly pleasant reception was given last evening by the University Place Church to their newly-called pastor, the Rev. H. Burhoe. After an hour of social converse and introductions, the address of introduction was given by Dr. J. C. Burroughs, and the address of welcome, on the part of the denomination, by Dr. Lorimer. The floral decorations, both of tropical plants and cut flowers, were very fine. The church was filled, many being present from the First and Michigan Avenue Churches, and the gathering broke up at a late hour.

Charles Schurke, 10 years of age, living with his parents at No. 262 Rebecca street, while stealing a ride on a heavy-loaded wagon at 11:30 yesterday forenoon, was run down by an express wagon, owned and driven by Jerry Kennealy, of No. 196 Blue Island avenue, and was badly injured internally. At the intersection of Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street the boy attempted to leave the wagon upon which he had been hitching, and was run down by the express-wagon, which was following closely behind. He was taken to a neighboring store, where his injuries were pronounced not fatal, and thence he was sent to his home.

Congressmen Lounsberry of New York, Price of Iowa, and Buckner of Missouri, a sub-committee of the Committee on Banking, will arrive in this city this morning. The object of their visit is to examine the books of the late German National Bank and the alleged peculiar management of its President, Henry Greenebaum. The investigation was granted on the prayer of the late Theodore Weber, who in his lifetime and at the date of its failure was a stockholder. Col. Potts, of Washington, the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, has been at the Palmer for two or three days making arrangements for the inquisition, which will be held in Parlor O.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Eye & Ear Infirmary met yesterday in regular quarterly session at the institution at 12 m. There were present Daniel Goodwin, Jr., President of the Board; the Hon. P. A. Armstrong, Morris, Ill., Secretary, and W. H. Fitch, M. D., of Rockford. The Superintendent's report makes the following showing: 9,638 patients were treated during the quarter, an average of 121 daily. Sixty-five of the 102 counties of the State have been represented in the institution, and 7,364 days' board furnished to the inmates. The total receipts from all sources for the quarter was $5,229, and total disbursements for same period $3,757, leaving balance in Treasury, $1,472.

It has been known for some time in German business-circles that the pecuniary embarrassments of the North Side Turner Association were rapidly approaching a climax. In addition to the first mortgage of $50,000 on the Turner-Hall, there is a second mortgage for $20,000, which is regarded as a debt of honor, and also a floating indebtedness of some $10,000. To liquidate the last two it was some time ago determined to raise the necessary funds by means of an Authors' Carnival and grand fair. The proposition, however, did not seem to inspire a belief that a sufficient sum could be raised, and, after due deliberation, those having the matter in hand determined to make personal appeals for aid, but not until after they had been assured that a large number of the wealthier Germans would willingly take hold. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon, at which there were present some of our most prominent German citizens, it was resolved to issue $30,000 in bonds, bearing no interest, which, it was promised, would be promptly taken. At the end of each year the surplus earnings of the hall will be devoted to the payment of these bonds by lot. An Agitation Committee, to have full charge of the scheme, was appointed, with Adolph Schoeninger, President; Albert Boese, Secretary; and H. J. Christoph, Treasurer.

CIGARS.

The Cigarmakers' Association held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at Klare's Hall, John Lussem presiding. The object of the meeting, as stated by the Chairman, was to secure a reduction in the amount of Government taxes, and a communication was read from the Baltimore brethren asking for the Association's co-operation. Mr. S. P. Deutsh stated that the General Government had lost $700,000 of revenue in a year on account of the reduction of the tobacco tax, but that it hoped to make it up by the tax on the increased manufacture of whisky. If the cigar manufacturers could secure a reduction of the tax to $6, or $8 per thousand, he believed they would be doing very well. After further talk, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Baltimore Association for advice as to the best way to proceed, and Mr. J. Swatop, George B. Mcodem, and Louis Cohn were appointed a committee to present the matter to Chicago's three Congressmen with a view to enlisting their aid in the movement.

Twenty-three employes in Wagenfin's cigar manufactory joined the ranks of the striking cigarmakers yesterday, their employer failing to accede to their demands for increased wages.

During the afternoon a Committee appointed by the manufacturers met and had a conference with a number of the men, to see if they could not arrive at some understanding. Mr. Lussem stated that some manufacturers had made contracts on the basis of the old prices, on which they must lose if they had to pay their men the increased rates they asked. The object was to agree on some price at which Chicago could compete with New York. After a long discussion between both sides on the question of wages, the hitch being between $5 and $6, it was proposed that the cigarmakers should select five of their number as a conference committee, and that then they should hold a joint session; all the men could be present in order to hear the deliberations. It was finally decided that the cigarmakers would hold a meeting this evening and elect a committee, which will confer with the employers Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The cigarmakers have established a local union, of which C. H. Kelmer is President, Samuel Blasey Recording Secretary, W. Beidler Treasurer, and Otto Wick Corresponding Secretary.

PROF. E. P. WESTON,

the Principal of the Highland Hall Seminary at Highland Park, who had been suffering from pneumonia for about a week, died yesterday morning. He was a native of Maine, about 60 years of age, and leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters. Prof. Weston gave the best years of his life to the advancement of education. For several years he was the Principal of a State institution at Gorham, Me., for the education of young ladies, and for six years was Superintendent of Public Instruction of that State. He afterwards founded and successfully carried on a school for boys at Farmington, Me. In 1869 he came to Illinois and became President of Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, where he remained until he founded the Seminary at Highland Park. The Board of Trustees of that institution will arrange at once for the selection of a new Principal to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Weston.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The Academy of Sciences held its first meeting of the fall and winter session last evening at No. 203 Wabash avenue. Prof. H. H. Babcock presided, and Mr. Charles Adams officiated in his position as Recorder. The members of the Academy were instructed and entertained by a paper on the "Agricultural Ants of Texas," which was read by Dr. E. M. Hale, of this city, who made something of a study of these little insects during his visit to that State. He described the ant-villages, their granaries, methods of life, their cemeteries, etc., credited them with a degree of intelligence peculiar to their race, and referred particularly to the great damage they did to gardens. They were regarded by the farmers, however, as entirely harmless, and correctly so, but the gardeners looked upon them as a decided nuisance, not to say a pest. They would excavate almost anything that could be excavated, carrying their operations, in fact, into cisterns, and causing no little annoyance to the inhabitants. The Doctor exhibited several specimens which he had preserved and which added greatly to the interest felt in the lecture.

## THE CITY-HALL.

Three cases of scarlet-fever and two of diphtheria were reported yesterday.

After election the city offices will open at 8 and close at 5, as heretofore.

The Committee on Fire and Water is called for Saturday afternoon to consider the lumber ordinance.

Bids are to be opened to-day for curbing, filling, and paving Harrison street, from Sherman to Franklin.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $287 from the Collector, $1,424 from the Water Department, and $13 from the Controller.

Patrolmen John McTigue and Thomas Cullerton, of the West Twelfth Street Station, were up on charges of inattention to duty yesterday, preferred by their superior officer. The evidence was heard, and the cases will be decided Friday.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charge that enough Aldermen could be secured for $2,000 to push a suitable lumber ordinance through the Council has not yet commenced its work. It is thought, however, that to-day a meeting will be called for some day during the week.

The Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works visited the Crib yesterday afternoon for the first time. Their trip is said to have had something to do with the proposition to increase the water supply, though it was made ostensibly for the benefit of a Canadian visitor.

Commissioner Waller has ordered a door cut to place his office in connection with that of the bookkeeper of the Department, and the work will be done to-day. The purpose is to avoid the crowd constantly hanging around his office door, which he has had to pass through to communicate with the adjoining office.

The messenger of the Department of Public Works, who was noticed yesterday as having been assigned to duty as Assistant Superintendent on the new City-Hall, has given up his job and returned to his old place. His new duties were too much for him,—there were no accommodations for sleeping,—and he was glad to get back to his old post.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: To George Meyer, to erect a two-story dwelling, McGregor street, near Wentworth avenue, to cost $3,500; to M. J. Corboy, to erect a one-story dwelling, No. 337 Centre avenue, to cost $3,400; and to C. B. Farwell, to erect a four-story hotel, corner of Halsted and Jackson streets, to cost $20,000.

The property-holders and tenants along Clark street, between Washington and Randolph, yesterday petitioned the Superintendent of Police to cause the abatement of what they call a nuisance. It was described as "runners" for the railroad offices and cheap hotels, who infest the sidewalk. The "runners" were spoken of as "boisterous roughs," and the petition was turned over to Lieut. Hayes for his action.

DISEASED MEAT.

Dr. De Wolf was well pleased yesterday with the action of the Council in sustaining the Mayor's veto of the order preventing the confiscation of diseased meat. He had worked hard to preserve the public health, and the action of the Council be construed to be a quasi-indorsement of his labors. He felt very thankful to the Mayor for the assistance rendered him in the matter, and said that, instead of his (the Mayor) being partial to the contractor for removing dead animals from the streets, he had to complain that he had not been as earnestly sustained as he might have been in his trying to protect the city's interest with the contractor. The contractor had given bond to remove all the dead animals, but the facts were that another firm had been gobbling up a large portion of them, and, so far from the Mayor being interested with the contractor in any way, he had failed to assist him in protecting the man in his rights as he might have done. The Doctor, however, was not inclined to quarrel over these things, but rather to rejoice over what the Council had done, and he said that the effect had already been good. Said he, "The officer from the Stock-Yards has not reported any condemnations to-day, and the reason is the slaughter-house men have all employed their own inspectors, and are condemning their own goods." He thought well of this movement, and that the fruits would be good, for if the slaughterers assisted the Health Department diseased meat would be driven out of the market. The following were the condemnations during the day: At Nos. 3 and 4 West Jackson street market, two bruised hams; at Nos. 15 and 16, three bruised hams; at No. 68, one bruised ham; and at Nos. 9 and 10, two bruised hams.

WORD FROM KENTUCKY.

The Mayor's old friends in Kentucky, it appears, are "watching" him. Yesterday he heard from one who had been swindled, who sent him what purported to be a "solargraph," or sundial, for which a dollar was paid, which would have been dear at $1 per gross, and which had been purchased in this city from one F. G. Renis, doing business at No. 194 Clark street. A. T. Bryant was the individual who thought himself swindled, and he gave his residence as Rumsey, Ky., and having been fool enough to expect to buy a hunting-case watch for $1, and, having been gotten the best of in the deal, he wants his Honor to see the man, and either forward the watch or return him his money. The Mayor's office is not run for any such purpose, but, since the complaint comes from "Old Kaintuck," it will, no doubt, receive some attention.

## THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Lizzie McGourty was yesterday adjudged insane and a pauper, in the County Court.

Hayward, the murderer of McMahon, will be taken to Joliet to-morrow by the Sheriff or one of his deputies.

A meeting of the Joint Committee on Buildings and Service is called for this afternoon. As the Board holds an adjourned session to-morrow, there will be other committee-meetings to-day.

The Committee on Hospital yesterday decided to let the contracts for drugs for the ensuing month to Van Schaick, Stevenson & Reed, that for groceries to Durand & Co., and for dry goods to Field, Leiter & Co.

The County Collector sold for delinquent taxes yesterday in Walker's Dock Addition, in the southwest part of the city. To-day he will sell in Sec. 21, and the North Side will not be reached much before Monday.

Twenty-six prisoners indicted by the last Grand Jury were yesterday arraigned to plead in the Criminal Court. John Bank, John Howard, James Williams, and John Curtis pleaded guilty to larceny, and Hugh Brown to assault, and were remanded for sentence.

The trial of James Considine, James Conners, and Thomas O'Donnell, for the manslaughter of John Knecht, was begun in the Criminal Court yesterday. The panel was exhausted when three jurors had been obtained, and a special venire for forty jurors, returnable this morning, was ordered by the Court. The case will occupy all day.

The Rev. James McLaughlin and the Rev. Monro Gibson yesterday called on the Sheriff to see if some arrangement could be made for holding Sunday morning services in the County Jail. It appeared that there was no room in which the prisoners could be assembled for Divine service, and the project will probably be dropped.

The Committee on Charities yesterday audited a number of small bills and granted two or three passes. They also considered a communication from George W. Wilcox, teacher of the children at the Poor Farm, which has been laid over for several months. Mr. Wilcox suggested a reorganization of the school, but nothing was done about the matter. Incidentally, the question of removing the Poor-House to a more eligible site and erecting fitting buildings for the county poor came up, but although several of the Committee expressed themselves as favorable to the change, nothing was done.

## FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The Sub-Treasury redeemed $4,000 in silver yesterday, and paid out $12,000.

The gold disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $15,000.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday, at Collector Harvey's office, ran up to $35,759. Of this amount $32,130 was for tax-paid spirits, $2,750 for tobacco and cigars, and $800 for beer.

The following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Fowler Bros., 810 sacks salt; Cherrie & Co., 130 tons pig-iron; Canadian Bank of Commerce, 5,500 bushels barley; P. Swauve, 75 barrels herrings; P. Swauve, 22 bundles fish. Collections, $4,720.39.

Louis Born, of No. 575 State street, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, to answer to the charge of refilling cigar-boxes with cigars which had not paid the tax,—in other words, with using the same box and the same stamp more than once. Louis told a story to the effect that he had gotten the cigars from a person at Moline, and supposed that everything was all right. Although the story seemed a trifle thin, the case was continued until to-morrow, to enable him to get his Moline friend here, the bail being fixed at $600.

A couple of distinguished Nebraskans paid Commissioner Hoyne an extended visit yesterday and will call around again to-day on the same errand. The gentlemen from "out West" proved to be United States District Attorney G. M. Lambertson, of Lincoln, Neb., and Judge E. Wakely, of Omaha, and their mission here is to take certain testimony in the case of the United States vs. D. J. McCann, of Nebraska, a large Government contractor for delivering Indian supplies, who seems to be in no end of trouble. The history of the case, as detailed to a TRIBUNE reporter by the two gentlemen, is about as follows: McCann contracted to deliver supplies to the Crow, Blackfoot, Shoshone, Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and White River Agencies, and was indicted for not delivering the goods according to contract, the allegation being that he delayed them, misappropriated some of them, and delivered others in a damaged condition. He was tried at Cheyenne and convicted, sentence being suspended, however, for the purpose of allowing him to testify in the $50,000 civil suit for damages against himself and bondsmen. This suit will be tried at Omaha next month, and it is for the purpose of taking testimony to be used on the trial that the two legal lights of the Far West are now in the city. As for the criminal suit, an appeal will be taken by Judge Wakely, McCann's counsel, to the Supreme Court of Wyoming. The claim of the defense is that McCann bought goods here in Chicago with which he replaced the goods alleged to have been misappropriated, and the evidence taken and to be taken here is for the purpose of rebuttal as to that claim,—to show that no such goods were were ever bought or shipped from here. The witnesses examined yesterday were William T. Allen and Samuel Bliss, the wholesale grocers, and James Stewart, bookkeeper for W. T. Allen & Co., their testimony, according to Mr. Lambertson, going to upset the claim of the defense. G. W. Pettingill, Michael Collins, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and Luther Stone will be examined to-day, and by this evening the Nebraskans expect to be ready to return to their homes.

## A DISGRACEFUL ROW.

RESORTING TO FISTS INSTEAD OF REVOLVERS.

For months past there has been brewing trouble among certain fast young habitues and guests of the Palmer House which last evening culminated in a disgraceful bar-room fight in which the two participants were deservedly mauled. The trouble dates back some time, and one of the young fellows, one J. C. Holland, has already been brought to the notice of the readers of THE TRIBUNE in an unfavorable light. This occurred July last when Holland was one of the principals in a duel which didn't come off because of some wild firing at practice when a second was shot in the foot. Since that affair, which was compromised by Holland's giving his valuable note for $160, he has become a general nuisance around the hotel; and has succeeded in getting involved in countless brawls. Being one of those excessively fearless men who arm themselves with revolvers and brass knuckles, he generally came off victorious until last night, when he was the recipient of a beautiful thrashing, and was informed that rooms were in such demand that the Palmer House could no longer afford him shelter.

It appears that Holland, who was living alone at the hotel, his family being in the East, made the acquaintance of

ONE J. P. PATTERSON

over a social game of pool. They were congenial spirits, but Holland, who operates in the bucket-shops, had "struck it rich," while Patterson was down in the mouth at the prospect of an unpaid board-bill which necessitated his removal to other fields. He accordingly left the Windsor Hotel, and left his trunk there also, to take up his abode in Holland's rooms at the Palmer. While there the two developed a scheme worthy of *Col. Sellers* and his eyewater, which was to make both their fortunes. This was nothing less than an

ADJUSTABLE MUSTARD-PLASTER SHIRT

of some undefinable shape and unheard of medicinal qualities, which was to heal all mankind and bring in the ducats. Unfortunately, however, the scheme failed to work, and the two worthies disposed of the balance of the capital in fire-water, which was much more startling in its effects than the mustard. Finally, Patterson, who seems to have been of an enterprising nature, decided to start a fashionable boarding-house, and forthwith rented a spacious mansion at the corner of Harmon court and Michigan avenue. Holland was to be the first boarder, and advanced $50 to buy the coal and the food. This was the cause of the row, for yesterday Patterson came to the Palmer House and demanded his installment. It unfortunately happened that both men were full of whisky, and trouble ensued at once. About 4:30 in the afternoon Patterson went up to his late partner's room and made a formal demand for the $50 from Holland, who had again become the possessor of the necessary capital. After some preliminary wrangling

PATTERSON PROCEEDED TO PUNISH HOLLAND

in the most approved style, but, as he was being well hammered himself, snatched a revolver from the mantel, and would have soon ended the earthly partnership had it not been for Holland's calls, which brought to the rescue a lusty chambermaid, two porters, and a regiment of bell-boys. Patterson retired in a hack, and Holland followed in vain with a warrant sworn out before Justice Summerfield.

Quiet reigned until supper-time, when Patterson turned up in the billiard-room of the hotel and waited patiently. Holland shortly came in, walked up to the bar and called for "the same." Patterson again made his maudlin demand for money, which met with a

STUNNING BLOW IN THE FACE.

He retorted in kind, and a disgraceful free fight ensued. Patterson got the better of his opponent, and when both went down the floor was fairly swimming with Holland's freshly drawn blood, which streamed from him for an hour after. The bystanders interfered when both men had been mauled to the consistency of jelly. Holland retreated to his room, and an able-bodied colored man mopped the marble floors, which by this time resembled a slaughter-house. Holland was politely but wonderfully firmly informed that he was too large a man for the hotel, packed his dirty linen accordingly, and made tracks for the Gardner, where he is now domiciled. Meanwhile Patterson is dodging the warrant, and the faces of both men tell a story which even the wonderful mustard-plaster shirts cannot efface for days to come.

## LAGER-BEER.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE BREWERS AND THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

Yesterday afternoon there was held at Baum's Pavilion a joint conference of committees representing the Saloon-Keepers' Union and the brewers of this city and Milwaukee. Among those present were Michael Keeley, Mr. Davis and Ernest Hummel, representing Busch & Brand, J. S. Pierce, of the Best Brewing Company, and Joe Muehle, John Feldkamp, Lorenz Schroth, and William Clemens, Phil Enders, Jacob Gastel, B. Baum, Carl Bruder, John Reinwald, of the Saloon-Keepers' Union. The meeting was called to order by John Feldkamp, who stated that he regretted the small representation of the brewing interest. The issues were important, as they related to the contents of the beer barrels, signs, and "kegs outside the door." He then announced that it was the duty of the meeting to appoint a Chairman, and he was unanimously chosen to preside.

Mr. Bruder, one of the committee appointed by the saloon-keepers to consult with the brewers, reported that the latter had held a meeting at Seipp's, at which a committee was appointed to consider the questions propounded by the saloon-keepers. He had not been able to ascertain anything from them. He believed that the brewers intended to keep the whole matter on ice, so it might be forgotten.

Mr. Keeley, on behalf of the Brewers' Association, stated that it was their intention to deal fairly with all the saloon-keepers——

At this juncture Mr. J. A. McAvoy entered the room. Being the President of the Association, he was called upon to make an explanation.

In response, he said that he had twice called for a meeting of the Committee, but on both occasions the attendance was not large enough to take action. He had called for another meeting to be held shortly.

One of the delegates remarked that one saloon-keeper had fixed things with his brewer by furnishing his own kegs.

The Chair stated that the brewers would have to deal with the saloon-keepers as a body, and not with individual members.

Mr. Muehle favored the idea of weighing the kegs, after being pitched, and then weighing them when full. In this way the saloon-keepers would always be sure of getting all they pay for. Besides, it would make the saloon-keeper more careful of the kegs and barrels intrusted to them.

Mr. McAvoy wanted to know if the saloon-keeper would retail it by weight. At the present time a glass of beer is one-third foam.

Mr. Muehle said that was a question between the saloon-keeper and the customer.

Mr. Reinwald thought the weighing would not work well in winter, as the kegs were liable to be covered with snow and ice.

Mr. Bruder said that some of the brewers were making new kegs, which were of full capacity. He was satisfied with them, and marked some for his own use.

Mr. Muehle related that three-quarter kegs had been measured in his presence which contained six and three-quarter gallons, seven gallons, and seven and a quarter gallons respectively.

After a little personal discussion between Messrs. Clemens and Bruder,

Mr. McAvoy stated that, as there was virtually no Brewers' Association, the complaints of the saloon-keepers would have to be settled by the brewers individually. Only by custom had there ever been a beer-gallon in this country. Beer was sold by the brewers on the basis of the wine gallon, and on this was the tax paid. There was no legal beer gallon until last March, when Congress adopted the wine gallon. He did not believe that it was instigated by any of the brewers. He hoped that the saloon-keepers would take better care of the kegs. The practice of setting them out in the sun has a tendency to shrink them, and when "driven up," the chances are that sometimes there will be a shrinkage in capacity.

After a wearisome discussion on the "spending money" of the "beer peddlers," the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

## GEN. GRANT.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee met at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance, with Gen. W. E. Strong in the chair.

A telegram was read from Adjutant-General Hilliard, stating that Gov. Cullom would accept the invitation to deliver an address on behalf of the loyal people of Illinois.

A general discussion was had on the subject of inviting officers not members of the Society, from which it appears that large numbers are expected, that officers not invited in the special invitations will have to take their chances at the banqueting table.

Gen. Beem reported for the Committee on Decorations. It appears that Mr. Haverly has contracted for $1,000 worth of floral decorations for the theatre. The Society propose to spend $1,500 in decorations. Two arches will be erected, one at the Palmer House and another in front of Haverly's Theatre.

Col. Barnum reported for the Music Committee. Loesch's band of twenty pieces. Hendershot, the "Drummer-Boy of the Rappahannock," Frank Lumbard, and a quartet will furnish the music, which is to include all the old army music, songs, and calls.

The estimates from the sub-committees of the expense foot up a total of $5,000.

Capt. Neely, of the Committee on Marshals, presented a report. Gen. Grant will arrive by a special train on the Illinois Central Railroad about 3 p. m. Nov. 12. It is not yet fully decided whether the General will stop at the Palmer or with his son, Col. Fred Grant, but probably the latter. The militia, which will be on the right of line, will halt at the house and present arms while the column passes and is reviewed by Gen. U. S. Grant.

The Committee then adjourned after deciding to hold meetings until further notice Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m., at the Palmer House, where all members of the sub-committees are desired to be present.

THE GRAND ARMY.

The Post Commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic met at the Palmer House last evening to consider the part which that organization is to take in the reception to Gen. Grant. It was announced that a dispatch had been sent to Gen. Grant requesting him to set apart the afternoon of Nov. 17 in which to receive the members of the G. A. R. No answer has yet been received, but it is presumed that they will be accepted. Gen. Grant is a member of Post No. 1, of Philadelphia. After considerable discussion the following Committee on Arrangements were appointed: E. D. Swain, Department Commander; C. R. E. Koch, Assistant Adjutant-General; E. W. Chamberlain, of H. H. Thomas Post; H. C. Cook, Inspector; A. H. Ralph, Assistant Inspector; L. W. Perce, Post No. 28; W. H. Chenowith, Post No. 5; L. L. Wilson, Post No. 7; S. L. Hudson, Post No. 40; and F. De la Baume, Post No. 9. The Committee adjourned subject to call.

## NEW CITY-HALL.

THE ORDER OF THE COUNCIL,

instructing the Mayor to require "all of the contractors" on the new City-Hall to carry out their contracts, is a good one, and meets with general favor. Some construe it to mean an abandonment of the idea of using granit for the columns and pilasters, but the author of the resolution, and the majority of those who voted for it, had no such purpose, as the reading of the document shows. Its real purpose was to bring "all of the contractors" to the scratch, and, since the war has been made by Mr. Kirkland on the stone men, and the brick contractor has been allowed to do as he pleases, it does not take a great deal of imagining to get at its true inwardness.

The Mayor and Commissioner Waller had a talk over the resolution during the forenoon, and it was resolved to adhere to its provisions to the letter, and Mr. Kirkland was subsequently ordered to notify "all" of the contractors of the new order of things. It was to have been sent during the day, but it is not believed that it was; but, when it is sent, its effect will be great, and cannot fail to be in the city's interest. It will compel the brick as well as the stone men to come forward and show their hands, and will establish that equality and impartiality which disinterested men have been urging between the various contractors.

ONE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE BRICK MAN'S CONTRACT

is as follows:

Any changes whereby the cost of the work contracted for shall be either increased or diminished shall be indicated on the plans and added to the accompanying specifications before making the same; and the price agreed upon and indorsed on the contract and signed by contractor, Superintendent, and Department of Public Works before it shall be deemed binding on either party.

This has been entirely lost sight of, notwithstanding "extras" have been ordered, omissions made, and important changes brought about. The importance of the resolution, then, cannot be overestimated, and, if it is faithfully carried out, it will wipe out all differences, stop all quarrels, and the work will progress as it should. The brick man will have to come forward and note upon his contract and plans the changes from "sewer" to mercantile brick, and the deduction therefor; the change from stone to brick floors for the vaults, and the deduction therefor; and, in fact, all the changes, whether resulting in deductions or "extras," and the stone contractors will have to do the same thing. After this has been done the people will know what is going on, and not another brick should be set until the end is accomplished, and this part of the contract has been complied with. What effect, however, any notations on the plans or agreements that may be reached will have upon the work already done, remains to be seen.

EX-ALD. VAN OSDEL

had a talk with Mr. Waller during the day about the want of harmony between the plans and the detail-drawings for the stone work, but the promised conference has not been held. He said the changes had been made in the interest of economy, but did not know whether Mayor Heath had said anything or not, or made any arrangements about the deductions. The Building Committee, however, had intended, in agreeing upon changes, that the contractors should not be paid for anything they did not furnish, and Mr. Waller fully agreed with him.

## SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

A meeting of the Philosophical Association was held Monday evening in the rooms of the Public Library. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Prof. H. S. Carhart; Secretary, David Cavan; Corresponding Secretary, H. G. Lunt; Treasurer and Librarian, Dr. M. C. Bragdon. These officers constitute the Executive Committee. The Association then proceeded to the business of the evening,—listening to a paper, by Charles A. Gregory, on the subject of "Considerations, Constitutional and Historical, Concerning Militia." The gentleman read a very able and exhaustive paper, considering the subject from every possible standpoint. He said that many high judicial decisions held that the article in the United States Constitution declaring a well-ordered militia to be necessary, and that the right of citizens to bear arms shall not be denied, was a restriction upon the powers of Congress only, and that, therefore, those who impugn our militia law must do so on State constitutional grounds only.

## DRY WEATHER AND SHORT FEED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 14.—The longest spell of dry weather which has been known here for many years has occurred this summer and fall. For several months past no rain of any consequence has fallen here, and, as a result, the farmers are obliged to commence feeding their cows fully two months earlier than usual. There is scarcely any feed in the pastures, a scarcity of water is complained of by some, and the universal exclamation is, "Only give us rain!" Owing to the early frost, the corn-crop is not as good as it was calculated it would be; it is, however, about a medium crop,—and it is now being gathered. Farmers feel that they have a long time before them before spring to feed in, but, as the prices for dairy products are somewhat on the ascendency, they do not feel as despondent as they otherwise would.

## NEWCOMER—VANDEUSEN.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 14.—The now famous Newcomer vs. Vandeusen case was brought on for trial this morning, it having been appealed by defendant to the Supreme Court, and a new trial ordered. The plaintiff below recovered a judgment of $6,000. Additional interest seems to surround this trial, from the fact that the community has taken sides with the parties to the case, and eminent counsel is engaged. An additional panel of jurors were secured, and the case is fairly commenced. The expectation that new statements and startling disclosures will be made by the plaintiff, and speculation as to the probable result of the suit, is rife. The court-room has been filled all day during the preliminary stages of the case, showing the general interest taken in the case.

## BELDING STILL AHEAD.

At the St. Louis fair, just closed, Belding Brothers & Co. received first premium, diploma and $10 (ten dollars), for quality of goods shown. Our competitors, first premium, diploma and $5 (five dollars) for display. Who asks for first premium on display? Not Belding Brothers & Co. No premiums yet awarded at Cincinnati, although our competitors claim to have received one.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1879.

## ANSWER TO MANY CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to numerous inquiries from our readers concerning the wonderful qualities of the Great German Remedy,—St. Jacob's Oil, mentioned in our last issue,—we would inform them that the article may be obtained from our retail druggists, or by their aid. Ask for St. Jacob's Oil, and, if the dealer does not keep it in stock, he will be able to procure it in a few days from the wholesale houses. We understand there is already an immediate demand for the remedy, which is no so very surprising when it is considered what it is daily accomplishing in the way of relief and cures, bordering, in some instances, on the miraculous.

Popular dentists finest and best sets $8; filling ½ rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

Buck & Rayner's Malt Cough Mixture is a capital household remedy for children and adults.

Every watch offered by Hamilton, Shourds & Co. bears a guarantee as good as a Government bond.

Don't attempt to pass Dawson's, No. 211 State street, without testing the quality of his candies.

## MARRIAGES.

BACON—CRAM—At the residence of Mr. C. H. Cram, Lake View, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1879, Mr. Ed R. Bacon and Miss Clara Cram.

## DEATHS.

MOORE—At Hyde Park, Oct. 14, of malignant diphtheria, May, eldest daughter of William and Nettie R. Moore.

Funeral from No. 5217 Jefferson-av. to Oakwoods, at 2 p. m. to-day.

MURPHY—Oct. 14, at his residence, 379 North Franklin-st., of dropsy, Daniel Murphy, aged 67 years.

Funeral on Thursday at 10 o'clock, to Cathedral of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

McGRAW—Thomas, son of Widow McGraw, Oct 14, aged 21 years 11 months.

Funeral on the 16th, at 10:30 o'clock, from residence on Garibaldi-st., south of Twenty-ninth, to Calvary.

ROSS—Suddenly, on the evening of the 13th inst., Henrietta, the beloved wife of C. W. Ross.

Funeral from 15 North Western-av. on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

WESTON—At Highland Park, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1879, of congestion of the lungs, Edward P. Weston, aged 60 years.

Funeral at Highland Hall, Wednesday, at 1:30 p. m. Remains will be taken to Gorham, Me., for interment.

LAWSON—Oct. 14, at the residence of Mrs. Lawson, at Lake View, Carrie Louise Lawson, of consumption. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONROY—Oct. 14, John Conroy, aged 34 years.

Funeral from 604 Centre-av., Oct. 16, by carriages to Sacred Heart Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

THE REGULAR FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will meet at 135 Archer-av. this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers.

THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at 792 Archer-av. this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE SEVENTH Ward will meet Friday evening at Ruehl's Hall, corner of Maxwell and Carroll-sts.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTH Ward, embracing all between the ages of 18 and 25 years, will meet to-night at the corner of Harrison and Sangamon-sts. for the purpose of forming a club.

THERE WILL BE AN ELEVENTH WARD Republican meeting held at 333 West Indiana-st. to-night, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp. Good speakers will be in attendance.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold an adjourned meeting this evening at Litterer's Hall, 410 North-av. All Republicans of the Ward are invited to attend.

THE YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY CLUB WILL meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Brand's Hall, corner Erie and North Clark-sts. Every member is expected to be present, as officers are to be elected, and addresses made by the Hon. Wm. H. King, President of the Chicago Bar Association, and State's Attorney Luther Laflin Mills, if the latter's duties will permit.

Miscellaneous.

ALL YOUNG MEN UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE desiring to organize a live "Young Men's Republican Club," are requested to meet at the church on the corner of Sangamon and West Harrison-sts. this evening, at 7:30.

THE TRIBUNE HOME CLUB WILL HOLD A meeting for work at 99 South Desplaines-st. to-day, commencing at 1 o'clock p. m. Those interested in the subject of Kitchen-Garden Schools are invited to attend.

THE REV. G. C. LORIMER, D. D., OF THE FIRST Baptist Church, will address the First Red-Ribbon Club this evening at their hall, 159 Twenty-second-st., promptly at 8 o'clock. The public invited.

TESTIMONIALS.

TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP.

The Aching Bones of the World's Champion Pedestrians Effectively Lubricated.

How Bodily Pain is Conquered, and Grace and Flexibility Imparted to Weary Muscles and Joints.

The Williamsburg (N. Y.) Athletic Club Disclose the Recuperative Agency.

Collateral Testimony from the Buckeye State—A Wonderful Recovery.

NEW YORK, October.—The Williamsburg Athletic Club have addressed the following communication to Messrs. A. Vogeler & Co., of Baltimore, Md.:

GENTLEMEN: The pedestrian exercises and other athletic sports indulged in by the members of our Club are not unfrequently followed by blistered feet and stiffness and soreness of the joints and muscles. It affords us real pleasure to say that in such cases the application of your German Remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, has been invariably accompanied by the most gratifying and satisfactory results. Its peculiar soothing, healing, and pain-extracting qualities cannot be overestimated, and we commend it as an article of public utility. Respectfully yours, E. J. Hutchings, President; G. E. Peterkin, Vice President; E. M. Chappel, Secretary; L. Fletcher, Treasurer.

Among a mass of similar testimony from various parts of the country the following is also given to the public:

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio.—For years David Allingsworth suffered with Rheumatism, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance could not find relief. He came to the Sciota County Poor-House, and had to be carried into and out of bed, on account of his hopeless condition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the Directors of the Poor-House resolved to use the celebrated German remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, and this was a fortunate resolution; for with the trial of one bottle, the patient was already much better, and when four bottles had been used upon him, he could again walk about without the use of a cane.

The facts as above stated will be verified by the editor of the Portsmouth (Ohio) *Correspondent*.

In view of the wonderful results of the great German remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, everybody should procure from his druggist a bottle of this household liniment, and thus be prepared to promptly relieve and cure bodily pains.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

"It feels like a ball of fire rolling up and down the chest," is a common expression among sufferers from indigestion. Then use

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

Get the system into a healthy condition, so that the digestive organs can do their legitimate work, and you won't be troubled after eating. Dyspepsia is the fruitful mother of many sad diseases resulting from the torpid condition of the stomach, and this aperient carries off easily and pleasantly the cause, and this cures the disease.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

"OH! MY BACK!"

Pains in the Back, Side, or Loins are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine. It cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases. HUNT'S REMEDY has never been known to fail.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 7, 1878.

WM. E. CLARKE: I saw HUNT'S REMEDY used in a case of Dropsy. I did not treat the patient, but FOUR attending physicians had given up the case as hopeless. HUNT'S REMEDY was then used with perfect success, and the patient is well. I shall give HUNT'S REMEDY in Dropsical and Kidney diseases.

C. H. BLECKEN, M. D.

SPRINGFIELD, Effingham Co., Ga., May 17, 1879.

WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir: I lately prescribed HUNT'S REMEDY in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for EIGHT years, and I find HUNT'S REMEDY is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used.

WM. H. WILSON, M. D.

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HUNT'S REMEDY affords prompt relief and is a sure cure. It strengthens the Bowels and Stomach, purifies the Blood, encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renews health. Send for Pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists.

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20 YEARS' Practical Experience in reducing the WATCH

Trade to a science enables us to guarantee more Elegant, Durable, Correct Timekeepers, and hold out inducements to buyers impossible for any other house in the trade to compete with.

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Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Frangeul.........Wednesday, Oct. 15, 4 p m

LABRADOR, Sanglier...Wednesday, Oct. 22, 11 a. m.

PEREIRE, Danre.........Wednesday, Oct. 29, 4 p. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80; Second Cabin, $65. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais or Paris in amount to suit. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., and ALFRED LAGERGREN, 48 S. Clark-st., } Agents for Chicago.

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Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

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WEST SIDE—Natatorium, 504 & 506 West Madison-st. SOUTH SIDE—128 24th-st., near Indiana-av. Classes for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen now open. For particulars send for Circular.

Martine's Dancing Academies NOW OPEN. The Oldest, Largest, and Most Elegant in the West. West Side, 55 Ada-st. S'th Side, 1010 Indiana-av. N'th Side, 271 Chicago-av.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Departments. French, German, Music, and Art in classes, or as specialties. Adaptation of instruction to individual talents. Send for Calendar, or call on MISS GREGG, Principal, 15 and 17 Sheldon-st.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE, Morgan Park, near Chicago. For catalogue address G. THAYER, President, Morgan Park, or 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's), English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will re-open Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

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CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHout the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15. One of the Cleanest and Best Assorted Lines of Custom Made Boots, Shoes & Slippers Ever opened in the West. Nothing seasonable will be found wanting in this sale. And at same time 450 Cases Assorted Best Quality Rubbers. Catalogues and Goods can be seen Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, Oct. 16, at 9:30 a. m., Trade Sale Crockery & Glassware

40 crates English and American Ware.
30 casks Rock and Yellow Ware.
500 barrels Glassware.
Also Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.
Brackets and Chandeliers.
China and Decorated Ware, Vases, etc.
Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

454 South Park-av. EXECUTOR'S SALE. THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS Of the late Dr. T. R. NUTE will be sold AT AUCTION, Wednesday Morning, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clk. One fine Family Horse and Phaeton, 1 Chickering Piano, 1 Ebonized Parlor Set, Antique Lace Curtains and Fixtures, 1 Mantel Mirror (French plate), Inlaid Centre Table, Ebonized Chamber Set. Also Silver Set, Brussels Carpets throughout the house, Parlor, Library, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Crockery and Glassware. Also 12 tons Coal (Range, Egg, and Stove). Take Cottage Grove and Indiana-av. cars to Thirty-second-st.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

200,000 CIGARS AT AUCTION.

These Goods are from the well-known house of I. A. Rich & Co., and consist of finest brands Imported Key West and Domestic. COMMENCING WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock a. m., and 2½ o'clock p. m., And will continue daily until stock is closed out. This will be a rare opportunity for dealers and consumers, and will be sold in Lots of One Box and Upwards.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE, AT POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE. 84 & 86 Randolph-st, THIS MORNING, at 9:30 o'clock. Magnificent Chamber Set, cost $350. Maroon Plush Parlor Suit, cost $250, (Made by W. W. Strong Fur. Co.) With our usual showing New and Second-hand FURNITURE. A BIG LINE CARPETS, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c., &c. 12 O'CLOCK, NOON. Four Top Buggies, One Phaeton, One Carriage. MUST BE SOLD. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auctioneers.

BY T. E. STACY.

Mortgagee's Sale. I WILL SELL AT AUCTION Every Day at 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m., And continue sale until the entire Looking-Glass & Picture Stock BELONGING TO THE FINE ARTS COMMISSION HOUSE Is closed out, at their store, 79 and 81 STATE-ST. T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY). AUCTION SALE CROCKERY AND CHINA TO-MORROW. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Extensive Auction Sale of Forfeited WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., At Lipman's Loan Office, 122 Randolph-st. To-Day, Wednesday, at 10 a. m., and will continue until all goods are sold, and for cash only. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON, Auctioneers, 199, 200 and 201 Randolph-st.

The Only Exclusive Crockery Auction House in the West. On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, at 9½ o'clock, CHINA, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE A Large and Fine Assortment of all kinds. SPECIAL. Also the entire stock of a dealer retiring from business, consisting of Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, Worsted Hoods and Jackets, Baby Afghans, Hosiery, Scarfs, Caps, Neckties, Vases, Tin and Wood Toys, China Toys, Tool Chests, etc. Other goods too numerous to mention. G. W. BECKFORD, Salesman.

BY WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Room 60 Reaper Block.

Will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp, At 250 West Congress-st., An 8-roomed house, consisting of B. W. Bedsteads, M. T. Bureaus, B. B. Carpets, almost new, Feather Beds and Pillows, M. T. Tables, Range, Crockery, Glassware. Sale peremptory. W. MOOREHOUSE, Auctioneer. Chattel Mortgages foreclosed.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 130 and 132 Wabash-av.

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, OCT. 16, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M. M. M. SANDERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

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...d 82 Wabash-av.
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AUCTION
ON
...NESDAY,
...ct. 15,
...anest and Best Assorte... of Custom Made
...oes & Slippers
...Nothing seasonable will be ...sale. And at same time
...ses Assorted
...ality Rubbers
...s can be seen Monday.
...P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...ct. 16, at 9:30 a. m.,
...de Sale
...y & Glassware
...h and American Ware.
...and Yellow Ware.
...Lamp Fixtures.
...Chandeliers.
...orated Ware, Vases, etc.
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...78 & 80 Randolph-st.
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...TOR'S SALE.
...E ENTIRE
...E AND EFFECTS
...r. T. R. NUTE will be sold
...UCTION,
...ning, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clk.
...and Phaeton, 1 Chickering Piano, ... Antique Lace Curtains and Fix... (French plate). Inlaid Centre ...mber Set. Also Silver Set, Brus... out the house, Parlor, Library, ...itchen Furniture, Beds and Bed... Glassware. Also 12 tons Coal ...ove). Take Cottage Grove and In...airy-second-st.
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...AUCTION.
...om the well-known house of I. A. ...sist of finest brands
...y West and Domestic.
COMMENCING
...MORNING, Oct. 15, at 10 ...., and 2½ o'clock p. m.,
...ally until stock is closed out. This ...tunity for dealers and consumers.
...ne Box and Upwards.
...POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
...SHEIM, BARKER & ... Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.
...SDAY'S SALE,
...ULAR AUCTION HOUSE.
...86 Randolph-st.,
...RNING, at 9:30 o'clock.
...Chamber Set, cost $350.
...h Parlor Suit, cost $250,
...y W. W. Strong Fur. Co.,)
...l showing New and Second-hand
...NITURE.
...E CARPETS,
...HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
...MERCHANDISE, &c., &c.
...O'CLOCK. NOON.
...gies, One Phaeton, One Carriage.
...MUST BE SOLD.
...M. BARKER & CO., Auctioneers.
...TACY.
...agee's Sale.
...LL SELL AT AUCTION
...t 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m.,
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...S COMMISSION HOUSE
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...81 STATE-ST.
T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff.
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...TO-MORROW.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.
...A. BUTTERS & CO.
... Auction Sale of Forfeited
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...EWELRY,
GUNS, &c.,
... Loan Office, 122 Randolph-st.,
...ay, at 10 a. m., and will continue un...ld, and for cash only.
...A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
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...ouse in the West.
...SDAY, Oct. 15, at 9½ o'clock,
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...SPECIAL...
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...R Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. ...292 W. Madison-st. E. BURNHAM, Chicago.



## "DEMOCRACY."

### Kernan, of the Okolona "States," Goes for an Indiana Democrat

### Who Had Asserted that the "States" Was Published in the Interest of the Republican Party.

### The Hoosier Is Reminded of the Knights of the Golden Circle, the Vallandigham Peace-Campaign of 1863,

### And the Chicago Democratic Convention of 1864—All of Which Were According to the Okolona Platform.

### Tender-Toed Northern Democrats Denounced as Cowards, Sneaks, Hypocrits, Quacks, Bastards, and Poltroons.

*Muncie (Ind.) Times, Oct. 7.*

There is music and blood in this issue of the *Times*. Kernan, of the Okolona *States*, takes our distinguished Democratic townsman, Kirkwood, in hand, and with his fiery pen skins him from head to foot, and hangs his hide on the wayside fence to dry. We trust the friends of the unfortunate brother will not forsake him in this the day of his sad calamity. Our advice is, that Kirkwood resharpen his butcher-knife and seek vengeance in the sunny South. This is a free fight, and our columns are open to the combatants. May the "old man" take the hindmost.

"STATES" OFFICE, OKOLONA, Miss., Oct. 3, 1879.—*Messrs. Eiler & Brady, Editors of Times, Muncie, Ind.*—GENTLEMEN: I have received and read the letter of Mr. L. A. Kirkwood, Democrat, in your issue of the 20th ult.

It is a tissue of lies and a tangle of libels.

Our reason for not sending the *States* to the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of your county is stated in the private letter that I wrote to Kirkwood, and which he has taken the liberty of making public.

I have nothing to add to that statement and nothing to abate.

Kirkwood rolls up his pantaloons, wades through a sea of verbosity, and finally sputters forth the following:

We state as a fact, that every Democrat in this section of the country, and the entire Democratic press of the whole country, regard the *States* as a low-down, dirty, lying fraud, published in the interest of the corrupt leaders of the Republican party, who are its masters; a breeder of sectional hate and prejudice between the North and South, and for the still baser purposes of misrepresenting the sentiment of the Southern people.

I know nothing about the present attitude of the Democrats in his section; but, if Kirkwood is to be believed, they have been metamorphosed into a party of
Cowards,
Sneaks, and
Hypocrits
since I had the proud pleasure of being a citizen of your Commonwealth.

While I was editing the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, I taught the Democratic truths of Secession and White Supremacy as defiantly as I am teaching them to-day (vide the files of the *Sentinel* for the winter of 1870-'71); and the Democratic press of Indiana quoted and indorsed my utterances with a unanimity that was as striking as it was satisfactory.

I have not changed one ort or atom of my political creed since they cried "Amen!" to it in 1870-'71.

Have they?

If they *have*, they are deserters from the Democratic standard.

If they have *not*, and are trying to make the public believe that they *have*, they are
COWARDS,
SNEAKS, AND
HYPOCRITS.

The Okolona *States* was founded in March, 1872, by Col. Alfred Y. Harper,—as brave a Confederate officer as ever unsheathed a sword in behalf of the shrines and firesides of his beloved land. He is a gentleman, too, who has held high honors at the hands of the dauntless Mississippi Democracy.

I joined my journalistic fortunes with this gallant soldier, patriot, and statesman in the summer of 1876.

From its initial issue the *States* has taught that the Federal Union is a mere compact—league—partnership, and can be dissolved by a decree of one or more of the high contracting parties;

It has denounced the Devil-puked Amendments;

It has supported the Democratic ticket,

And was hurrahed and hand-clapped by Democratic papers, politicians, and people, wherever it went, until March last, when it was introduced to a sudden and tumultuous celebrity by its editorial on the capture of the Capitol.

*The editorial in question was in perfect tune and keeping with hundreds that had preceded it in our paper;* but the Radicals tried to make political capital out of it by howling: "Aha! What did we tell you! Here is a Southern paper that discloses the program of the Confederate Brigadiers and their Copperhead backers, and it tallies with our predictions to the dotting of the last i and the crossing of the last t."

Thereupon the
Policyites,
Decoy-ducks, and
Stool-pigeons
of the tender-toed Kirkwood cut and color disowned us, and spawned the Satanic lie that our paper was in Radical pay!

But, hark ye and mark ye well:

For seven years the *States* had been laboring for *Democratic principles* as taught by
Jefferson,
Calhoun,
Jefferson Davis,
and all the leading headlights of our party;

For *seven years* it had been upholding the Right of Secession;

For SEVEN YEARS it had been urging the repeal of the black and brutal Amendments;

For SEVEN YEARS it had been supported by Democratic patronage, and copied from and complimented by Democratic papers, and politicians, and people.

WHY WAS IT THAT THE
QUACKS,
BASTARDS, AND
POLTROONS
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAD NO FAULT TO FIND WITH OUR CHEERS FOR JEFFERSON DAVIS, AND OUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF HIS PRINCIPLES UNTIL MARCH LAST?

Why did the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and our other Democratic exchanges in the North quote copiously and approvingly from our columns until then, notwithstanding they knew that we believed in Secession and the Disfranchisement of the Negro Race?

Kirkwood says that the *States* "is quoted for political purposes by the entire Republican press of the North, from Maine to California."

Well! what if it is?

So are the speeches of Jefferson Davis, Ben Hill, Lamar, and Wade Hampton;

So is that old letter of the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, introducing a citizen of Indiana to President Davis;

So are extracts from the anti-War speeches of Vallandigham, Henry Clay Dean, Voorhees, and other Democratic Statesmen.

If the counterfeit Democracy would only quit lying,—

Would own up,—

Would say: "Yes: the *States does* speak for the Democracy," they would take the booming breeze out of the Radical sails in a jiffy,

And the result would be electric;

It would reanimate our party with the old
Nerve,
Pluck, and
Spirit
that led it up to many a bold and brilliant conquest in the past.

It is a historic fact that our party was founded upon the Resolutions of 1798-'99,—

Resolutions that have been blazoned on Democratic flags and incorporated in Democratic platforms times beyond computation,—

Resolutions that provided for a divorce between the sections,—*a divorce as high as Heaven, as deep as Hades, as wide as Infinity itself*, if the Federal power should dare to usurp a single reserved right or function of the States;

It is a historic fact that the Democratic party proclaims that this was "A white man's government, for white men and their posterity forever" (I quote from Stephen A. Douglas);

That it opposed the Amendments to the bitter end;

And that the negro would be in his normal state of Slavery to-day if it had been left to Democratic say-so.

It is a historic fact that the masses of our party—its controlling classes—were either Confederate soldiers during the War or Confederate sympathizers;

*And they all stood on the Okolona platform of to-day.*

Has Kirkwood forgotten the 300,000 Northern Knights of the Golden Circle?

*They were believers in our Okolona platform.*

Has he forgotten the Vallandigham campaign of 1863?

*It was inspired from an Okolona platform.*

Has he forgotten the Chicago Democratic Convention of 1864?

*It built a booming Okolona platform.*

Has he forgotten the Peace meetings of 1861-'5?

*They assembled on an Okolona platform.*

Has he forgotten the speech of the Hon. Alexander Long in Congress, proposing the recognition of the young Republic of the South?

*He spoke from an Okolona platform.*

Has he forgotten how that speech was applauded and indorsed by "the entire Democratic press of the whole country"?

THEY THEREBY APPLAUDED AND INDORSED OUR OKOLONA PLATFORM.

Have all the Peace Democrats of the North turned heels over appetite, and become
Time-servers,
Tricksters,
Turn-coats,
and traitors to the eternal principles that they espoused in the past?

I will not believe it.

Kirkwood says that I am "a carpet-bagger sailing under false colors."

This is simply a mushy and a maggoty LIE.

"Carpet-bagger" is a term applied to a Northern Republican who comes down here and consorts with negroes and scalawags for the sake of office.

I came here a Democrat;
I have sough no office;
I have studiously attended to my own business affairs;
And I have been treated with distinguished courtesy and consideration by the foremost Democrats of the State.

If Kirkwood was a Republican in the past, he had better fumigate his garments of their Radical taint and smell before he sneaks through a back window into our party-household, and proceeds to read me from under the roof that has sheltered me from my childhood.

If he professed to be a Democrat in the days of War and Reconstruction, I beg that you will compare his Union and Negro-Suffrage sentiments of to-day with the record that he made for himself before the dastardly "New Departure" of 1871.

Kirkwood says that the "utterances of the *States* are first conceived in the brains of the unscrupulous Republican leaders," etc.

I defy him to furnish a hint or shadow of proof to confirm this damnable lie; and, until that proof is forthcoming, he shall wear the brand of LIAR.

I stamp it on his forehead, and I leave it there to burn and blister into his conscience, if a liar has a conscience.

Our editorials are our own.
We do not speak for the
Cravens,
Falsifiers,
Slinks, and
Kirkwoods
of our party.
No, thank God!
But we speak for the
Honest,
Patriotic,
Unbought, and unbuyable masses of the Democracy, North and South, who propose to
Wipe out the War-legislation;
Pull down the Linkhorn Monuments,
And make the principles of Jefferson Davis supreme from seaboard to seaboard.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I cordially thank you for your courtesy in proffering me the use of your columns.

Thine for the Right and the Planter-Republic of our Fathers. WILL H. KERNAN.

## THE DEAD CITY.

### A Commemoration at Pompeii—The 1,800th Anniversary of the Destruction.

*Special to the London Times.*

POMPEII, Sept. 25.—The heat yesterday in Naples was excessive; the atmosphere was heavy and suffocating, massive thunder-clouds were gathering over the hills, and above Vesuvius hung a dense mass of smoke, spreading far away on each side and sometimes hiding the crest of the mountain. At night masses of bright flame burst forth from the crest from time to time, and everything seemed to indicate that the day chosen to commemorate the 1,800th anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii would be one of storm and tempest. But the sun this morning rose on a clear sky, and by 7 o'clock people were hurrying to the railway station, and crowded special trains for the Pompeii Station followed each other in rapid succession, while the road by Portici and Torre del Greco was alive with hundreds of vehicles of all kinds, from the *corricolo*, with its merry load, to the handsome equipages of the nobility. It might have been a Neapolitan Derby-day. In front of the roadside inn, dignified with the title of Hotel Diomede, through which one enters Pompeii, the road and all space around was crowded with empty conveyances of every description, and such motley groups as can only be found in Neapolitan territory. Beggars, of course, abounded; there were men with dancing dogs, sellers of pulcinelle and rude toys, venders of grapes with their baskets heaped high with the luscious fruit, stalls with watermelons, sold whole or in slices, water-carriers with their barrels on their backs, and many others, forming a perfect Babel of never-ceasing voices. This phase ended at the gate, through which admittance was only by ticket; but 6,000 or 7,000 tickets had been issued, and the streets of this silent city of the past were filled with as busily moving and as gay a crowd as circulated through them eighteen centuries ago. We first hurried to the great basilica. It was crowded as of yore, with the difference that the tops of the ruined walls and columns were also occupied. On the tribune the more distinguished guests were assembled, and in front stood Signor Michele Ruggiero, chief director of the excavations, who read an address, giving a brief history of all that had been done since the first remains of Pompeii were laid open. On a table in front of him lay some telegrams just received. He spoke in Italian, and was followed by Prof. Quinto Guanciali and Prof. Antonio Mirabelli, who each spoke in Latin hexameters to loud repeated applause. On the tribune stood Signor Fiorelli, who for so long directed the excavations of Pompeii with such unsurpassable ability; Prof. Henzen, representing the German Archæological Institute at Rome; Senator Faschiotti, Prefect of Naples; Signor Bonghi, Ernest Renan, Count Coello, Spanish Minister to the Quirinal; the Portuguese Minister, and many others. It is strange that the only foreign scientific body represented was the Academy of Christophe Colomb, of Marseilles. In the meantime the many hundreds who could not gain an entrance to the basilica had been busy examining various parts of the unearthed city. The opening ceremonial ended, a bell rang to summon the people to the excavations. In different parts of the ninth region ten chambers were to be opened and their contents revealed, and there was an eager rush from all points. It is impossible to describe the intense expectation on every face as the first picks struck the ground, or the scene around each place to be excavated. Crowds were pressing round every opening; people were perched all along the tops of the broken walls to the eminent peril of their limbs, and groups were thickly gathered along the higher unexcavated level and on every other point of vantage. Each room to be excavated had been cleared of the upper falling-in, leaving about four feet to be removed. The indications given by the preparatory work in one of the larger rooms having been particularly favorable, I took my station there, and witnessed in the course of three hours, as the various objects peeped forth from the scoriæ one by one and were taken up, such a revelation as I shall never forget. For the first five minutes there was a breathless silence as the men worked, then, as the scoriæ fell away, part of a green object became visible. In a moment the workmen's hands had cleared the space around it, and amid deafening cheers a small bronze horse, nine inches in length, was held aloft. Then a large amphora appeared; then two bronze vases, one with handles; then a large iron key, and as each in turn was lifted high for all to see, "Bene, bene"! burst in a chorus of hearty satisfaction from the people. A list, with the briefest description of the things which then followed in rapid succession, would fill a column. There were at least a dozen bronze vases of different shapes, sizes, and uses, with and without handles, and in one a number of bronze coins oxidized together, and many other coins were found at intervals during the excavation. There are many handsome bronze fibulæ, several bronze bracelets, a number of rings, many terra-cotta vases, tazze, and amphoræ, and a remarkable number of little terra-cotta water cups for bird cages, various kitchen utensils, a spit, forks and knives of iron, a bronze bottle, a number of little bronze bells, a dagger with ivory handle, a knife with ivory handle, a bronze casserole, and a terra-cotta money-box. After these and many more objects, of which trayful after trayful was carried away, had been taken out, a mass of black material appeared, which, falling to pieces, proved on examination to be beans, then a quantity of millet and hemp seeds, with considerable remains of the sacks which had contained them, the carbonized wood of grain-bins and of a barrel with iron hoops and great masses of the beams of the upper floor, sufficiently solid, but entirely carbonized like charcoal. Among these remains a splendid bronze candelabrum was come upon, but its tall, slender, fluted stem was broken. In short, from noon till 3 o'clock a continued succession of objects were revealed, almost more rapidly than I could note them down. The mere names and briefest memoranda filled sixteen pages in a large note-book. Some of the rooms revealed nothing, others a few bronze and terra-cotta vessels; but in one room a skeleton was found, and in the smallest chamber opened four were discovered huddled together.

## SOUTHERN INTENTIONS.

### The "Good Time Coming" When Confederate and Doughface Rule the Land—Payment of the Rebel Debt No Idle Proposition—Lost-Cause Bonds and Slave Losses to Be Made Good.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 13.—Gov. Dennison addressed a large audience at Centerburg last week and referred to the statement made by him in his first speech at Columbus, and in his interview of nearly the same date with the correspondent of the New York *Times*, in reference to the payment of the Rebel debt. These statements were taken up at the time by the Democratic papers, which charged that he had no ground for such assertions, and that it was a bit of imagination, intended merely for a rallying cry.

Since that time, however, the Governor has been in correspondence with the Department of State, and has now in his possession the originals of letters to the Department by our Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, which fully and officially confirm all that the Governor said. Mr. Dudley states:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 13, 1865.—*Charles F. Adams, Esq., etc.*—SIR: An impression is understood to prevail in Europe, especially among the holders of the insurgent loan for which cotton was pledged as security, that in the event of the restoration of peace in this country this Government will assume the public debts of the insurgents, or, certainly, the particular debt referred to. It is believed, however, that no impression could be more erroneous. There is no likelihood that any part of that debt will be assumed or recognized by the United States Government. It is proper and advisable, therefore, that by any proper means at your command you shall authoritatively undeceive the public in England on this point. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18, 1866.—*The Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State*—SIR: The holders of the Confederate cotton loan have no notion of submitting to a loss of their money. Some months ago, as you will remember, a meeting was held in London, at which a committee was appointed to represent the bondholders and to take steps to recover from the United States Government or the Southern States the money loaned on these bonds. This Committee are out with a plan or scheme to secure the payment.

The English bondholders expect this money will be paid, and the Southerners who are here have promised that it shall be done, and that steps will be taken to do it as soon as the States in the South are fully restored to their rights in the Union. The loan is still referred to in the London papers, and is quoted on the stock boards. It is now about 6 or 7. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

N. B.—Jan. 20, 1866. Since writing the above, the proceedings of a meeting of bondholders, held in London on the 18th inst., have been published.

They have obtained the opinion of counsel that the United States and Southern States are equitably liable, and that their debt must be recognized in the reconstruction of the Southern States. J. H. D.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13, 1867.—SIR: From the inclosed slip, cut from a London newspaper of yesterday, you can see that the Confederate bondholders are still alive, and disposed to make an effort to recover the amount due on them. The feeling prevails here in all secession circles that eventually our Government will be driven into paying them; they expect it as soon as the Democrats come into power. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOMAS H. DUDLEY.
Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The Committee of the Confederate cotton bondholders have issued their second report, in which they state that they "have entered into arrangements and made engagements which they have every hope will terminate in the settlement of the debt of the cotton loan." The Committee allege that in the spring of 1866 they were prepared to propose a plan for the arrangement of the loan which they believe would have been accepted both by the Southern States and by the bondholders, and they complain that "their proposition was not sanctioned by Mr. Seward." We make the following extracts from the report:

Your Committee are informed that the United States Government have applied to Congress for $250,000, to enable them to sue, as successors to the Confederate Government, the agents of that Government, whether financial or commercial, in the courts of England and France, for property alleged to amount to $20,000,000 belonging to that Government, which your Committee contend belongs to the cotton bondholders, and ought to be applied to the extinction of the cotton loan; and they trust the United States will thus apply whatever so comes into their hands, and, if not sufficient, will allow the Southern States to pay the balance. Unfortunately your Committee are debarred from intervening in these suits, and their only remedy is to apply to her Majesty's Government to interpose its good offices in their behalf. Your Committee may state that they feel so confident of the justice of their cause that they would willingly, if the Federal Government of the United States would consent, leave their claims to be dealt with by arbitration according to the recognized principles of international law. Your Committee have heard with satisfaction that her Majesty's Government has consented to refer all causes of difference arising out of the late War to arbitration. Your Committee trust that the same sense of justice which has actuated the British Government in respect to the claims of American citizens will also actuate the Federal Government in respect to the claims of British subjects arising out of the cotton loan, founded, as they are, upon the recognized principles of international law. In conclusion, your Committee believe that a satisfactory settlement in respect to your claims cannot be delayed without seriously damaging the credit of both Northern and Southern States; and as your Committee are fighting the battle of all those who are interested in supporting the principle of international law, especially as regards loans and contracts, they confidently expect such powerful political, and have secured such influential commercial, support, in order to carry out whatever measures may be requisite on the final arrangement of this loan, that they are induced to caution the bondholders against parting with their property at prices utterly inconsistent with its real value.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 8, 1879.—*The Hon. W. Dennison*—DEAR SIR: Yours of the 1st inst. has been duly received; I have read its contents and the inclosure it contained. I entirely concur in the views which you expressed to the reporter of the *Times* with regard to the payment of the Rebel debt if the Democracy obtain control of the Government.

Whilst I cannot, after so long a period, and without the records of the Consulate, give you much definit information, or speak other than in a general way of the incidents and occurrences that were at that time passing, I can say that there was but one sentiment or opinion prevailing among the Confederates and their friends in England. This not only applied to the payment of the Confederate debts, including the bonds, but payment for the emancipated slaves and the establishment of all they had contended for in the way of State-rights during the War. It was at that time a very common expression among them that, though they had failed in the War, yet their cause was not lost, but only slumbered, and that they would gain at the ballot-box all they had lost in the field. You will find in my correspondence with the State Department many dispatches, besides the two you metioned, referring to these subjects. The men from the South at that time, though reticent while talking to our people at the North, were not so when among their friends at Liverpool. There they unbosomed themselves, and talked freely of their plans and intentions in the future. These conversations, reported to me, were of almost daily occurrence after the close of the War. They predicted that they would obtain control of the Southern States, and then, with the aid of the Northern Democracy, would obtain control of the General Government. This done, they could mold things and adopt such measures as they thought proper. You and I have lived to see a part of this scheme or program carried out. By intimidation, murder, and assassination they have obtained control of all the Southern States, and to-day they present a solid phalanx in the hands of the Rebels,—the very men who made war and fought for years to destroy this Government, the freest and best the sun shines upon in all his course. The Rebels are in full power in every one of these States. It is not only a solid South, but a solid Rebel South, and it only requires the necessary additional strength and aid from the North to consummate their purposes. They are now fighting for this, and most desperately, and without regard to scruple or means; and if obtained then the Rebels will be our masters, almost as much so as if they had conquered in the War. The Government will be in their hands and they can pass such measures as they desire, and one of the first will be to obtain control of the Supreme Court; this done, the rest will follow, and you and I will be taxed not only to pay all the Confederate debt, but to pay for the emancipated slaves as well. If Mississippi sends Jeff Davis to the Senate of the United States, as is quite probable, he may in the Senate lead the Rebels, and not only dictate the laws to be passed, but control and rule the Government also. You and I may live to see this. It is for the people of the North to say whether this shall take place, and whether the balance of the program laid down by the Rebels at the close of the War shall be carried out. They have it in their hands to decide, and the elections this fall and next year will probably determine whether the Fourteenth Amendment shall stand or fall. Very truly,
THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

## THE NEGRO EXODUS.

### Some of Its Causes Forcibly Stated by a Methodist Clergyman.

An interesting paper on "The Negro Exodus," in the October number of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, by the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, contains some remarkable statements. The writer, who has lived for years in the South, and knows whereof he affirms, says there is a secret Emigration Society, composed exclusively of negroes, and having about 93,000 members (men, women, and children) in all the Southern States. On this point Dr. Hartzell adds:

"Up to this time, in nearly every Southern State a convention of colored people has been held, and a more or less perfect State organization effected, to direct and promote migration northward. The almost universal sentiment among the negroes is, that, unless the existing evils in the South affecting them are mitigated, their only hope for the future is to migrate.

"Local associations and organizations are springing up everywhere. The benevolent societies, of which there are legions among the colored people, as well as churches, are sending out agents to find locations for colonies. The late Baptist Association for the colored churches in Louisiana, representing 200 churches, organized itself into a Colonization Association, and made the pastor and an elder of each church an advisory committee. In New Orleans there are three well-organized associations to promote and assist the movement, and during last July 200 families left the city and vicinity. In the Central and Eastern South the movement is daily gaining in strength and importance. The secrecy of many exodus organizations often prevents the facts from being known to the Southern press until there is some decided movement, which is then usually explained as the work of 'land-agents' or 'emissaries' from the North. Many facts are known of the movement which are never published. Up to September 7,000 negroes had gone to Kansas, and perhaps as many more to other States, during the six months previous."

Concerning the condition of the negroes in the South, Dr. Hartzell says:

"This is a proper place—for it bears on the financial condition of the negro—to notice the oft-repeated remark, that 'The South would not have Slavery back if she could.' This is true, but it does not mean that the South has undergone any change of sentiment respecting that institution. She still believes that there was nothing morally wrong in enslaving the negro. Slavery is not wanted back again, provided, practically, the same relations can by law or custom be maintained between the whites and blacks as were maintained in slave-times. If, however, the Southern white people fully believed that the negro population in their midst was to be guaranteed the enjoyment of absolute equality of rights and privileges before all laws, *as white men understand and enjoy those rights and privileges*, they would, if they could, go back to 1860 by an overwhelming vote. The sentiments of the South on this point may be stated thus: Slavery, while it existed, was a Divine institution, and ought to have remained; but, having been destroyed by the fanaticism of the North, it is the duty of the South to take in charge the freedmen, and, as nearly as possible, keep them in their proper menial relations to the whites. This is what may be termed the present conscientious view of the South on Slavery and the negro.

"There is also the selfish view, based upon the fact which has been demonstrated, that, with the present Southern plan of regulating labor, more money can be made by the planter and merchant classes than could be made under the old regime. Formerly fifty laborers required, in addition to purchase of land, buildings, machinery, and stock, the permanent investment of from $30,000 to $50,000 in those laborers themselves, besides the expense of their food, clothing, medical attendance, risk of loss by sickness, death, or escape. Now the only expense for laborers are the cabins in which they live, 50 or 60 cents a day apiece, and the proportion of pork and meal for the days they work."

Again:

"It is estimated that the freedmen spend $80,000,000 more a year for themselves than their masters spent for them. This vast sum goes into the hands of planters through their stores and the merchants, and is largely spent for things on which there is an enormous profit; so that, perhaps, half of it is so much clear gain, over and above what those classes could make before the War. Add to this that the negro labor of the South made last year nearly all of $256,000,000 in crops, without the investment of the vast capital required to own slaves, and it is evident why, from a selfish standpoint, the South does not want Slavery back while she can 'control and regulate' free negro labor on the present contract and credit systems."

Dr. Hartzell outlines the causes of the exodus much as the correspondents of THE TRIBUNE have done, as depending mainly upon a bad system of land-tenures, a vicious credit system, and political oppression. On the last head he says:

"The ballot was given the negroes by amendments to the Constitution of the United States, against the conviction and bitter protests of the Southern white people. Chiefly because of this for years they refused to participate in State or National politics. This made necessary what are known as Carpet-Bag Governments in the South. The few Union men in the Southern States united with those who remained from the Federal army or came South as citizens from the North; and these, with the newly-enfranchised negroes, formed a party which for a time ruled every Southern State. Of these Governments it is popular now to speak disparagingly, but the future impartial historian will not so speak of them. They were a necessity in that transition period, and lived in the midst of tremendous difficulties, growing largely out of the inexperience and ignorant vote behind them, but chiefly from the bitter and vindicative spirit shown against them by the hitherto ruling classes in every State. Those Governments gave every Southern State a loyal Constitution, inaugurated universal suffrage, provided in each State Constitution for a common-school system, and made possible the planting in every State of educational, ecclesiastical, social, and political forces, which remain and are to remain, to represent and propagate the civilization of Freedom, and largely aid, if not chiefly to direct, the future new and better South in her growth and perfection. Those Governments had some bad men, but the per cent of these was no larger than may be found in some of the Governments which have taken their places.

"The present Southern State Governments represent the classes who, because of their wealth and intelligence, ought to rule the South, provided they do so in righteousness. But, unfortunately, with few exceptions, those Governments owe their existence to such violence and fraud as this Nation has never before known. That fraud and violence spent their force chiefly upon negro voters, and their trusted friends. In every State, and almost every county, or parish, or city, or town, in the South, where Republican majorities were such as to demand it, fraud or violence was openly resorted to and justified to overcome that majority. The Ku-Klux Klans, Pale-Faces, Knights of the White Camellia, and similar organizations in 1866-'70; and the Rifle-Clubs, White-Leaguers, Bulldozers, Tissue-Ballot Manipulators, in later years, did the work. During 1868, according to sworn testimony before Congressional committees, in Louisiana alone 784 Republicans were killed, eighty-five received gunshot wounds, and 365 were otherwise maltreated. Most of these were negroes. In 1870 there were in the Southern States 887,348 colored voters,—nearly one-third of the whole number. In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana there were 1,464,286 voters, of which 672,651 were negroes. This vast vote has been almost entirely suppressed. The South elects thirty-two of the seventy-eight United States Senators, and 106 of the 293 Representatives; and, notwithstanding her immense Republican vote, not one of these represents that vote, except Senators Kellogg of Louisiana and Bruce of Mississippi, and they will soon be displaced. Neither in the State offices of all the South, nor in the controlling element of a single State legislative branch, can there be found any trace of the 887,348 negro voters of this section. In localities where negroes and their political allies were in the minority, they could vote; but, except in rare cases, where there was any hope of their success in electing candidates, whatever violence was necessary to defeat them was used and justified."

The magazine-writer finally notices the universal failure of the Southern whites to provide for the educational and moral wants of the negroes; and concludes in the following terms:

"To the Southern States this movement means much more than it does to the negroes or the Nation. It is God's last, if not final, appeal to the wealth and intelligence of this section to do right by the negro populations in their midst. If this exodus becomes general, the South is ruined financially, and her political prestige is forever gone. *The white people of the South can alone stop this exodus.* The land-tenure and credit systems must be changed for better ones; bulldozing must stop; and heroic efforts for the religious and educational welfare of all classes must be inaugurated. To talk about immigration to the South while the causes now operating to produce this exodus remain, is idle. To talk about importing Chinese labor to take the place of the negroes, is equally idle. The South must do right toward the negro, or perish. The difficulties are great, but the God-appointed appliances of this age are greater."

## SENATOR CONKLING.

### His Utterances on State-Sovereignty.

Senator Conkling opened his campaign a few evenings ago, at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. He denied the assumption of Mr. Robinson that the canvass in New York this year was confined to State issues, and argued that the result of the election in that State involved, and would go far to settle, some of the most important National issues ever presented to the people of the whole country. He believes that everything for which the War was fought, except African Slavery, is to be determined by the contest now commencing and which will be finished next year; and that these questions are all before the country, and cannot be ignored or pushed aside. It is, too, a life-and-death struggle on the part of the South for supremacy; for, if they do not succeed at the coming election, they will not be able to do so at future elections,—and the South fully understands this fact. It will require next year but forty-seven votes joined to the 138 Electoral votes of the South to elect a President; and, if New York can be secured by the Democracy now, it will probably remain Democratic, and furnish the South nearly the entire vote it will need for success in securing a President devoted to Southern interests. Next year the census will be taken, and a new apportionment of the Electoral vote among the States will greatly weaken the South and strengthen the North and West, when the danger of Southern supremacy will be at an end.

In referring to the action of the Democrats in Congress at the late session, he showed how completely the South controlled the Democracy through the caucus system, and said:

"All that Mr. Beck has foretold came to pass at the extra session, except so far as the plot was baffled. Appropriations were again refused unless laws blocking the way to lawlessness and violence were overthrown. The bills were contrived and finished in the caucus, and we were not allowed to amend them even by correcting bad grammar.

"After weeks and months of weary struggle, the plot succeeded in part, and failed in part.

"Jury laws, some of them of eighty years' standing, were struck down; and in their stead provisions were put, introducing for the first time politics in the jury-box.

"The army was manacled; and one of the Appropriation bills was left to die by a final adjournment, carried by Democratic votes. No appropriation was made to pay for serving the processes or executing the judgments of the National Courts.

"This is a strange chapter of history; and the vote of the State of New York this year will applaud or rebuke it in all its dangerous revolutionary length and breadth."

It was an attempt to force the Government to submit to the demands of the Southern Brigadiers, or to make it utterly impotent in defending its own life.

To obtain control of the elections, the Democracy assert the doctrine of State supremacy over even the National elections. The argument of the South was, that the Nation had no business or right to protect National elections. It was insisted that, when the people chose their Representatives in Congress,—no matter what mobs may do; no matter what piracies on the ballot-box may take place; no matter if a single man, as was proved in the case of a recent South Carolina election, put 700 votes in the box,—the National authority must not even stand by as a witness, much less to uphold law, but must keep away utterly. Some of the effects of this doctrine of State-rights are given. We quote as follows:

"Two generations since Jackson's time have seen the land strewn with wrecks by the destroying dogmas of State-sovereignty.

"State-rights brought on the war with Mexico, to get more territory to plant with Slavery.

"State-rights flung down the Missouri Compromise to spread Slavery, and wrung from the courts the Dred Scott decision,

"State-rights sent the army into Kansas, and, by war, murder, and outrage, attempted to force Slavery upon her and upon other coming States.

"State-rights hunted slaves in peaceful communities with artillery and dragoons.

"State-rights dispersed Legislatures with the army of the Nation.

"State-rights plundered the Treasury and prostrated the credit of the country.

"State-rights scattered our ships in distant seas, stripped the Northern arsenals of arms and sent them to the South, and put our armies under traitors who surrendered them; and all this was to so arrange that the Government might be easily murdered in its bed.

"State-rights waged the Rebellion, with its mighty, murderous sacrifice of life and treasure.

"State-rights murdered Lincoln, and tried to murder his chief officers of State.

"State-rights since the War have perpetrated nameless, numberless horrors, making free government by majorities impossible in several States, and subjecting to worse than slavery a race which the Nation and all its citizens are bound before God and man to protect.

"State-rights just of late have grasped at still higher usurpations.

"When, before the War or since, till recently, dared any party say that the Government should be strangled and starved unless, as the price of its existence, the President would give up his duty and his oath?

"Who before ever dared to say that the revenues paid by the people should still be collected, but arrested and embargoed, while the Government and laws should perish?"

## MR. HERMAN KREISMANN.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

WINONA, Minn., Oct. 13.—In yours of Oct. 10 appears an article taken from the New York *Tribune*, properly characterizing the slanderous attacks of "a certain Charles P. Culver," Clerk of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, upon our Consul at Berlin.

My sister, who has been some time in Dresden taking lessons in painting, was taken dangerously ill while visiting Berlin. As soon as Mr. Kreismann, the American Consul, became aware of the fact he visited her, and gave orders that no trouble or expense should be spared to insure her comfort, and recovery, if possible. Through him my sister in New Jersey was informed of the condition of things, and went to Berlin.

During the sickness of my sister he paid her every attention, and, when sick himself, sent to inquire after her and to see that she was properly cared for.

I feel it a duty and a pleasure to make known these facts, and the more so because what was done for a stranger in this case I am convinced would have been done for any American citizen under similar circumstances.
E. J. PURDY.
Rector of St. Paul's Church, Winona, Minn.

### The Upright Tilden—His Business Methods Not Interfered with by Personal Friendship.

The New York *Star* (Dem.) tells a long story illustrative of Mr. Tilden's meanness. Mr. John Bigelow had been a life-long friend of the old gentleman and had never been rewarded for it. One day Mr. Tilden remarked as much, and added: "Now then, John, I have a good many shares of Elevated Railway, which stands at 130. They are sure to go up, but I will let you have some of them at that price." Mr. Bigelow said he never indulged in stocks without previously consulting a business friend of his, and asked for a little delay, which was granted. The consultation ended in his determination to buy, and he so informed Mr. Tilden. The good old man said it was all right, and told him to call again. He called several times, and meanwhile the stock had gone up to 190. He became irritated and said he wanted to know whether Mr. Tilden would stand to his bargain. "Well," said Mr. Tilden, brusquely, "this is a business matter, and I always make it a rule in life to treat business as business, regardless of personal friendship; and while I have the same kind feeling toward you, you must recollect that when I deal with people I usually do so on business principles. The stock is worth so much to-day. You can have it at that price; if not, that ends the matter, and let's talk no further about it." The *Star* says notwithstanding all this Mr. Bigelow is still friendly to Mr. Tilden, fetching and carrying for him with unwearying industry; so we suppose the only moral to the story is to the effect that it is well to strike while the iron is hot.

## SPECULATIVE BUBBLES.

### Inflating Watered Stocks—An Explosion in the Near Future.

*New York Times, Oct. 12.*

We have already commented upon the danger that speculation will take up and pervert the general business "boom," and have cited the movement in stocks as an illustration, but a little more minute examination may be interesting. The following is a comparison of recent prices of some railroad stocks and bonds, with their standing at about the same date last year, together with the nominal increase in value:

STOCKS.

| | Oct. 7, 1878. | Oct. 7, 1879. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central of New Jersey | 34 | 62¾ | $4,901,000 |
| Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind. | 31 | 59⅝ | 4,197,000 |
| Col., Chic. & Ind. Cen. | 4 | 13⅛ | 1,254,000 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 14 | 27¾ | 1,260,000 |
| Han. & St. Joseph pref. | 38 | 57¼ | 1,016,000 |
| Kansas Pacific | 7⅛ | 72 | 6,101,000 |
| Missouri, Kan. & Tex. | 4⅛ | 21⅜ | 3,638,000 |
| Erie | 12⅞ | 41 | 21,840,000 |
| Erie pref. | 28 | 65⅜ | 3,159,000 |
| St. Louis & Iron Mount. | 5¾ | 46⅝ | 8,692,000 |
| Northern Pacific | 6 | 24⅛ | 5,400,000 |
| Northern Pacific pref. | 17⅛ | 52½ | 15,330,000 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 7⅛ | 21⅛ | 2,800,000 |
| Ohio & Miss. pref | 15⅛ | 53⅛ | 1,531,000 |
| St. L., K. C. & Northern | 5 | 26¾ | 2,520,000 |
| St. L., K. C. & N. pref. | 21¾ | 63¼ | 5,040,000 |
| St. L. & San Francisco | 1⅛ | 19⅛ | 1,800,000 |
| St. L. & San F. pref. | 1½ | 22⅞ | 2,000,000 |
| St. L. & S. F. 1st pref. | 5⅛ | 49 | 1,940,000 |
| Wabash | 18⅜ | 45⅞ | 4,480,000 |
| Atchison, Top. & S. F. | 73 | 100¾ | 2,866,000 |
| St. Paul | 31¼ | 72⅝ | 6,314,000 |
| Northwestern | 39½ | 84¼ | 6,750,000 |
| Lake Shore | 69⅛ | 95¼ | 12,561,000 |
| Panama | 121½ | 170 | 3,430,000 |
| Union Pacific | 66⅜ | 87⅛ | 7,720,000 |
| Total | | | $138,540,000 |

BONDS.

| End of September— | 1878. | 1879. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col., Chic. & Ind. Cen. 1st. | 45⅛ | 79⅛ | $3,545,000 |
| Col., Chic. & Ind. Cen. 2d. | 13 | 33⅛ | 738,000 |
| Ind. & St. Louis 2d | 15 | 30 | 150,000 |
| Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st. | 24 | 62 | 190,000 |
| Kansas Pacific 1st | 83 | 119 | 806,000 |
| N. J. Midland 1st | 22 | 50 | 840,000 |
| N. J. Midland 2d | 2 | 10 | 120,000 |
| N. Y. & Osw. Mid. 1st | 4¾ | 18⅛ | 1,120,000 |
| Portland & Ogd'sb'g 1st | 2 | 70 | 544,000 |
| St. Louis & San F. 2d | 48 | 87 | 114,000 |
| St. L., K. C. & N. 2d | 86 | 101⅛ | 450,000 |
| Total | | | $8,617,000 |

The figures of increase are close enough to suit the purpose of illustration for which the list is made up. With some obvious exceptions, the list of stocks is destitute of substantial value; the bonds, with scarcely an exception, are of the extreme "fancy" kind. Of the whole lot, it might be said that "the earth hath bubbles, as the water hath, and these are of them." A man may give another $10 for a brickbat, on a more or less well-founded guess that he can sell it to a third man for $12, who expects to get it off his hands at $14; a thing may be "worth" what it will bring, and the transaction may be shrewd and profitable between the parties, but the matter of value is another thing. That a stock which has never paid a dividend, or has been for years in the mire, and has no reasonable prospect of ever paying one, has any price beyond such a nominal one as long attached to Boston, Hartford & Erie, for example, must depend upon the flimsiest of reasons. An estimate has recently been made that the apparent rise in the securities on the Exchange list, chiefly in decayed railroads, is $447,000,000 during the past year, and if the calculation could include all securities for which prices are procurable on the street, the figure might perhaps be doubled; yet, even as to the more moderate increase of $138,000,000, apparent above, we leave the reality of it to the faith of those who believe the quantity of real estate in this State could be increased 50 per cent by simply mortgaging it for one-half of its nominal value. A short time ago the stock of one road in process of reorganization sold at 8¾, but all there is in the stock is the fact that the new control promise to give the holder the privilege to have 6 per cent of it in new stock (six shares for each 100 shares) on condition that he buys at par $200 of the Company's new bonds. Translated, this means that the buyer of the stock at 8¾ got only the privilege of receiving 6 per cent of a stock still to be created, coupled with the obligation to pay 2 per cent additional in cash for new bonds, neither stock nor bonds having as yet more than a prospective and contingent value.

The speculative movement has also heavily touched the great staples, as shown in the following comparison of recent prices:

| | Aug. 29. | Sept. 19. | Oct. 7. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extra State flour, barrel | $ 4.40 | $4.90 | $5.85 |
| No. 2 red winter wheat, bu | 1.10½ | 1.19½ | 1.38 |
| No. 2 mixed corn, bushel | 45¾ | 51½ | 55 |
| Western mess pork, barrel | 8.60 | 9.00 | 9.60 |
| Prime Western lard, cwt | 5.82½ | 6.45 | 6.57 |
| Fair Rio coffee, pound | 13⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ |
| Refined petroleum, gallon | 6⅞ | 7 | 7¼ |
| No. 1 American pig iron, ton | 21.00 | 27.00 | 31.00 |

Except pig-iron, all of these declined a little during August, but the September increase was marked in all; upon pig-iron, in some cases, we have heard of an extra $2 being exacted for prompt delivery. Yet we look in vain for any justification for most of this rise in the facts concerning demand and supply. The increase in export demand for breadstuffs will not more than offset the increased production. Their receipts at Western ports since Jan. 1 are not less than in 1878; the shipments from those ports are greater, and the visible supply is also greater. In bacon, lard, and pork the stock on hand is rather larger than usual, and no prospective deficiency of comparative supply or augmentation of demand can be shown. Iron, of course, has some reason for advance in the sudden increase of demand, but that increase is largely speculative, and is liable to seduce the iron industry into an old mistake—over-production. In breadstuffs the undue speculative advance may work harm by interfering with the export movement.

The fact is, that while "booms" may answer in political campaigns, they are exceedingly mischievous in trade, and never so much so as when a long term of dullness is passing away. A moderate and gradual rise in prices is to be expected, answering somewhat to growing consumption, but there is danger in letting speculation become too rampant. The sun often proves too stimulating for very young shoots, and it will be a most serious misfortune if we lose our heads, and, by trying to be prosperous too fast, make another stumble.

### A Safe Rule.

*Detroit Free Press.*

After the conclusion of a lively horse-trade on Larned street yesterday a witness of the transaction asked one of the traders what sort of a horse he had got by the exchange.

"Oh, just medium—just a common sort of plug," was the reply.

"And how old is he?"

"Twenty years old."

"But I did not see you examine his teeth."

"No, you did not, young man. I have traded horses for the last thirty years, and I have owned as many as 800 different animals. My rule has always been to mentally calculate the age of the other man's horse at 20. In this way I make no mistake and suffer no disappointment."

"Didn't your rule ever fail?"

"Well, it did fail once. I was trading horses in Pontiac, and I made the usual estimate of 20 years, but the critter died of old age while I was trying to beat a grocer down two cents on the price of a peck of oats."

### The Buckville Difficulty.

*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

It was a sad affair, and we regret that we failed to have all the particulars preserved in short-hand. The excitement was intense, and extended to every member of the community, both great and small. Now that it is all over; now that the inevitable result has been reached, —a result which we feared from the first,—we shudder to think that matters might have been worse. The beginning of the trouble was in a leading bar-room in Buckville. It appears that Maj. Bolivar Bullrag was taking a cocktail, when Col. Hannibal Humpemup entered at the back-door and ordered a brandy-smash and a sandwich. Maj. Bullrag had disposed of his cocktail, and was waiting for his change, when Col. Humpemup seized his brandy-smash, tasted it, took a bite off his sandwich, and wiped his mouth with the back of his hand. Maj. Bullrag could scarcely believe his eyes, but this was repeated three times, so that there could be no mistake about it. Then Col. Humpemup paid his score and went out the way he came. In order to make no mistake, Maj. Bullrag inquired of the barkeeper if he had witnessed this proceeding. It was useless to ask, however, for the barkeeper had been a pained but silent observer of Col. Humpemup's conduct. Maj. Bullrag then, according to the testimony of the gentlemanly barkeeper, walked out as cool and unconcerned as if nothing had happened. At dinner, by some unfortunate dispensation of Providence, Maj. Bullrag and Col. Humpemup occupied seats opposite each other at the same table. It is useless to go into a detailed account of all that occurred during that dinner; it is sufficient to say that Col. Humpemup wiped his mouth with the back of his hand no less than eleven times and turned the wrong side of his napkin towards Maj. Bullrag no less than twice. These things were witnessed, not alone by the colored waiters, but by other persons.

The result surprised no one. At half-past 3 Col. Humpemup received a challenge; at twenty minutes to 4 it was accepted. At 5 o'clock the parties were on their way to the depot, where they were promptly arrested by the Sheriff. They entered into bonds and were released, and at 6 o'clock were again arrested and put under bonds. They were arrested again at 7, and again put under bonds. At 9 o'clock they succeeded in making their escape, Col. Humpemup disguised as a chicken-peddler and Maj. Bullrag as the agent of a "Pinafore" troupe. They traveled thus for several weeks, seeking each other at every tavern and still-house between Buckville and East Tennessee. Finally they met in a village remote from civilization, and thereupon prepared to avenge the insults that each had heaped upon the other. They had no seconds, but not a thought of seconds was harbored in the chivalric current of their thoughts. Each offered the other the choice of weapons and of position; arm-in-arm they stepped off the ground. It was a bitter moment. With pistols drawn and with unblanched faces they took their positions; stood thus poised a moment, and then apologized. Their honor was satiated. The "affair" was over; the difficulty was amicably adjusted. We regret that we have been unable to obtain fuller and earlier details of the engagement.

## THURLOW WEED.

### He Considers Tilden Out of the Race—Possibility of Grant's Renomination—Prospects and Retrospects.

*New York Herald, Oct. 12.*

Almost a daily visitor to the Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel is Mr. Thurlow Weed, the veteran journalist and politician, and among the party leaders and their aids who throng that room not one is more confident than he of Republican success in this State next month, and throughout the whole country in the fall of 1880. To a *Herald* reporter who engaged his attention for the better part of an hour yesterday Mr. Weed, with apparent freedom, expressed himself on the men and measures of the day. In describing the condition of politics in this State, and particularly in this city, he said he could only call it a "muddle," and of him who had done more than any one else to disturb the political waters he spoke in the following terms:

"Mr. Kelly is a man of courage, and he is certainly making a vigorous fight. Moreover, he is a man of ability, though not in the wire-pulling way,—that is, I regard him as a bull-dog, politically speaking, rather than a well-trained hound. And his better qualities have won him many admirers, even among those who differ from his views. In attacking Tilden over Robinson's shoulders—the only way in which he could be reached—he has struck him a fatal blow. When he attended the Democratic Convention he of course knew his own nomination to be out of the question, but he hoped that Chief-Justice Church would be the man. Being disappointed, he deliberately elected Cornell, for his 'bolt' can have no other result. Even in this city I think it impossible that he can secure a majority of the Democratic vote."

Turning from the campaign in this State to the broader battle-field of National politics Mr. Weed gave the reporter the benefit of his views thereon.

"In regard to the Presidential nominations," he said, "there are two facts well established. One is that Tilden will not be a powerful candidate. If Cornell is elected (as he certainly will be) Tilden would fail to get even the votes of his own State; and if Robinson were re-elected (as he certainly will not be) his (Tilden's) chances in the Democratic Convention would not be materially improved. The fact is, Tilden's name does not appear on the slate; he has been 'ciphered' out. On the other hand, President Hayes is not to be considered in the race. His determination to serve but one term was too emphatically declared to be retracted. As to Grant, his nomination, I think, depends entirely on the behavior of the Confederate Brigadiers at the ensuing session of Congress. Last year they forced three bills to a veto, and in each instance the President was sustained by the people. If they do the same thing this winter,—if they reopen the issues of the War,—Gen. Grant's renomination is assured. His tour of the world was an excellent thing. It educated him, fitted him to rule the Nation better than he ruled it a few years since, and he is too sincere a patriot to refuse the nomination if he should see his services were needed.

"But if everything goes smoothly in Congress there will be no necessity for nominating Grant, and the canvass will then be a close one between Blaine and Sherman. Conkling is a great man, but his reputation isn't national. His power doesn't extend beyond New York State, and even here he is powerful rather than popular. His strength is with politicians, not with the people. No one would deny his ability as a speaker,—that was a great speech he made in Brooklyn the other night,—but he hasn't Blaine's reputation in Congress. Blaine has many elements of popularity, and would make a strong Presidential candidate. But then, too, Sherman has won every heart by his administration of the country's finances. Resumption of specie-payments and the restoration of commercial prosperity has given him a strong hold upon the people. Yes, it will be a close race between Secretary Sherman and Senator Blaine."

When asked what legislation on the silver question would probably mark this year's session of Congress, Mr. Weed exclaimed, "Heaven knows!"

He was next questioned as to the chances of nomination of the various Democratic candidates for the Presidency.

"I would put Bayard first," was the response, "if he only represented a larger State. As it is, I still think his chances are as good as those of any other man. But of course the little State of Delaware is a heavy handicap on any one in the Presidential race. There have been several prominent candidates from that part of the world, but they have not been successful ones. For instance, there was Clayton, in Harrison's time, but his two votes couldn't carry him very far toward the White House. Bayard's greatest rival, I should say, is Gen. Hancock. He is a man of wide popularity, and would make a good fight. Thurman and Hendricks I don't count."

The reporter inquired whether or no Gen. Ewing would be a possible candidate in the event of a Democratic success in Ohio this fall. The question took Mr. Weed by surprise. He had regarded the defeat of the Democrats in that State as a foregone conclusion, and consequently had thought nothing of Ewing as a rival of Bayard or Hancock.

Drifting from the politics of the present day to the period of the Rebellion, Mr. Weed alluded to the "Diary of a Public Man," now current in the *North American Review*, expressing his convictions that the anonymous author (who has in some quarter been believed to be the sage of West Twelfth street himself) is ex-Senator Charles E. Stewart, of Michigan, who sat for that State just before the War.

"I am surprised," said Mr. Weed, "that the diarist should ridicule and condemn Mr. Seward for the precautions he took to prevent the assassination of Mr. Lincoln while passing through Baltimore on his way to the Capital just before his inauguration. It is surprising, in view of the fact that the President was actually killed by a Baltimorean only a few years after. I know beyond a doubt, and Seward knew it as well, that even at that early date a conspiracy had been formed to assassinate Lincoln, and that Baltimore was its hot-bed. I was told so at the time by a prominent citizen of Baltimore, who was well acquainted with the conspirators. There can be no question that such a plot then existed, though the man who afterward carried it out was not actively engaged in its formation."

In the course of the interview above reported Mr. Weed took occasion to bewail the "personality" which is nowadays so prominent in politics. "There was always office-seeking," he observed, "but in the old times, and, as they seem to me, the better times, there was more patriotism for patriotism's sake."

Although many are predisposed to lung troubles from birth, yet even such may escape consumption or other pulmonary or bronchial disease if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in these cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, are the immediate causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and, by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

## Governments Quiet---Foreign Exchange Steady.

## Chicago Financial Notes---A Buoyant Stock Market.

### The Produce Markets Irregular---Wheat Wavering---Provisions and Hogs Average Firmer.

### Corn and Rye in Good Demand and Strong---Oats Firmer.

## FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were very quiet. Transactions were at the same rates as on the preceding day. The 4s were 101⅛ bid and 102⅛ asked; the 4½s 105⅜ and 105¾; the 5s 103 and 103⅜; and the 6s of 1881 105 and 105⅜.

In Chicago, the supply of foreign-exchange bills is very light, as little but flour is going forward for export. The posted rates for sterling were 482 and 484. In Chicago, actual transactions were at 481 and 483, and in New York at 481@481¼ and 483¼. Sterling grain bills were 478¼@478⅜ and 480⅜. French grain bills were 527½ and 525. French bankers' bills remain at 524⅜ and 521⅛. The New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin* shows that the foreign trade returns of New York for September are in striking contrast with those for any previous month in the history of the port. The aggregate of both imports and exports—merchandise and specie combined—is the largest on record, while the former exceeds the latter by $21,033,740. Specie and bullion figure most prominently in the heavy gain in importations, and amount to within $2,781,613 of the total value of the merchandise entries of all kinds; while in exports grain shows the heaviest increase. The total importations from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 show a gain of $20,233,835 as compared with the corresponding period of 1877, while the exports foot up within $7,778,444 of the total for last year. The nine months' importations are $10,129,109 in excess of exports, whereas for the corresponding period last year exports were about $45,100,000 in excess.

Consols opened at 97 11-16, and advanced 1-16, to 97¾. In its financial article of Sept. 29 the London *Times* discusses at unusual length the condition of the London money market. The difficulty of finding suitable employment for the deposits in the custody of the banks seems rather to increase than otherwise. That this is the case is easily understood when it is stated that in most cases the banks are paying 1 per cent for deposits and getting only ½ per cent for short loans. It continues:

There is a little movement upward, it is true, at some of the Continental centres, but in one case it is due mostly to speculation, and at Berlin it is from the necessity of protecting their gold. In neither case is the rise due to a solid business demand, and it may therefore, so far as can be seen, not be expected to last. In these circumstances the immediate future of our banks is not a bright one. We are already half-way through the second half of 1879, and the profits made are distinctly less than for any corresponding period for many years. There would seem to be but one course to pursue. Dividends have already been considerably reduced in nearly all cases, and there is no doubt that they will have to be still further diminished. It would be difficult, perhaps, to find a period in the history of banking when the business of the Bank of England contrasted so favorably with that of other banks as it does at the present time, although its discount business is less than that of any large bank. Their weakness has been its strength. They have lost deposits, and the bank has gained them. Fear of losing more compels them to allow more interest than even their own depositors in some cases pay them for loans. The Bank of England, allowing none, is able to invest a very large proportion of the money intrusted to it in securities. The result is, that, while other banks, as a rule, are more or less crippled at a period when banking business is at its minimum, the Bank of England is singularly prosperous and unprecedentedly strong.

Chicago bankers reported shipments of currency heavier, with light receipts. New York exchange sold between banks at 80c per $1,000 discount. Discounts showed a gain in activity, especially in the offerings by city merchants of paper taken from country customers. Rates remain unchanged at 5@6 per cent on call and 6@8 per cent on time. Bank clearings were $4,700,-000.

West Town 5s were sold at 101½, and Cook County 5s at 102. North Division City Railway stock sold at 135.

There was no trace in the stock market of the weakness and fright of the day before. Western Union, aided by rumors that the opposition line had been bought up, rose from 95 to 99⅝, closing at 99. Kansas Pacific went up without any rumors from 74 to 80, closing at 79⅞. Union Pacific gained 2⅜, to 92½; Louisville & Nashville 3, to 67½; Jersey Central 3⅝, to 73¼, closing at 72½; Atlantic & Pacific 2½, to 41. The whole list shared in the excitement and upward movement. Michigan Central gained ⅛, to 89; Lake Shore 1⅛, to 96⅞; Northwest common 2¼, to 87; the preferred ⅝, to 103¼; St. Paul 1½, to 72½; the preferred ⅛, to 99; Illinois Central 1½, to 96; Burlington & Quincy ⅜, to 117; Erie 1⅜, to 40⅞; the preferred 1, to 66; Wabash 2⅜, to 46½; Ohio & Mississippi 1, to 23¼; the preferred 1¼, to 54; C., C., C. & I. 1⅛, to 67; St. Joe 1, to 29; the preferred 2¼, to 56¼; Delaware & Hudson 1½, to 66¼; Lackawanna 1¼, to 78¼; Morris & Essex 2½; Canada Southern ¾, to 74½; Kansas & Texas ⅝, to 22⅜; Kansas City 1⅛, to 29⅞; the preferred 1, to 64¾; Minneapolis ¼, to 45½; Pacific Mail 1, to 32⅞; Iron Mountain ⅜, to 46½; C., C. & I. C. ⅜, to 13⅝; San Francisco ⅛, to 19⅞; the preferred ¼, to 22⅝; Northern Pacific ⅝, to 28⅜; and the preferred ⅝, to 54⅞.

Yesterday for the first time since the upward movement of prices began every stock in the list below shows an advance.

Money closed stringent in New York without producing the least effect on the stock market.

Erie second 6s opened at 84⅜, advanced to 85⅝, and closed at 85¼.

In railroad bonds, in New York last week, a heavy business was transacted, and the dealings were unusually well distributed. The demand for this class of securities was active throughout the week, and a further sharp advance in prices ensued. The improvement ranged from 1 to 12 per cent, the latter in Iron Mountain second preferred incomes, while do firsts do rose 5½ per cent. The New Jersey Centrals were buoyant, especially Lehigh & Wilkesbarre issues, which advanced on small offerings. The dealings in the Erie issues were simply enormous, and the bonds show a decided advance on the week's transactions. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, Kansas & Texas, Wabash, Boston, Hartford & Erie, Alton & Terre Haute, and Chesapeake & Ohio issues were conspicuous in the upward movement.

Earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad for the first week of October amount to $48,100, an increase of $19,900 over the receipts of the corresponding week last year.

Five hundred shares of Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette were sold at auction about a year ago for $50 for the lot.

In Boston last week Atchison & Nebraska has rallied from 50½ to 60. Three months ago the stock was 30. Atchison & Topeka gained from 100 to 100⅜, then 100½, and closes 100⅛ bid. It is singular that, having commenced paying dividends, the price should rule 10 or 15 per cent below figures previously current. Burlington & Missouri has gained from 121 to 121½, now asked. Chicago & West Michigan, 27 to 40. Chicago & Dubuque declined from 57 to 55¾, and closes at 56. Cincinnati & Sandusky gained from 9½ to 10⅜ (highest), and then fell off to 9⅜, but rallied to-day to 9¾. Denver & Rio Grande, 30¾ to 38¼. Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette common advanced from 3⅛ to 5¼, while the preferred declined from 17¾, in September, to 15. The latter should sell in the thirties if the common is worth over $3 per share. Kansas City & Fort Scott advanced from 18⅛ to 20, and back to 18¾. Kansas City & St. Joseph made a spring from 28¼ to 31, then 30¾ and asked. Kansas City & Lawrence further advanced from 45 to 49, closing 48 bid. Pueblo receded from 59 to 58⅜, then up to 60, and this afternoon closed at 61¼ bid, 62¼ lowest asked, without sales. Wisconsin Valley, a new comer, started at 25 and rose to 32, for preferred stock. It closes at 31. Little Rock & Fort Smith started out today at 14½@15. The last public sale was at 5¾, March 12.

The London *Times* of Sept. 29 describes the stock market as more excited than for a long time past, speculators having apparently caught the fever that has been raging for so long in the Paris market:

The upward movement seems also to have been largely stimulated through the purchase by Americans of their own securities, the low-priced railway properties having advanced considerably. In reference to United States railway extension, it is stated on good authority that 4,000 miles of new lines are to be laid down in that country during the next year, and that it is largely owing to the preparations for these new roads that our iron industry is showing such steady and continuous revival. If this statement is well founded we may experience another rise in the value of coal similar to that which followed the last great outburst of railway enterprise in the United States. The element of very cheap money plays also an important part in the present recovery of low-priced securities, and the immediate prospects of the market may be judged from the fact that bankers have been making three months' loans to the Stock Exchange at this settlement at 2¼ per cent per annum.

The fluctuations on the New York Stock Board for the day can be found in the following table:

| Stocks. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Michigan Central | 88⅛ | 89¼ | 88¼ | 89 |
| Lake Shore | 95¾ | 96⅞ | 95⅛ | 96¾ |
| C. & Northwestern | 84¾ | 87⅛ | 84¾ | 87 |
| Do preferred | 102⅝ | .... | .... | 103¼ |
| M. & St. Paul | 71 | 72¾ | 70⅞ | 72½ |
| Do preferred | 98⅛ | .... | .... | 99 |
| C., R. I. P. | 142 | .... | .... | 142 |
| Illinois Central | 94½ | .... | .... | 96 |
| C., B. & Q. | 116½ | .... | .... | 117 |
| Chicago & Alton | 96 | .... | .... | 96 |
| Louisville & Nash | 64½ | .... | .... | 67⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 90 | 92⅞ | 90 | 92½ |
| Erie | 38⅝ | 40½ | 38⅝ | 40⅞ |
| Do preferred | 65 | .... | .... | 66 |
| Wabash Railway | 44⅝ | 46⅞ | 44⅞ | 46½ |
| Ohio & Mississip'i | 22¼ | 23⅞ | 22⅛ | 23¼ |
| Do preferred | 52⅞ | .... | .... | 54 |
| C., C., C. & I. | 65½ | 67¼ | 65¼ | 67 |
| H. & St. Joe | 28 | 29⅞ | 27⅞ | 29 |
| Do preferred | 55¼ | 57 | 54⅞ | 56¼ |
| Del. & Hudson | 65 | 66¼ | 64¾ | 66¾ |
| Del., Lack. & W. | 77 | 78⅞ | 77 | 78¼ |
| N. J. Central | 69⅝ | 73¼ | 69⅝ | 72½ |
| Morris & Essex | 96 | .... | .... | 98¼ |
| Canada Southern | 73¾ | 75 | 73⅞ | 74½ |
| Mo., Kan. & Tex. | 21¾ | 22⅞ | 21¼ | 22⅞ |
| Kan. City & N. | 28⅞ | .... | .... | 29⅞ |
| Do preferred | 63¾ | 65⅛ | 63⅛ | 64¾ |
| C., St. P. & M. | 45⅛ | .... | .... | 45½ |
| W. Union Tel. Co. | 95 | 99⅝ | 95 | 99 |
| Pacific Mail | 31⅞ | .... | .... | 32⅞ |
| Erie sec'd mort | 84¾ | 88⅞ | 84½ | 85¼ |
| Iron Mountain | 46⅛ | 46⅞ | 46 | 46⅛ |
| C., C. & I. C. | 13¼ | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅝ |
| Kansas Pacific | 74 | 80 | 74 | 79⅞ |
| A. & P. Tel. | 38½ | 41¾ | 38 | 41 |
| St. L. & San Fran. | 19⅛ | 19⅞ | 19¼ | 19⅞ |
| Do preferred | 22½ | .... | .... | 22⅞ |
| Northern Pacific | 27¾ | 28¼ | 27½ | 28⅛ |
| Do preferred | 54¼ | 54⅞ | 54 | 54⅞ |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s of '81 | 105 | 105⅛ |
| U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int | 103 | 103⅛ |
| U. S. new 4½s, ex int | 105¼ | 105½ |
| U. S. 4 per cent coupons | 101⅞ | 102⅛ |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

| | Sixty days. | Sight. |
|---|---|---|
| Sterling | 482 | 484 |
| Belgium | 524⅜ | 521⅞ |
| France | 524⅜ | 521⅞ |
| Switzerland | 524⅜ | 521⅞ |
| Germany | 94 | 94⅞ |
| Holland | 40 | 40⅛ |
| Austria | .... | 46 |
| Norway | .... | 27⅞ |
| Sweden | .... | 27⅞ |
| Denmark | .... | 27⅞ |

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

| | Sixty days. | Sight. |
|---|---|---|
| Sterling | 479½ | 481 |
| France | 527½ | 525 |

LOCAL SECURITIES.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 | *112½ | *113 |
| Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884 | ... | *107 |
| Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895 | .... | *114½ |
| Chicago Municipal 7s, 1899 | .... | *115½ |
| Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892 | *113 | *113½ |
| Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 | *114½ | *115½ |
| Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1899 | .... | *115½ |
| Chicago Municipal 6s | *106¼ | *107½ |
| Chicago West Town 7s | ... | *106½ |
| Chicago West Town 5s | .... | *100½ |
| Chicago Water Loan 6s | *108 | *108½ |
| Chicago Lincoln Park 7s | .... | *106½ |
| Chicago South Park 7s | ... | *106½ |
| Chicago South Park 6s | .... | *104 |
| Chicago West Park 7s | .. | *107 |
| Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip) | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip) | 95 | 95¼ |
| Cook County 7s | *112½ | *112¾ |
| Cook County (short) 7s | *100 | *101 |
| Cook County 5s | .... | *101¼ |
| City Railway (South Side) | 175 | 177½ |
| City Railway (West Side) ex-div. | 167½ | 170¾ |
| City Railway do 7 per cents | *105¼ | *106¼ |
| City Railway (North Side) | 135 | 140 |
| City Railway (North Side) 7p. c. bnds | *106¾ | *107 |
| Chamber of Commerce | 59 | 60 |
| Traders' Insurance | 107 | 110 |

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

| | |
|---|---|
| Trade dollars | $ |
| Mexican (full weight) | 97½ |
| Sovereigns | 85 |
| Napoleons | 4.80 |
| Twenty marks | 3.80 |
| Five francs | 4.70 |
| Prussian thalers | 85 |
| Holland guelders | 65 |
| Kroners (Swedish) | 38½@39 |
| Mexican and S. American doubloons | 25 @25½ |
| Spanish doubloons | 15.50 |
| Russian roubles, paper | 15.60 |
| Austrian florins, paper | 47 |
| | 40 |

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Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ALBERT M. DAY, Manager.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—On 'Change there was a pronounced bullish tone to-day, and, in place of the feverish uncertainty of yesterday, there was confident buying of the leading stocks. The course of the market warrants the opinion that the break yesterday was a shaking-out process, to relieve leading speculators from too much company, and to get stocks of such company. All the active speculative stocks are strong and advancing. The Western Union and the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company lead the market, closely followed by the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific. These four stocks show the following remarkable advance: Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 3 per cent; Western Union, 4⅜; Kansas Pacific, 6; Union Pacific, 2. Erie advanced from 38⅝ to 40½; Hannibal common from 27⅞ to 29½; Kansas & Northern, common, from 28⅞ to 30; preferred, from 63⅛ to 65; Lake Shore, from 95¼ to 96⅞; Northwest, from 84⅜ to 86½; Ohio & Mississippi, from 22⅛ to 23½; Pacific Mail, from 31⅞ to 32⅞; St. Paul, from 70⅞ to 72⅜; Wabash, from 44½ to 46½. The entire list was strong at the advance. Mobile & Ohio closed at 16⅝. Chesapeake & Ohio at 14½. The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway for the week ending Oct. 11 were $35,385.03, an increase of $406.72 over the corresponding week last year. The earnings of the Northern Pacific for September were $258,000, an increase of $135,000 over September last year.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Governments strong. Railroad bonds active and irregular. State securities dull.

There was a marked change in the temper of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day, the depression of yesterday being replaced by buoyancy. Many of those who sold stocks yesterday were large buyers to-day, and the bull feeling was as strong as at any previous time this season. The dealings throughout were on a scale of great magnitude, and much excitement prevailed. The decline in the market yesterday induced large purchases by outsiders, and orders received by telegraph were more numerous than on any day since the present campaign began. The advance ranged from ½ to 6⅛ per cent, the latter Kansas Pacific. In the final dealings the large purchases of leading shares were made at the highest figures of the day. The special feature was New Jersey Central, which rose rapidly under an active demand. The rise in this stock strengthened other coal shares, which were in good request. The upward movement was stimulated by reports that the coal companies would announce another advance in the price of coal in a few days. Among the trunk lines there were enormous purchases of Erie, up to 40½. The Grangers were prominent in the dealings, and advanced sharply. Union Pacific was active at higher prices. The telegraph stocks were buoyant, and, on large transactions, advanced rapidly. Union Pacific rose to 92, and Pacific Mail from 31⅜ to 32¼. Southwestern shares were strong at advancing figures. The earnings of the following roads show an increase for the periods stated of amounts named: Rock Island, for September, $146,000; Northern Pacific, September, $135,000; Northwestern, first two days of the second week of October, $13,000; Wabash, the first week of October, $22,563.

Transactions, 461,000 shares; 111,000 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 24,000 Northwest, 20,000 St. Paul, 9,000 Wabash, 40,000 Lackawanna, 35,000 New Jersey Central, 4,400 Delaware & Hudson, 5,500 Morris & Essex, 4,000 Michigan Central, 14,000 Union Pacific, 3,500 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 2,600 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 4,500 St. Joe, 8,000 Ohios, 52,000 Western Union, 17,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 10,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Kansas City & Northern, 11,000 Kansas & Texas, 3,200 Iron Mountain, 9,500 Kansas Pacific, 13,000 Northern Pacific, 3,000 Louisville & Nashville, 2,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 3,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 2,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, and 1,400 Chesapeake & Ohio.

Money market active at 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weak; 60-days, 481½; sight, 483½.

Produce exports for the week, $9,737,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States 81s | 105½ | New 4 per cents | 101⅞ |
| New 5s | 103⅛ | Currency 6s | 121 |
| New 4½s | 105½ | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Tel. | 98⅞ | Wabash | 46⅜ |
| Quicksilver | 14 | Fort Wayne | 12½ |
| Quicksilver, pfd. | 51½ | Terre Haute | 10⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 32¼ | Terre H., pfd. | 30½ |
| Mariposa | 102¼ | C. & A. | 95¾ |
| Mariposa, pfd. | 104 | C. & A., pfd. | 110 |
| Adams Express | 105½ | Ohio & Mississippi | 23¼ |
| Wells, F. & Co. | 104 | Del., L. & Western | 78⅛ |
| American Express | 57 | A. & P. Tel. | 41⅛ |
| U. S. Express | 52 | C., B. & Q. | 116½ |
| N. Y. Central | 119¼ | H. & St. Joe | 28¾ |
| Erie | 40½ | H. & St. Joe, pfd. | 55½ |
| Erie, pfd. | 66⅛ | Canada Southern | 74¼ |
| Harlem | 155 | Louisville & N. | 67½ |
| Michigan Central | 88⅞ | Kansas Pacific | 79⅝ |
| Panama | 175 | Kansas & Texas | 22¼ |
| Union Pacific | 92 | St. L. & San Fran. | 19⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 96⅞ | St. L. & S. F., pfd. | 22¼ |
| Illinois Central, pf'd | 95¾ | Do, first pfd. | 47½ |
| Cleve. & Pittsburg | 104½ | St. L., K. C. & N. | 29½ |
| Northwestern | 86¾ | St. L., K. C. & N., pfd | 64¾ |
| N. W., pfd. | 103 | C. P. bonds | 109⅜ |
| C., C., C. & I. | 67 | U. P. bonds | 109⅛ |
| N. J. Central | 72¼ | U. P. Land Grants | 111⅛ |
| Rock Island | 141 | U. P. Sinki'g Funds | 112½ |
| St. Paul | 72¾ | Northern Pacific | 28 |
| St. Paul, pfd. | 99 | Northern P., pfd. | 54⅛ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee 6s, old | 32½ | Virginia 6s, new | 28 |
| Tennessee 6s, new | 29 | Missouri 6s | 106 |
| Virginia 6s, old | 28 | | |

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 14.—The following are the closing stock quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 16½ | Northern Belle | 3⅞ |
| Alta | 6 | Ophir | 38 |
| Belcher | 4½ | Overman | 9⅞ |
| Best & Belcher | 19¾ | Raymond & Ely | 1⅛ |
| Bullion | 7⅝ | Savage | 14 |
| California | 5⅞ | Sierra Nevada | 81½ |
| Chollar & Potosi | 7½ | Union Consolidated | 90½ |
| Consol. Virginia | 6⅛ | Yellow Jacket | 16¾ |
| Crown Point | 4⅞ | Bodie | 13 |
| Eureka Con | 28 | Potosi | 6 |
| Exchequer | 5¾ | Imperial | 1⅛ |
| Gould & Curry | 11⅜ | Martin White | 1⅛ |
| Grand Prize | 2 | Mono | 6 |
| Hale & Norcross | 15¼ | Independence | 1⅝ |
| Julia Consolidated | 4 | Con. Pacific | 7⅛ |
| Justice | 3¼ | Mammoth | 7⅞ |
| Mexican | 42½ | | |

Red Jacket levies an assessment of $1.00.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 14—5 p. m.—Consols, 97⅞. American securities—Illinois Central, 98½; Pennsylvania Central, 48¼; Reading, 27; Erie, 40⅞; preferred, 67; second consols, 87. United States bonds—New 5s, 106½; 4½s, 109¼; 4s, 105⅜.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Rentes, 83f 40c.

## MINING NEWS.

Prof. C. G. Wheeler, of the University of Chicago, has gone to Leadville to make examination of several mines in the interest of Chicago parties.

The Directors of the Little Pittsburg Company, of Leadville, have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share for the month of October, in addition to the usual dividend of 50 cents a share a month.

The San Francisco Board has declared a dividend of $100 to each member.

The Bonanza Mining Company was organized last week at Kalamazoo, Mich., Mr. L. B. Kendall, of the Kalamazoo *Telegraph*, being the President. The mine is located in the San Juan.

The Belcher mine is now 2,950 feet in vertical depth, making it much the deepest mine on the Comstock and in the United States. The incline is going down at the rate of twenty-five feet per week, and by the 1st of December they expect to open a station at the vertical depth of 3,000 feet.

Parties are in the city offering shares in the Leota Mining Company, which is only another name for Panamint. It happened that Panamint was pretty thoroughly tested some years ago by Senators Jones and Sharon, of San Francisco, and Trenor Park, of New York. Owing to the rebellious character of the ore nothing could be done with it, and these gentlemen retired with a loss of about $2,000,000.

The Custer lode in Idaho is one of the phenomena of the mineral regions of the West. It has a genuine precipice-wall of silver, sixty feet wide and 500 feet high, and so vertical that its face is worked from ladders. This mine has been stocked by a company, and is about to be placed on the San Francisco Stock Exchange.

The first dividend on the capital stock of the La Plata Mining & Smelting Company of Leadville was paid in New York last week. The net earnings of this Company since its organization amounted to $43,044; the dividend paid was $15,000, and with commendable prudence the sum of $28,944 was carried over to the surplus account in order to provide against any unforeseen contingencies in the further development of the mine.

Last Friday evening Prof. J. S. Newberry lectured before the Bullion Club, of New York, on the mines of Utah. He said that the Mormons had formerly opposed the opening of the mines because it would bring in the foreign Gentile population, but to-day they recognized that the introduction of foreign capital would operate to their own interest. He regarded Utah as equal in mineral wealth to any other Territory of equal size.

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Oct. 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fourth av, 250 ft n of Twelfth st, e f, 25x96 ft, dated Sept. 27 (A. and K. K. Jones to Leiberman & Williams)....$ 1,000

Vedder st, near Penn, s f, 21 9-10x90 ft, improved, dated Oct. 7 (N. M. Erickson to Henry Sporland).... 1,000

Blackhawk st, 173 ft s w of Clybourn av, n w f, 26x88 ft, improved, dated Oct. 13 (Carl Schmidt to Teodor Schildien).... 800

Walnut st, 250 ft w of Wood, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 3 (S. J. Wells to Oscar M. Brady).... 1,250

Ashland av, 72 8-10 ft n of Fifteenth st, e f, 24x128 ft, dated Oct. 11 (M. and P. Kilcran to Arthur Gurley).... 1,000

West Fifteenth st, 72 ft e of Paulina st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 9 (H. M. Thompson to Thomas Tyrrell).... 400

West Fifteenth st, 120 ft e of Paulina, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 11 (H. M. Thompson to Philip Tyrrell).... 400

West Fifteenth st, 96 ft e of Paulina, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 9 (H. M. Thompson to C. D. Bullock).... 400

Calumet av, 100 ft s of Gano st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Oct. 11 (A. O. Slaughter to A. B. Brackett).... 1,625

Indiana av, s w cor of Twenty-third st, e f, 99 9-10x160 ft, dated Sept. 30 (Joseph Jones to William C. D. Grannis).... 5,000

Superior st, 83¼ ft e of Sedgwick, s f, 24x130 ft, dated Oct. 14 (E. S. Dreyer to Anthony Golden).... 750

Wentworth av, near Thirty-second st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 20 (Joachim Lang to Eli B. Smith).... 800

Ellis av, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 66x300 ft, dated Oct. 10 (Turner & Bond to Logan D. Wallace).... 6,500

North LaSalle st, 140 ft s of Elm, e f, 25x108 ft, dated Sept. 24 (State Savings Institution to Sophia H. Kloeber).... 2,500

West Monroe st, 82 7-10 ft w of Seeley, n f, 22½x80 3-10 ft, improved, dated Oct. 6 (Thomas S. Francis to Samuel E. Hurlbut).... 4,500

Prairie av, 176 8-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x123 ft, dated Oct. 13 (S. W. Eaton to Mary Hazard).... 1,250

West Jackson st, 122 ft e of Robey, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 9 (Fanny C. Clagett to Gates & Paine).... 2,000

Deering st, 308 ft s of Hickory, e f, 24x113 ft, dated Sept. 23 (B. and P. Cassidy to John Walsh).... 650

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fullerton av, 144 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 24x100 ft, with other property, dated April 10 (J. E. and F. F. Mueller to Ida Ketz)....$ 5,000

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, with comparisons:

| | Receipts 1879. | Receipts 1878. | Shipments 1879. | Shipments 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 14,949 | 12,572 | 9,024 | 9,021 |
| Wheat, bu | 312,444 | 172,189 | 88,051 | 111,808 |
| Corn, bu | 228,5?6 | 159,104 | 391,250 | 12,815 |
| Oats, bu | 75,542 | 68,065 | 67,686 | 53,619 |
| Rye, bu | 12,379 | 10,097 | 9,202 | 40 |
| Barley, bu | 73,270 | 77,727 | 98,629 | 34,023 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 280,038 | 322,793 | 350,526 | 80,030 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 1,226,860 | 851,410 | 651,250 | 321,600 |
| Broom corn, lbs | 161,000 | 116,100 | 81,657 | 51,610 |
| C. meats, lbs | 467,100 | 473,160 | 3,766,643 | 2,087,645 |
| Beef, tcs | .... | .... | 154 | [illegible] |
| Beef, brls | .... | .... | 537 | 54 |
| Pork, brls | .... | 140 | 427 | 1,259 |
| Lard, lbs | 520,890 | 35,320 | 889,342 | 228,150 |
| Tallow, lbs | 40,835 | 75,184 | 386,096 | 6,000 |
| Butter, lbs | 97,905 | 108,375 | 248,472 | 217,195 |
| Live hogs, No. | 25,695 | 13,673 | 9,594 | 3,287 |
| Cattle, No. | 5,650 | 4,406 | 568 | 1,556 |
| Sheep, No. | 484 | 163 | .... | .... |
| Hides, lbs | 188,151 | 174,975 | 383,940 | 284,250 |
| Highwines, brls | 100 | 55 | .... | 105 |
| Wool, lbs | 31,664 | 231,246 | 44,151 | 207,298 |
| Potatoes, bu | 6,494 | 6,308 | 384 | 819 |
| Coal, tons | 11,416 | 9,955 | 1,340 | 1,617 |
| Hay, tons | 184 | 98 | 2 | .... |
| Lumber, m ft | 13,730 | 10,944 | 2,936 | 3,261 |
| Shingles, m | 3,140 | 8,510 | 1,120 | 240 |
| Salt, brls | 2,068 | 3,660 | 1,945 | 4,779 |
| Poultry, lbs | .... | 925 | .... | .... |
| Poultry, coops | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| Eggs, pkgs | 565 | 1,054 | 133 | 310 |
| Cheese, bxs | 1,082 | 2,435 | 850 | 3,818 |
| G. apples, brls | 6,373 | 13,196 | 176 | 667 |
| Beans, bu | 825 | 665 | 94 | 105 |

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 6,171 bu wheat, 376 bu corn, 2,271 bu oats, 3,043 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 60 cars No. 2 do, 16 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars low grade (84 winter), 3 cars mixed, 1 car No. 1 spring, 190 cars No. 2 do, 163 cars No. 3 do, 24 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (468 all kinds wheat); 171 cars and 11,500 bu No. 2 corn, 77 cars and 4,100 bu high mixed, 19 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (268 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 20 cars No. 2 white, 15 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 14 cars rejected (50 oats); 12 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 18 cars No. 2 barley, 41 cars No. 3 do, 41 cars extra, 6 cars feed (106 barley). Total (907 cars), 405,000 bu. Inspected out: 65,900 bu wheat, 265,901 bu corn, 21,918 bu oats, 6,572 bu rye, 19,795 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday in the aggregate, and unsettled. Provisions were taken more freely at the decline of the previous day, which caused an upward tendency, in sympathy with hogs, but the later feeling was easier. Wheat sold higher, but was less strong; it was called weak by some, but was rather a wavering market, a good many operators being in doubt; but there was a large trade. Corn was in very good shipping demand on 'Change, which was followed by a decided upturn in the afternoon. Other breadstuffs were generally firmer. Mess pork closed easier, at $10.25 seller the month and $9.25@9.27½ for January. Lard closed irregularly lower, at $5.65@5.67½ for October and $5.92½ for January. Short ribs closed 10c lower, at $4.50 seller November. Spring wheat closed ⅝c higher, at $1.14⅛ spot and $1.15⅝ for November. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at $1.19@1.20 for No. 2 red. Corn closed 1c higher, at 39⅝c spot and 39⅝@39½c for November. Oats closed about ¼c higher, at 28¼@28⅜c for the month and at 29¼c for November. Rye advanced to 74c, spot. Barley was easier, at 75c for No. 2, and extra 3 was stronger, selling at 56@58c. Hogs were active and stronger, closing quiet at $3.20@3.85 for heavy and at $3.55@3.75 for light. Cattle were dull and easy, with sales at $1.75@4.65.

Lake freights were active at a further advance of ¼c, at 7½c for corn to Buffalo, 8c for wheat to do, and 10½c for corn to Kingston. The through rate to New England was quoted at 20½c, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 16¼@16½c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 35c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 68¾c on flour and 85c on lard and meats.

In dry-goods circles there is continued fair activity. Already orders for reassortment are beginning to arrive quite freely, which may be accepted as evidence that the interior trade is progressing actively. Prices remain steady, and collections are all that could be desired. An active business is doing in boots and shoes. The grocery market had no new features. Trade continues active, and the prevalent feeling among jobbers is one of decided firmness. Dried fruits met with a liberal inquiry and were firm, many varieties tending upward. Fish were steady. No changes of moment were apparent in the market for butter and cheese. Oils were in good general demand, and, aside from lard oil, the market ruled firm. Turpentine was held a ½c higher, at 34½c. Lard declined 1c. There was a further advance in white lead, pig lead having advanced to 5¼c in New York. Present prices are $8.00@8.50 per 100 lbs for standard brands. Coal and wood remain dull.

Lumber was firm and active. The yard dealers say orders are coming in faster than they can be filled, the railroads being unable to furnish all the cars applied for. Cargo lumber was steady, inch and good two-inch selling promptly. Hardware and nails were active and firm. Tin-plates and zinc advanced, and iron was firm at the lately changed rates. Wool was steady. Seeds were stronger, and not so plenty as usual. Hay was easy, under increased offerings, with fewer buyers in the market than usual. Hides were firmer. Green fruits were dull, and many varieties were lower. The hot weather is injuring the stock.

The *Mark Lane Express* says:

The wet weather that has been intermittent throughout harvest hitherto is a climax to a calamitous season. Even to consumers it is no trifle, as, apart from the actual loss to the country which it has caused, there will be the further unfortunate results of inferior flour and an increase of substitutes for malt. But to thousands of poor farmers who were trembling on the brink of ruin it must be the finishing stroke which will send them over into the abyss.

Nevertheless the wheat-buyers on the other side of the Atlantic are reported to "pause" for the present. The cable offers made from this city Monday evening were replied to yesterday to the effect that they were 1s 6d per quarter too high; and the best offer for No. 3 received by one exporter could not be filled within 3c per bu. The British quotation of yesterday was about 10s 9d per cental, which is only 2d higher than a week previously, and is more than offset by our rise in freight rates. British buyers took hold so freely at the beginning of the crop year that they have yet to receive a great deal of wheat bought when the market was about 90c per bu here. They are naturally unwilling to pay our current prices till those supplies are exhausted; and it remains to be seen which side will yield first.

The following were among direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 14,039 brls flour, 91,476 bu wheat, 280,963 bu corn, 15,948 bu rye, 26 pkgs pork, 6,527 bxs meats, 3,003 cases canned do, 10,204 pkgs lard, 215 pkgs beef, 5,709 pkgs butter and cheese, 856 brls tallow, 50 brls oil, 235,713 lbs seeds, 6,228 brls oatmeal, 1,975 brls corn-meal.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago:

| | 1879. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 winter wheat | 223,497 | 275,827 |
| No. 3 winter | 79,382 | 23,717 |
| No. 2 spring | 2,435,755 | 1,539,863 |
| No. 3 spring | 426,271 | 312,742 |
| Total wheat | 3,420,761 | 2,355,692 |
| No. 2 corn | 1,718,318 | 375,362 |
| High mixed | 608,628 | 905,402 |
| Total corn | 2,393,444 | 1,429,856 |
| No. 2 oats | 503,678 | 461,015 |
| No. 2 white | 45,683 | 106,377 |
| Total oats | 632,926 | 605,819 |
| No. 2 rye | 65,024 | 235,449 |
| Total rye | 76,747 | 274,895 |
| No. 2 barley | 181,933 | 363,171 |
| No. 3 barley | 48,698 | 76,897 |
| Extra barley | 231,144 | 466,145 |
| Total barley | 469,065 | 933,175 |
| Total all grades | 6,992,943 | 5,598,737 |

These figures show an increase during last week of 366,140 bu wheat, 28,404 bu oats, 84,716 bu barley, and a decrease of 1,079,675 bu corn, 8,745 bu rye. Total decrease, 609,160 bu.

Milwaukee reports 1,130,029 bu wheat in store, against 1,099,832 bu a year ago. The present stock includes 710,262 bu No. 2 spring, and 40,894 bu No. 2 winter.

The following are the total receipts of the articles named from Jan. 1 to Oct. 11: 2,352,253 brls flour, 24,330,794 bu wheat, 50,064,592 bu corn, 13,591,437 bu oats, 1,830,052 bu rye, 2,893,649 bu barley, 44,578,763 lbs butter, 4,394,214 hogs, 941,744 cattle, 34,891,682 lbs wool, 1,767,934 tons coal, 1,148,333 m ft lumber.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

| | Received, bu. | Shipped, bu. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 312,444 | 83,051 |
| Milwaukee | 229,000 | 93,000 |
| St. Louis | 40,000 | 46,000 |
| Toledo | 176,000 | 169,000 |
| Detroit | 101,000 | 76,000 |
| New York | 335,000 | 332,000 |
| Baltimore | 402,000 | 93,000 |
| Philadelphia | 114,000 | 15,000 |
| Total | 1,709,444 | 907,051 |

The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 858,000 bu, and shipments 467,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 22,162 brls; wheat, 334,750 bu; corn, 210,594 bu; oats, 30,832 bu; corn-meal, 669 pkgs; rye, 41,800 bu; barley, 56,000 bu; pork, 41 brls; beef, 4,926 brls; cut meats, 2,842 pkgs; lard, 1,036 tcs; whisky, 170 brls.

Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 332,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 58,000 bu.

## PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very irregular. There was a good demand for spot lard and for January pork and lard, while other descriptions were generally dull. It was rumored that the "syndicate" was buying lard freely. There was little change in the advices from other points, and the trading was chiefly local; but hogs were quoted 5c higher at the Stock-Yards, and pork and lard were firmer in consequence, but eased off later. The relatively high price of October pork is explained by the fact that there are several shorts against one long for this month, and the long party is believed to control all the regular pork in the city.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10@12½c per brl for January delivery, and settled back to nearly the latest prices of Saturday, closing at $9.90@10.00 for new spot, about $10.25@10.37½ (for old) seller October, $8.72½@8.75 for November, and $9.27½@9.30 for January. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls seller November at $8.70@8.75, and 16,000 brls seller January at $9.22½@9.37½. Total, 17,500 brls.

LARD—Was irregular, being easier for spot, and about 5c better on futures. The market closed tame at $5.80 cash or seller October, and steady at $5.57½@5.60 for November, and $5.72½@5.75 for January. Sales were reported of 5,500 tcs seller October at $5.80@5.85; 4,000 tcs seller November at $5.52½@5.60; and 14,250 tcs seller January at $5.65@5.75. Total, 23,750 tcs.

MEATS—Were tame, and a shade easier. There was only a light demand for export cuts, and futures were neglected during a large part of the session. Sales were reported of 260,000 lbs short ribs at $5.60 spot, and $4.60@4.65 seller November; 150 boxes do at $5.70; 800 boxes pork strips at $5.15; 10,000 lbs long clears (fully cured) at 6c; 500 boxes do at $5.50 spot, and $5.20 seller last half October; 400 tcs sweet pickled hams, at 8½c for 16-lb averages; 50,000 lbs bacon short ribs at 8c; and 10,000 lbs bacon hams at 8½c. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows for partly cured lots:

| | Shoulders. | Short ribs. | L. & S. clears. | Short clears. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loose | $3.55 | $5.60 | $5.40 | $5.55 |
| Do, October | 3.50 | 5.60 | 5.40 | 5.55 |
| Spot, boxed | 3.75 | 5.75 | 5.60 | 5.75 |
| November, boxed | 3.45 | 4.80 | 5.15 | 5.25 |

Long clears quoted at $5.30 loose, and $5.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 6¼@7c boxed; long cut hams, 8@8½c; sweet-pickled hams, 8¼@8½c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 6@6¼c; do seller December, 5⅝@5¾c; green shoulders, 3¼@3⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 4¼@4½c for shoulders, 8@8½c for short ribs, 8¼@8¾c for short clears, 8½@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4¼@5c for white, 4@4½c for good yellow, and 3¾@4c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.75@8.00 for mess, $8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and $12.50@13.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6@6¼c for city and 5½@5¾c for country.

## BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand, with light offerings, which limited the trading. The market was firm at full previous prices. Sales were reported of 210 brls winters, partly at $6.12½; 2,950 brls double spring extras (mostly in sacks), partly at $5.50@6.50; 175 brls extras, at $5.00@5.60; 100 brls rye flour, at $4.75; and 25 brls buckwheat on private terms. Total 3,460 brls. Export extras were quoted at $4.50@5.00 in sacks, and double extras do at $4.75@5.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were reported of 14 cars bran, at $8.75@9.50 per ton; 30 tons middlings, at $9.50@11.25; 2 cars shorts, at $9.50; 1 car coarse corn-meal, at $14.50; and 50 brls oatmeal, at $4.75 per brl.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and irregular with a less firm feeling: selling up 1⅛c, declining 2c, and closing ⅛c below the latest prices of Monday. Liverpool was reported strong, and cargoes a shade dearer, but foreign buyers were understood to hold off, and the export orders here could not be filled at anything like the figures named. The inspection into store was, however, smaller than expected, and that prevented weakness. The market for November opened on the sidewalk at $1.16, with a good deal of trading, before 'Change was open. Up-stairs it began at $1.15½@1.15⅝, sold at $1.14⅝, advanced to $1.15⅞, declined to $1.14⅞, improved to $1.15⅛ when a second cable announced that cargoes on passage were "brisker," fell off to $1.14 after it was found that the briskness belonged to corn instead of wheat, reacted to $1.14⅞, and closed at $1.14½. December ranged at $1.16@1.17½, closing at $1.16⅞. Seller the month and year were quiet at $1.12½@1.14¼, closing at $1.13. There was a good deal of selling by holders who judged it wise to accept already accumulated profits, but all the offerings were taken freely, and the representatives of prominent New York houses bought a good deal near bottom figures. Cash No. 2 was in good request to carry against futures, closing at $1.13. No. 3 was in good demand by shippers, closing firm at $1.07. Spot sales were reported of 214,000 bu No. 2 at $1.12¾@1.13¾; 98,000 bu No. 3 at $1.07@1.07½; 5,000 bu rejected at 90c; 6,400 bu by sample at 68c@$1.09 on track; and 800 bu do at 96c and $1.10½ free on board cars. Total, 324,-200 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in good shipping demand and steadier, but a shade easier, closing at $1.19@1.20 for No. 2 red, according to location. Sales were reported of 24,000 bu Nos. 1 and 2 red (South Side houses) at $1.19¾@1.21; 13,600 bu do at $1.19@1.19½; 3,400 bu No. 2 winter at $1.13½@1.15; 3,200 bu No. 3 at $1.12¼@1.13; and 6,000 bu by sample at $1.03@1.20. Total, 50,200 bu. No. 2 red for December sold at $1.24½.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.13½@1.13⅝; 1,600 bu mixed at $1.05@1.12; 1 car screenings at $15.00; and 2 cars do at $8.00 per ton.

CORN—Was in better demand, and closed ½c above the latest prices of Monday. Liverpool reported an advance of ½d per cental, New York was ¾c higher, and our stocks in store decreased more than 1,000,000 bu during last week, while our receipts were smaller in volume. There was a very good shipping demand, believed to be for direct export, and that strengthened futures, which were tame towards 11 o'clock, and looked rather weak, under another advance in freight rates. Seller November sold early at 38⅞@38⅞c, advanced to 39¼c, and closed at 39⅛c bid. Seller the year sold at 37⅛@37½c, December at 37⅜c, and May at 39¾@40⅞c,—the latter closing at 40⅛c. Seller the month ranged at 38⅞@39⅛c, closing with spot at 39⅛c. Rejected closed at 37⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 238,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 38⅞@39⅛c; 8,000 bu rejected at 37½@37⅝c; 7,600 bu by sample at 38¼@39½c on track; 2,400 bu do at 39½@40c free on board cars; and 800 bu ears at 38c. Total, 256,800 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate demand and a shade better early, closing about the same as on the previous evening. The receipts were smaller, with fair shipments reported, and a slight increase in the stock was shown by the report. Samples met with a fair local inquiry, but shippers did not appear to be doing much. Futures were steady, with some trading in a quiet way. November sold at 28⅞@29⅛c and closed at 29c. December sold at 29⅜@29⅞c and May at 33⅞@34c, closing at the inside. Cash or October oats were 28@28⅛c, closing at about 28⅛c. Spot sales included 20,200 bu No. 2 at 28@28⅛c; 18,000 bu by sample at 28@31½c on track; and 12,600 bu at 28¼@33c free on board. Total, 50,800.

RYE—Was firm, spot closing 1@2c higher. Trading was restricted by the small offerings. It is understood that rye is being bought up by parties who have advices from Germany that the crop there is short, and other countries will have to supply the deficiency. The receipts continue light, and the stock has been reduced to about 75,000 bu. No. 2 sold at 73@74c, closing at the outside. November was quoted at 74c bid. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 73@74c; 5,000 bu by sample at 40@72c on track. Total, 7,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was rather quiet, opening easy under large receipts, and the regular statement exhibited a considerable increase in the stock the past week. Spot extra 3 was in request to fill orders, and ruled firmer at 56@58c, the outside for Northwestern receipts; No. 3 also was stronger at 43@44½c, while No. 2 fell off 1c, selling at 75c. November was dull at 76@77c, and extra 3 sold at 59½c for December. Samples were plenty, and rather slow. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 75c; 12,800 bu extra 3 at 56@58c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 43@44½c; 15,200 bu by sample at 40@70c on track; and 10,000 bu at 45@64c free on board. Total, 40,800 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 285,000 bu at $1.14½@1.14½ for November and $1.16⅞ for December. Corn—295,000 bu at 39⅜@39⅞c for October, 39⅛@39⅜c for November, 37⅛c for the year, and 40⅛c for May. Mess pork—6,250 brls at $9.20@9.25 for January. Lard—11,150 tcs at $5.65@5.77½ for October, $5.45@5.52½ for November, $5.50 for the year, and $5.70 for January. Short ribs—450,000 lbs at $5.45@5.50 for October, $4.45@4.50 for November, and $4.35 for January.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was active and higher. November sold at $1.14½@1.15⅛, and closed at $1.15⅝. December sold at $1.16½@1.17⅛, closing at the outside. Corn advanced ⅛c, October selling at 39½@39⅞c, and closing at 39⅞c. November sold at 39⅛@39⅞c, and closed at 39⅝c. Seller the year closed at 38⅛c, selling at 38@38⅛c. May brought 40⅞@41⅝c, and closed at the outside. January sold at 38c. Oats were stronger at 29⅛@29⅞c for November, which closed at 29⅛c. December sold at 30@30⅛c, and May at 34@34⅛c. Mess pork closed at $10.25 seller the month, $8.65@8.70 seller November, and $9.25@9.27½ seller January. Sales 9,000 brls at $10.25@10.50 for October, and at $9.20@9.27½ for January. Lard closed at $5.55 for November, with sales of 4,500 tcs at $5.65@5.67½ for October, $5.52½ for the year, $5.55 for November, and $5.72½ for January. Meats were steady. Sales 50,000 lbs short ribs at $4.50 for November, 150 boxes pork strips at $5.15, and 50,000 lbs $5.00. Also 50,000 lbs short ribs smoked at 8c.

On the walk wheat sold at $1.15½@1.15⅞ for November, and closed at the inside. Corn was active at 39⅞ for November, and closed with sellers at this figure. May was quoted at 41⅛c.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was reported steady and in fair request:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine green, with hurl to work it | 5½@6 |
| Red-tipped do and hurl | 4 @4½ |
| Inferior | 3½@4 |
| Crooked | 2 @3 |

BUTTER—The market had no specially new features. A good demand for fine table grades existed, and the inquiry for other descriptions was about equal to the current receipts; hence holders remained firm in their views. We again quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Creamery | |
| Good to choice dairy | 25@27 |
| Medium | 20@24 |
| Inferior to common | 14@17 |
| | 6@12 |

BAGGING—Prices of bagging ranged as before. There was a fair demand for several lines at the following quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stark | 23 | Burlaps, 4 bu | 12 @14 |
| Brighton, A | 22½ | Do, 5 bu | 13 @14 |
| Otter Creek | 20 | Gunnies, single | 13 @14 |
| Lewiston | 21 | Do, double | 23 @25 |
| American | 20½ | Wool sacks | 40 @43 |

CHEESE—In the cheese market there was a confident feeling, the receipts continuing light and the Eastern and Liverpool markets remaining firm. Trade was reported fair at the range of prices given below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Full cream | 10½@11 |
| Part skim | 9½@10½ |
| Low grades | 5 @ 7½ |

COAL—No changes were noted in this market. The demand was again very light and the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. We repeat our list:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lackawanna and Pittston, all sizes | $ 5.50 |
| Erie | 5.25@5.50 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 4.50 |
| Blossburg | 4.50@5.00 |
| Wilmington | 3.00@3.25 |

EGGS—Were quoted at 14@15c per doz. Guaranteed stock was quoted at the outside.

FISH—Business continues fair, with prices ruling steady. Below are the quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 whitefish, ₩ ½-brl | $ 4.00@ 4.15 |
| Trout, ½-brl | 3.40@ 3.50 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl | 10.25@10.50 |
| No. 1 bay, ½-brl | 7.00@ 7.25 |
| No. 2 shore, ½-brl | 5.50@ 5.75 |
| No. 2 bay, ½-brl | 4.50@ 4.75 |
| Large family | 4.75@ 5.00 |
| Fat family, new, ½-brl | 3.00@ 3.25 |
| No. 1 bay, kits | 1.00@ 1.25 |
| Family kits | 75@ 1.00 |
| George's codfish, ₩ 100 lbs | 4.75@ 4.85 |
| Dressed cod | 7 |
| Labrador herring, split, brls | 6.75@ 7.00 |
| Halifax herring, split | 6.25@ 6.50 |
| New Holland herring | 1.45 |
| Smoked halibut | 9½@ 9¾ |
| Scaled herring, ₩ box | 28@ 30 |
| California salmon, ½-brls | 7.25 |

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain very firm. Both domestic and foreign descriptions are in light supply, and most lines show a tendency to go still higher. We quote:

FOREIGN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dates | $ 5½@ | 6 |
| Figs, layers | 14 @ | 18 |
| Turkish prunes | 7½@ | 7¾ |
| Raisins, layers, new | 2.00 @ | 2.05 |
| Raisins, layers, old | | 1.70 |
| Raisins, London layers, new | 2.40 @ | 2.50 |
| Raisins, London layers, old | 2.00 @ | 2.05 |
| Raisins, Valencia, new | 8¼@ | 8¾ |
| Raisins, loose Muscatel, new | 2.15 @ | 2.20 |
| Raisins, loose Muscatel, old | 1.70 @ | 1.80 |
| Zante currants | 4¾@ | 5 |
| Citron | 18 @ | 19 |

DOMESTIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, evaporated | | |
| Apples, Eastern | 12 @ | 14 |
| Apples, Southern | 6 @ | 6½ |
| Peaches, unpared, new, halves | 5 @ | 5½ |
| Peaches, unpared, quarters | 8¼ @ | 8½ |
| Raspberries | 7 @ | 7½ |
| Blackberries | 32 @ | 33 |
| Pitted cherries | 10 @ | 10½ |
| | 21 @ | 22 |

NUTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Filberts | 10 @ | 10½ |
| Almonds, Tarragona | 19½@ | 20½ |
| Naples walnuts | 12 @ | 13 |
| Brazils | 9½@ | 10 |
| Pecans | 10½@ | 11½ |

GREEN FRUITS—Were dull and irregularly lower. The offerings were fair, but the warm weather is injuring fruit, and the business is in an unsatisfactory condition:

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, ₩ brl | $1.50 @2.00 |
| Cranberries, ₩ brl | 6.00 @7.50 |
| Peaches, ₩ box or basket | 40 @ 65 |
| Grapes, ₩ lb | 5 @ 7 |
| Pears, per box or basket | 50 @ 75 |
| Quinces | 50 @ 65 |
| Lemons, ₩ box | 6.00 @6.50 |
| Louisiana oranges, ₩ brl | 5.50 @6.00 |
| California grapes, ₩ lb | 12½@ 15 |

GROCERIES—No changes were reported in this market. An active business was in progress, and the tenor of prices was unqualifiedly firm. We quote:

RICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carolina | 7 @ 8 |
| Louisiana | 6¾@ 7¾ |
| Rangoon | 6⅛@ 6⅜ |

COFFEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java | 24 @29½ |
| Costa Rica | 18¾@20½ |
| Rio, fancy | 18½@18¾ |
| Rio, prime to choice | 17 @17½ |
| Rio, good | 15¾@16½ |
| Rio, fair | 14½@15¼ |
| Rio, common | 13¾@14¼ |
| Rio, roasting | 12 @13 |

SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent cut loaf | 9¾@ 9⅞ |
| Crushed | 9⅝@ 9¾ |
| Granulated and powdered | 9⅜@ 9½ |
| A standard | 9¼@ 9⅜ |
| A No. 2 | 8⅞@ 9 |
| Extra C | 8⅝@ 8¾ |
| C No. 1 | 8¼@ 8½ |
| Yellow | 7 @ 8 |

SIRUPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice corn or sugar | 44 @46 |
| Prime corn or sugar | 39 @42 |
| Fair to good corn or sugar | 34 @37 |
| Black strap | 21 @22 |
| Choice New Orleans molasses | 42 @44 |
| Prime do | 38 @40 |
| Common to fair do | 30 @35 |

SPICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allspice | 18 @19 |
| Cloves | 50 @53 |
| Pepper | 14½@15 |
| Nutmegs | $1.00 @1.05 |

HAY—Was in larger supply and less active. Prices were a little off, the late outside being hard to get, owing to the increased supplies. The farmers are said to be more willing to sell, as the warm weather has given them more good pasturage than they had counted on. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 timothy, per ton | $12.00@12.50 |
| No. 2 timothy, per ton | 11.50 |
| Upland prairie | 9.50@10.00 |
| No. 1 prairie | 8.00@ 8.50 |

HIDES—Were firm under a continued active inquiry from local tanners and dealers, with moderate arrivals. It is reported that sales of all weights have been made at 10¼c:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green-cured hides, light, ₩ lb | 10 |
| Green cured hides, heavy | 9¾ |
| Calf, ₩ lb | 12½ |
| Dry flint, ₩ lb, prime | 17 @18 |
| Dry salted, ₩ lb | 14 |
| Green city butchers' steers | 10 @10¼ |
| Green city butchers' cows | 9 @ 9¼ |
| Sheep pelts, wool estimated | 7½ |

HORSES—Dealers report a good demand for all classes. Mules and large horses are inquired for. The following sales are reported by Fisher & Taylor: 1 brown pony, 9 years old, 13½ hands, $100.00; 1 bay horse, 8 years old, 15 hands, $70.00; 1 brown horse, 15¾ hands, $80.00; 1 pair sorrel horses, 7 and 8 years old, 16 and 16¼ hands, $240.00; 1 pair dunn horses, 6 and 7 years old, 15 and 15¼ hands, $140.00; 1 bay horse, 4 years, 15¼ hands, $75.00; 1 brown horse, 9 years, 15¾ hands, $110.00; 1 gray horse, 6 years, 16 hands, $150.00; 1 sorrel horse, 8 years old, 15¾ hands, $100.00; 1 bay Kentucky saddle-horse, 5 years, 16 hands, $300.00; 1 chestnut Kentucky saddle-mare, 6 years, 15 hands, $245.00; 1 gray Kentucky saddle-mare, 6 years, 16 hands, $92.50; 1 gray Kentucky saddle-horse, 6 years, 15¾ hands, $255.00; 1 bay Kentucky saddle-horse, 5 years, 16 hands, $315.00; 1 brown horse, 4 years, 16 hands, $125.00; 2 brown horses, 6 and 7, 15½ and 15¾, $180.00; 1 pair bay horses, 5 and 6, 15 and 15¼, $160.00; 1 black horse, 16¼, $120.00; 1 bay mare, 6, 16¼, $125.00; 2 mules, 9 and 10, 15½ and 15¾, $180.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin-plates were quoted higher, in sympathy with the English market. Pig-tin, lead, and zinc have also advanced, and iron is quoted firm at last week's rate. The demand continues large:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ₩ box | $ 9.00 |
| Tin-plates, 10x14, IX | 12.00 |
| Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing | 8.50 |
| Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing | 10.50 |
| Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing | 17.00 |
| Pig-tin, ₩ lb | 25@26 |
| Bar tin | 27 |
| Solder | 14 |
| Pig lead, ₩ lb | 5½ |
| Bar lead | 6½ |
| Lead pipe | @ 6½ |
| Copper bottoms, ₩ lb | 32 |
| Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz | 39 |
| Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz | 29 |
| Planished, cut to size | 35 |
| Sheet zinc, ₩ lb | 37 |
| Sheet-iron, No. 24 | 9 @ 9½ |
| Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26 | 4.80 |
| Common bar-iron rates | 5.00 |
| Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13 | 3.50 |
| American planished iron, "B" | 15@16 |
| American do, "A" | 11½ |
| Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28 | 12@16½ |
| Wire | 50 |
| Fence wire | 4½ |
| Discount on galvanized iron 10 per cent. | |

NAILS—Were steady at $2.60 rates, with fair sales.

OILS—A fair trade was reported, and excepting lard oil,—in which there was a decline of 1c,—prices were firm all around. Turpentine advanced ½c. We now quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Carbon, 110 degrees test | 10½ |
| Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test | 14 |
| Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test | 17½ |
| Lard, extra winter | 56 |
| Lard, extra | 54 |
| Lard, No. 1 | 49 |
| Lard, No. 2 | 42 |
| Linseed, raw | 63 |
| Linseed, boiled | 69 |
| Whale, winter bleached | 53 |
| Sperm | 50 @ 1.10 |
| Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure | 70 |
| Neatsfoot oil, extra | 60 |
| Neatsfoot oil, No. 1 | 49 |
| Bank oil | 38 |
| Straits | 40 |
| Turpentine | 34½ |
| Miners' oil | 52 @ 55 |
| Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity | 12 |
| Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees | 11 |
| Gasoline, 87 degrees | 18 |

POTATOES—Were slow at 38@40c for Rose, and 45@50c for Peachblows in car-lots. Small lots were sold from store at 5@10c above these figures. Sweet potatoes were steady at $2.25@3.00 per brl.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of the first was large, and the market rather weak, especially for chickens, which ranged from $2.00@3.00 per dozen. Turkeys were 9@9½c per lb, and ducks, $2.25 per dozen. Prairie chickens were slow at $3.50@4.00, and wild ducks at $2.00@2.50. The hot weather interferes with the trade in game.

SEEDS—Were firmer all round under a fair inquiry with moderate offerings. Flax was wanted to complete cargoes, and sold at $1.21½@1.22. Clover was in demand for shipment, and some reported a speculative inquiry. Sales were reported at $4.25@4.57½, prime being about $4.50. Timothy was firmer, sales being made at $2.05@2.15, and prime closed at about $2.07½@2.10.

SALT—Was steady and in fair demand:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine salt, ₩ brl | $ 1.25 |
| Ordinary coarse salt, ₩ brl | 1.40 |
| Ground solar | 1.35 |
| Dairy, ₩ brl, with bags | 2.30@2.90 |

WHISKY—Was in fair demand at Friday's decline. Sales were reported of 400 brls on the basis of $1.07 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was active and steady. Some dealers quote medium fleeces at 40c and firm, being in light stock. The Boston *Shipping List* reports the sales of domestic wool in that market for twenty-one weeks at 50,000,000 lbs, and says prices have not yet reached a point where suitable grades can be imported at a profit. The *List* says: "Our domestic fleeces are still the cheapest our manufacturers can buy, and there is still a margin for a further advance before we can import at a profit. The grades of wool most in demand are also comparatively scarce in the English market, and any large orders from this side will necessarily lead to an advance there, while direct importations from Australia cannot be obtained for three or four months at least."

| | |
|---|---|
| Washed fleece, medium | 36@38 |
| Washed fleece, fine, per lb | 33@35 |
| Medium unwashed | 26@28 |
| Fine do | 20@24 |
| Coarse do | 23@25 |
| Tub-washed, choice | 40@42 |
| Tub-washed, common to good | 34@38 |

## LUMBER.

The demand for cargoes was fair yesterday, and ten or twelve loads were taken, leaving but few unsold. Shingles were a little slow, the stock having been liberal lately, but old figures were asked for the best brands. The demand was partly from country dealers, who want to get the stuff through before the canal closes for the season. Following are the quotations for cargo lumber:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice mill-run inch | $15.00@16.50 |
| Medium inch | 11.00@14.00 |
| Common inch | 9.00@10.00 |
| Piece-stuff | 7.50@ 8.00 |
| Lath | 1.50@ 1.60 |
| Shingles | 2.10@ 2.40 |

Sales—Cargo 170,000 ft Muskegon piece-stuff, on the M. Dall, at $7.50, mill tally.

Also, 500,000 ft good Muskegon strips and boards, at $12.75 at the mills. At present freight this is equal to about $14.87½ here.

It is reported that the recent rains on the Eau Claire and Chippewa were not heavy enough to bring the rivers up to a driving stage, and the prospect for getting the logs out is therefore as poor as ever. It is expected that many of the mills that depend on those rivers for logs will have to close down for want of stock.

The yard dealers say they are getting more orders than they can fill. Cars are scarce, and the lumbermen cannot get as many as they need. Choice lumber is firm, and other grades steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second rough | $ 40.00 |
| Third clear | 35.00 |
| First and second clear dressed siding | 17.50 |
| Finishing first and second clear | 40.00 |
| Common dressed siding | 14.50@13.00 |
| Flooring, second common, dressed | 28.00 |
| Box boards, 13 in. and upwards | 34.00@40.00 |
| A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough | 33.00@35.00 |
| B stock boards, 10@12 in. | 28.00@30.00 |
| C stock boards, 10@12 in. | 20.00@22.00 |
| Fencing | 10.50@13.00 |
| Common boards | 11.00@13.00 |
| Dimension stuff | 11.00@13.00 |
| Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft | 11.50@17.00 |
| Pickets, rough and select | 12.00 |
| Lath | 2.00@ 2.25 |
| Shingles, standard | 2.30@ 2.45 |
| Shingles, choice | 2.45@ 2.75 |

## LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

| Received— | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 5,650 | 25,695 | 484 |
| Tuesday | 4,200 | 21,000 | 900 |
| Total | 9,850 | 46,695 | 1,384 |
| Same time last week | 8,945 | 38,663 | 834 |
| Shipments— | | | |
| Monday | 568 | 9,594 | — |

CATTLE—The only favorable circumstance noted in connection with the cattle market yesterday was the fact that the receipts fell something below the recent average, amounting to only about 4,200 head. The effect upon prices was to arrest their downward course, and nothing more, sellers finding it impossible to regain any part of the late decline. For native cattle of all descriptions the market was dull, with prices showing no particular strength. Shippers did not seem to stand in need

of stock, so that, although the supply of well-fatted droves was of comparatively small dimensions, there were more than enough to meet the demand, and holders of that class complained of a dragging market. Western and Texas through cattle sold freely enough, there being a good demand from canners and butchers. Stockers also were in fair request and sold at steady prices, or at $2.25@3.00 for poor to prime lots. Sales of Texans were at $2.40@2.80, Western at $2.60@3.25, and common to choice shipping steers at $3.25@4.65. No extra were offered, and the market for such must be regarded as nominal at $4.75@5.00. Not all sold and the market closed as it opened, dull.

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 1,419 | $4.65 | 44 N.Tex | 894 | $2.80 |
| 31 | 1,3?1 | 4.40 | 44 | 944 | 2.75 |
| 45 | 1,444 | 4.40 | 23 | 908 | 2.75 |
| 18 | 1,267 | 4.35 | 43 N.Tex | 882 | 2.75 |
| 19 | 1,224 | 4.35 | 12 | 1,119 | 2.75 |
| 20 | 1,230 | 4.25 | 45 Texas | 790 | 2.65 |
| 18 | 1,165 | 4.15 | 380 Texas | 871 | 2.65 |
| 32 | 1,252 | 4.10 | 25 | 1,058 | 2.65 |
| 39 | 1,399 | 4.15 | 21 st'ck'rs | 850 | 2.60 |
| 64 | 1,182 | 3.87½ | 17 st'ck'rs | 915 | 2.60 |
| 19 | 1,261 | 3.80 | 12 Texas | 884 | 2.60 |
| 12 | 1,240 | 3.70 | 95 Texas | 807 | 2.60 |
| 15 Col | 1,151 | 3.60 | 36 | 905 | 2.55 |
| 22 Col | 1,234 | 3.60 | 44 | 892 | 2.60 |
| 36 | 1,187 | 3.55 | 26 st'ck'rs | 665 | 2.37½ |
| 34 | 1,169 | 3.50 | 16 st'ck'rs | 789 | 2.37½ |
| 5 C. Tex | 1,088 | 3.20 | 38 st'ck'rs | 803 | 2.40 |
| 57 C. Tex | 1,161 | 3.20 | 16 st'ck'rs | 850 | 2.40 |
| 18 h'lf bds | 1,213 | 3.20 | 30 st'ck'rs | 770 | 2.30 |
| 29 h'lf bds | 1,041 | 3.10 | 18 st'ck'rs | 750 | 2.25 |
| 24 | 998 | 3.12½ | 41 st'ck'rs | 769 | 2.20 |
| 10 | 1,165 | 3.00 | 11 cows | 958 | 2.25 |
| 20 | 961 | 2.90 | 8 T. b'ls | 1,127 | 1.75 |

HOGS—There was more life in the trade yesterday, and prices were firmer all around. The increased firmness was due to the smaller receipts, the arrivals falling some 4,500 short of the total for Monday, and considerably short of the number looked for. Trade opened active, and continued so throughout, packers and shippers both buying freely. Common to prime bacon grades sold at $3.55@3.75, and poor to extra heavy weights at $3.20@3.85, with sales of the former principally at $3.60@3.70, and of the latter at $3.30@3.55. The market closed quiet, with but few left over. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | 208 | $3.80 | 24 | 242 | $3.50 |
| 45 | 360 | 3.75 | 47 | 289 | 3.45 |
| 93 | 203 | 3.75 | 42 | 300 | 3.45 |
| 29 | 290 | 3.75 | 40 | 281 | 3.45 |
| 25 | 212 | 3.70 | 50 | 300 | 3.45 |
| 61 | 217 | 3.70 | 91 | 270 | 3.40 |
| 40 | 193 | 3.70 | 99 | 284 | 3.40 |
| 36 | 229 | 3.65 | 40 | 310 | 3.40 |
| 63 | 341 | 3.65 | 29 | 197 | 3.40 |
| 26 | 299 | 3.65 | 32 | 289 | 3.40 |
| 69 | 206 | 3.65 | 23 | 280 | 3.35 |
| 51 | 315 | 3.65 | 21 | 284 | 3.35 |
| 35 | 202 | 3.60 | 45 | 258 | 3.35 |
| 83 | 301 | 3.62½ | 173 | 205 | 3.35 |
| 51 | 198 | 3.60 | 101 | 162 | 3.35 |
| 57 | 218 | 3.60 | 64 | 250 | 3.35 |
| 105 | 230 | 3.60 | 42 | 304 | 3.40 |
| 26 | 209 | 3.60 | 49 | 317 | 3.40 |
| 40 | 184 | 3.60 | 74 | 272 | 3.40 |
| 39 | 287 | 3.60 | 31 | 260 | 3.30 |
| 28 | 332 | 3.60 | 65 | 212 | 3.30 |
| 50 | 273 | 3.55 | 28 | 142 | 3.30 |
| 43 | 200 | 3.55 | 20 | 277 | 3.30 |
| 59 | 229 | 3.55 | 35 | 242 | 3.30 |
| 48 | 340 | 3.55 | 29 | 224 | 3.30 |
| 40 | 248 | 3.50 | 67 | 240 | 3.25 |
| 56 | 221 | 3.50 | 63 | 240 | 3.20 |
| 30 | 211 | 3.50 | 20 | 160 | 3.20 |
| 93 | 212 | 3.50 | 22 | 182 | 3.20 |

SHEEP—The market was dull, with prices ranging about as before. We quote poor to choice grades at $2.50@4.25 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 629; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; tending up; offerings of mainly fair to medium quality; only a light proportion of choice stock; sales, good to choice steers, $4.20@4.60; medium, $3.75@4.00; fair, $3.50@3.65; light Missouris, $2.75@3.20; heifers, $3.00@3.40; choice fat cows and heifers, $3.40@3.75; common do, $2.25@3.00; bulls, $2.00@2.85; 30 cars unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,800; demand good; quality better; all offerings disposed of; fair to good Western sheep, $3.50@4.00; choice, $4.25; Canada lambs, $4.75@5.12½.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,875; market generally unchanged: some sales at rather higher prices; Yorkers, fair to good, $3.65@3.80; choice selected, $3.85@3.95; heavy and medium, $3.75@3.90; a few extra medium at $4.00@4.05; heavy ends, $3.00@3.40.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 305 through and 1,216 yard stock; the run is heavy, but the majority is very common, and selling low and slow, as much as 25c off from this day a week ago; good to extra are also off about 10c or 15c per 100 lbs; good to prime, $4.90@5.10; fair to medium, $4.00@4.60; common, $3.10@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,530; Yorkers, $3.70@3.90; Philadelphias, $3.90@4.00; market dull and selling slow.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,300; selling brisk; $3.00@4.25 for common to choice.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 649; fine quality stock in short supply; market generally unchanged; sales of choice at $7.25@7.50; extra, $6.75@7.00; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second, $5.00@5.50; third, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Western fat swine, live, $4.37½@4.62½; Northern dressed hogs, $5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,344; market improved; better feeling; sales in lots at $2.00@2.75 each; extra, $3.00@5.00; spring lambs, $4.25@5.25.

KANSAS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports the cattle receipts at 1,208; shipments, 883; slow; native shippers, $3.25@4.25; native stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.25; native cows, $1.75@2.50; Colorados, $2.20@3.00; Texas, $1.75@2.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,054; shipments, 153; steady; choice, $3.25@3.30; light shipping, $3.10@3.20.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—CATTLE—Liberal run of grass Texans, and prices easier, ranging at $2.25@3.10; natives slow and unchanged; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 300.

SHEEP—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 600; shipments, 700.

HOGS—Easy and fairly active; mixed packing, $3.30@3.50; Yorkers to Baltimores, $3.45@3.55; butchers to extra, $3.50@3.65.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—HOGS—Steady at $3.70; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 115.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### FOREIGN.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s 6d; No. 2, 11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 11s 2d; spring, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 5d; white, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 3d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 8d; No. 2, 5s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. Lard, 34s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—COTTON—Market easier, at 6 11-16@6 15-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000; American, 5,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Strong; California white wheat, 10s 6d@11s 4d; do, club, 11s 3d@11s 9d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 5d@10s 8d; do winter, 11s 2d@11s 5d; new Western mixed, 5s 7d@5s 8d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 32s 6d; new do, 23s 6d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 36s.

SPIRITS OF PETROLEUM—7½d.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, three days, 470,000 qrs; American, 399,000 qrs.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester, dull and firm.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—TALLOW—39s 6d.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Centrifugal, 24s 6d@25s; Muscovado, afloat, 21s 6d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—7¼@7¾d.

LINSEED OIL—£27 15s@28.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—24s 3d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 14.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 11s 6d@13s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s@11s 3d; spring, 10s 3d@10s 6d; white, 10s 4d@11s 2d; club, 11s 1d@11s 7d. Old corn, 5s 6d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 34s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, 1:30 p. m.—Weather wet. Breadstuffs strong. Winter, 11s 2d@11s 5d; spring, 10s 5d@10s 8d; white, 10s 6d@11s 4d; club, 11s 3d@11s 9d. Old corn, 5s 7d@5s 8d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 470,000 centals, 390,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—1 p. m.—Flour, 14s 3d. Wheat in good demand at the advance, and tending upward; red winter, 11s 5d; No. 2 spring, 10s 8d; No. 3 do, 9s 11d; California advanced 1d. Corn in fair demand and firm at 5s 7¼d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand for the United States and Continent. Corn in fair demand. Weather fair. Pork—Western prime mess, 50s. Lard, 34s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 31s 6d; short clear, 32s 6d. Cheese, 51s.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; California, 11s 5d@11s 10d; white Michigan, 11s 6d; red winter, 11s 5d; spring—No. 3, 9s 10d; No. 2, 10s 3d. Corn—Firm at 5s 7¼d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; fair average No. 2 spring, 52s; fair average red winter, 55s 6d. Corn quiet; fair average American mixed, 26s 9d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat a shade dearer; corn in light demand. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 56s; nearly due, 55s. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 52s 6d. Later—Cargoes off coast—Corn—Fair average American mixed, 27s@27s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Corn brisker. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 27s@27s 6d.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—COTTON—Firm, at 10½@10⅝c; futures firm: October, 10.46c; November, 10.23c; December, 10.31c; January, 10.43c; February, 10.51c; March, 10.71c; April, 10.86c; May, 11c; June, 10.1?c; July, 11.19c.

FLOUR—Demand active; receipts, 22,000 brls; super State and Western, $5.00@5.65; common to good extra, $5.65@6.00; good to choice, $6.10@7.50; white wheat extra, $5.50@8.00; extra Ohio, $5.75@7.25; St. Louis, $5.00@7.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; receipts, 335,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.31@1.31½; No. 3 spring, $1.30@1.31; No. 2 spring, $1.34@1.35; ungraded winter red, $1.33@1.41; No. 3 do, $1.37; No. 2 do, $1.43@1.43¾; No. 1 do, $1.43¾; mixed winter, $1.41½; steamer No. 2 red, $1.42; ungraded amber, $1.38@1.44; No. 2 amber, $1.41½@1.43; ungraded white, $1.34@1.41½; No. 2 do, $1.39@1.40½; No. 1 do (sales of 17,000 bu) at $1.42½@1.43½; No. 2 red, October (sales of 80,000 bu) at $1.43¼@1.44; November (sales of 376,000 bu) at $1.44¾@1.50; December (sales of 208,000 bu) at $1.46¾@1.47½. Rye firmer; No. 2 Western, 83½c. Corn more active; receipts, 213,000 bu; ungraded, 55¾@57c; No. 2, 56c store; 56@57½c afloat; round yellow, 61½c; No. 2 October, 57c; November, 58c; December, 59c. Oats in good demand; receipts, 31,000 bu; mixed Western, 39@41c; white do, 39¼@43c.

HAY—Demand active at 50c per 100.

HOPS—Demand fair, and market firm; yearlings, 7@18c; new Western, 30@36c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but firm. Sugar in fair demand: fair to good refining, $7.00@7.12½. Molasses quiet. Rice nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but firm; United, 92½@95c; crude, 6¼@7½c; refined, 7⅝c.

TALLOW—6½@6 9-16c.

RESIN—Quiet, but firm, at $1.40@1.47½.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, but steady, at 31½c.

EGGS—Quiet but firm; Western, 17@19½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $9.90@9.95. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet, but firm; long clear middles, $6.50. Lard—Demand active; prime steam, $6.30@6.35.

BUTTER—Quiet, but firm; Western, 9@26c.

CHEESE—Firmer; Western, 7¼@11c.

WHISKY—$1.12 bid; $1.15 asked.

### BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—FLOUR—Strong, active, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western excited and higher; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and October, $1.45½@1.46; November, $1.47@1.47½; December, $1.48½@1.49. Corn—Western firm; Western mixed, spot, 59¼c; October, 59@59¼c; November, 58¼@58½c; December, 57@57½c; steamer, no bid; offered, 56c. Oats higher and fairly active; Western white, 40@43c; do mixed, 38@40c; Pennsylvania, 40@43c. Rye firm and higher at 95c.

HAY—Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $15.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm without change.

BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 13@16c.

EGGS—Active at 19c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes, 13@16½c.

SUGAR—Lower; A soft, 8½@8¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.11.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,709 brls; wheat, 302,500 bu; corn, 60,700 bu; oats, 8,800 bu; rye, 3,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 92,800 bu; corn, 133,600 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 732,300 bu; corn, 175,700 bu.

### PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—FLOUR—Demand good and tending upward; stock choice; Minnesota nearly exhausted; white winter wheats, families, reduced to an extremely low figure; Minnesota extra family, good, $6.75; choice, $6.80@6.87½; fancy, $7.00; Minnesota patent, $8.25@8.50. Rye flour, $5.75@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; Western red, on track, $1.41; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.41@1.43½. Corn inactive; low and high mixed, on track, 56½@57½c; yellow Western, 57@57½c. Second call—Demand active; sail mixed, cash and October, 58c bid, 60c asked; November, 56¼c bid, 57½c asked; December, 56c bid, 56½c asked. Oats firm; mixed Western, 38@38½c; Ohio white, 40c; No. 2 white, 41½c; choice and fancy, 42@43c.

PROVISIONS—Fair demand; unchanged. Lard—Western, $6.50@6.75.

BUTTER—Firmer; Western, 18c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 7½c.

WHISKY—Scarce and firm; Western $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 brls; wheat, 115,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, 14,000 bu.

### NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; superfine, $4.50@4.75; XX, $5.25@5.50; XXX, $5.37½@5.87½; high grades, $6.00@6.50.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm at 65c. Oats firm at 40c.

CORN-MEAL—Market easier, at $2.65.

HAY—Quiet and weak; prime, $23.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firmly at $10.75. Lard steady; tierce, $6.87½@7.00; keg, $7.25. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, new, quoted at $4.12½@4.25; old, quoted at $3.75; clear rib, $3.87½. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, $4.12½@4.37½; clear rib, $8.12½; clear, $8.50.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 12½@17c; jobbing, 13@17½c. Sugar—Five hogsheads new clarified, the first of the season, were received to-day. Molasses—No stock. Rice—Demand light, holders firm at 6@7¼c.

BRAN—Quiet; held at 85c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, ⅜ per cent discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 481½.

### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—FLOUR—Strong and higher; XX, $5.10@5.30; XXX, $5.40@5.65; family, $5.75@5.90; choice to fancy, $5.95@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; firm; No. 2 red, $1.24¾@1.25¾ cash; $1.26½@1.27 November; $1.28@1.29 December; No. 3 do, $1.17@1.17¼. Corn better; 36c cash; 35¼c November; 34½@34¾c December, 35c January. Oats higher; 26⅜c cash; 27½@27¾c November; 29c December. Rye higher; 71½c bid. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $10.50. Dry salt meats higher; young boxed meats, 4@7¼@7⅝@7½c; fully cured loose clear ribs would bring 7¼c. Bacon scarce and higher at 4¼@ ⅝c; 8¼@8⅜c; 8⅜@9c. Lard nominal at $5.85@5.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats 11,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

### TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat opened strong and higher, closing irregular and easier; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.30; amber Michigan, spot, $1.30½; October, $1.30; November, $1.31½; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.28; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.30; November, $1.30¾; December, $1.32¼; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.26; Western amber, $1.30; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.31¼. Corn inactive; high mixed, 45¼c; No. 2, spot, held at 45c; October, 45½c; No. 2 white, 48¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32½c.

CLOSED—No. 2 red winter, spot and October, $1.30¼; November, $1.32½; December, $1.33; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.29; No. 2 red mixed, $1.27¼.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 176,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 169,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, none.

### MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—FLOUR—Inactive and firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and advanced 1c; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.18; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.17; No. 2 do, $1.14½; October, $1.14½; November, $1.16; December, $1.18; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.07¼; No. 4, 99c; rejected, 89c. Corn in fair demand and firmer; No. 2, 39½c. Oats easier; No. 2, 28¼c. Rye firm and higher; No. 1, 71½c. Barley strong and higher; No. 2 spring, cash and October, 71½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Mess pork at $10.50 cash. Prime steam lard, $5.90.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 229,000 bu; barley, 60,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 25,000 brls; wheat, 93,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu.

### BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—FLOUR—Firm; Western supers, $4.75@5.25; common extras, $5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extras, $5.75@6.25; Minnesota do, $6.00@7.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $6.50@8.50; Illinois and Indiana, $6.75@7.50; St. Louis, $7.00@7.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats, $7.50@8.75; winter wheats, $7.25@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn firm; stock small; mixed and yellow, 61@62c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 44@47c; No. 2 white, 42@43c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 39@41c. Rye nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; corn, 70,000 bu; wheat, 74,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; corn, 18,000 bu.

### LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14.—COTTON—Steady at 9⅞@10c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm, and higher; red and amber, $1.18. Corn firmer; white, 46c; mixed, 44c. Oats firmer; white, 33c; mixed, 31@31½c. Rye firm at 82c.

HAY—Steady at $13.00@15.50.

PROVISIONS—Advancing; very little stock. Pork $10.00. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce, $8.00; do keg, $8.50. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, $3.75; clear rib, $7.37½; clear, $7.75. Bacon firmer; shoulders, $4.25; clear rib, $8.00@8.37½.

HAMS—Sugar-cured, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.05.

### INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.25@1.26. Corn firm at 40c. Oats firm at 29@30c.

PROVISIONS—Lard, $6.50. Hams, 7¼@8c.

### KANSAS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports the wheat receipts at 46,717 bu; shipments, 32,534 bu; excited; No. 2 cash, $1.05; October, $1.09½; No. 3 cash, $1.05; October, $1.05¼. Corn—Receipts, 8,166 bu; shipments, 4,192 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, 31c; October, 31c.

### BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and nominal. Corn quiet and strong; car-lots No. 2 mixed Western at 50c. Oats firm; sales, 16,000 bu No. 2 Chicago. Rye inactive. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Nominal, boatmen asking 7½c; shippers offer 7¼c for wheat. Receipts, flour, 2,792 brls; wheat, 514,287 bu; corn, 36,100 bu. Shipments, railroad, wheat, 3,626 bu; corn, 48,572 bu.

### DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—FLOUR—Strong at $6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra, $1.29¾; No. 1 white, $1.29¼ October, $1.29¼ bid; November, $1.30¼; December, $1.33¼; milling No. 1, $1.26 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 75,000 bu.

### OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Chicago spring held at $1.24. Corn firm; old yellow, 54c.

### PEORIA.

PEORIA, Oct. 14.—HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.07.

### DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—DRY GOODS—There is an increased demand for brown cottons and cotton goods. The market has improved in undertone and has a firmer look. Prints quiet. Richmond's fancy prints have been closed out at 5½c. Dress goods less active. Spring weight woolens in steady demand by the clothing trade. Flannels continue well sold up and firm.

### PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 14.—PETROLEUM—Quiet crude, 98¾c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7⅛c for Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—PETROLEUM—Firm; quotations unchanged.

### COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—COTTON—Firm and in good demand; middling, 10⅛c; sales, 2,300 bales; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 300; stock, 31,600.

### TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 14.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Active at 30c.

## MARINE NEWS.

### MILWAUKEE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—The tug Welcome returned this morning from Escanaba, whither she towed a dredge and two dump scows. Capt. Moody reports that on Sunday morning, while the Welcome was steaming to Sister Bay for wood, the schr Our Son was seen to get under way from a point abreast of St. Martin's Island, where she had evidently been at anchor. Shortly thereafter she hoisted a signal of distress, when the Welcome proceeded to her. It was then discovered that the vessel had struck upon a reef not laid down in the charts. She was ore laden, drawing fourteen feet, and had run out upon the rocks (the reef is one of rocks) fully one foot. The Welcome began pulling upon the stranded schooner at 9 a. m., and had her afloat by 2 p. m., about 75 tons of the iron ore cargo having in the meantime been jettisoned. The reef is of small size and conical shape. Soundings under the stern of the Our Son, while she remained fast, showed three fathoms of water, and this depth was found to exist all around the shoal. Capt. Moody took notes of bearings as follows: Peninsula Point bears N. ¼ W.; Poverty Island, E. ½ N.; St. Martin's Island, E. by S.; centre of Rock or Louse Island, S. E.; Buyer's Bluff, S. ¼ E.

The dump-scows towed to Escanaba by the Welcome were nearly decks to in the water when they reached their destination.

The tug McClellan, bound to Escanaba with dredge and dump-scows also, was still at Manitowoc yesterday, with her tow, when the Welcome passed.

The fog has cleared away once more, at least along the land.

Grain freights are higher. The charters to-day were: To Buffalo—Schrs John Wesley, John Schuette, and John Wesley, 66,000 bu wheat at 8c; schr Abbie L. Andrews, 23,000 bu corn at 7½c.

Arrived from below—Steam-barge Barnum, schr A. H. Morse.

Cleared—Schr Angus Smith.

### DETROIT.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—The steam-barge W. T. Graves and schr George W. Adams have been sold to Carrington & Casey, of Toledo, for $80,000.

A dispatch was received here to-day announcing that the prop Dromedary, which recently sunk in the Welland Canal, had been raised and taken to Port Robinson for repairs.

Lake freights are firm to-day at 4½c to Buffalo. Charters were made, of wheat, from Port Huron to Buffalo, at 5½c.

A system of signals indicating the depth of water over the Lime-Kiln Crossing goes into effect to-morrow. The signals will be located on the Canada bank of the river, about three-quarters of a mile above the crossover, and for nights will consist of one bright white light, indicating a depth of 14 feet 6 inches; two white lights for 14 feet 4 inches; three for 14 feet 2 inches; one red light for 14 feet; two for 13 feet 8 inches; and three for 13 feet 6 inches. For day signals, painted boards of the same color as the lights for the corresponding depths will be used. The signals will be displayed on a pole, the top of which is to be 60 feet above the level of the river.

### THE MISHAPS OF THE FOG.

Yesterday noon the tug Black Ball arrived in port with the schr Tom Sims, which she had pulled off the beach near Grosse Point, after a scow-load of lumber had been taken off the vessel. Capt. Fitch, of the schr Annie Vought, attended to the wrecking operations. The Sims was not seriously impaired by the mishap, but will probably require a thorough calking and some more repairs to put her in shape again. The experience of the schooner on Lake Michigan has not been fortunate. To-day James McMillan will go to the scene of the mishap and recover her anchor, which was lost overboard.

The Evanston Life-Saving crew stood by the Sims until she was released, and rendered excellent service.

Up to quite a late hour last night the stranded schr King Sisters had not been towed into port, and no reports as to the progress made by the tug O. B. Green in getting her off had been received.

No further reports of mishaps resulting from the fogs on Lake Michigan were received from vessel-men here yesterday.

### LAKE FREIGHTS.

The grain rates to Buffalo advanced again yesterday under the influence of an urgent demand for vessels, early in the day 8c being paid on wheat cargoes, and in the afternoon 7½c on corn. Following were the engagements: To Buffalo—Schrs G. L. Wrenn, W. I. Wilcox, L. A. Burton, and G. C. Finney, wheat at 8c; props Nyack and Russia, wheat. Monday evening, schrs J. Couch, wheat at 7⅝c, and F. B. Gardner, J. Miner, and E. Spry, corn at 7¼c. Yesterday afternoon the schrs A. Vought, Granger, and D. G. Fort, corn, probably at 7½c. Capacity, 175,000 bu wheat and 180,000 bu corn.

Lumber freights were firm yesterday, and vessels were in fair demand. The Muskegon rate was still quoted at $1.87½, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of carriers to obtain $2.00. But one charter was made at that figure, however, vessel-men generally refusing it.

### PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Oct. 14.—Passed up—Props Canisteo, Champlain, A. C. Van Raite, Granite State and consort, Michigan and tow; schrs Helen Pratt, John Burt, Sea Gull, P. S. Marsh, Nellie Redington.

Down—Props Potomac, Abercorn and barges, Raleigh with Lucerne and Kate Winslow, S. Chamberlin with Fayette Brown and S. H. Kimball, Sparta and consort; schrs Moonlight, Pensaukee, Myosotis.

Wind—South, light; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Oct. 14—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Africa, Roanoke, Avon, Plymouth and barges, Michigan and barges, Fletcher and consort, and E. P. Ball; schr Porter.

Down—Props Morley, Empire State, City of Toledo, D. Ballentine and consort.

Wind—South, light; weather fine.

### SIGNALS AT THE LIMEKILNS.

It is ascertained that Duff & Gaddeld, gentlemen well known to vessel-men here, have about concluded arrangements for showing signals substantially as proposed by "Tug Man" in the *Free Press* a few days since. The lights are to be displayed at the top of a forty-foot pole, set up on the high bank near the Crossing, where it can readily be seen in time for a propeller or schooner to round to if the water is so low as to make that necessary. The signals are to be so arranged that they can be changed every minute, if the fluctuations of the water should demand that. There would seem to be no doubt of the success of this plan.

### PORT COLBORNE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 14.—Lake Michigan report: Passed down—Stmr Scotia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

Up—Barge Grimsby, Kingston to Chicago, light; Clyde, Kingston to Chicago, light; schr Mary Copley, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Belle Mitchell, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; O. M. Bond, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; J. R. Benson, Kingston to Milwaukee, pig iron; American, Charlotte to Milwaukee, coal; Mystic Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Shandon, Kingston to Chicago, phosphate.

Wind—Northeast, light.

### BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—Cleared—Props Nahant, Arabia (mdse), Chicago; Arctic (mdse), Eagle Harbor; schrs City of the Straits, Bay City; George W. Adams, St. Peter, Hattie Wells, Miami Belle, Toledo; M. P. Barkalow, Cleveland; Monticello, Duluth; Harvest Queen, Libbie Nan, Chicago; H. M. Scove (570 tons coal), Milwaukee.

Coal freights firm at 90c to Chicago and Milwaukee. Vessels very scarce; but two charters were consummated Tuesday.—schrs H. M. Scove, coal to Milwaukee, 90c; D. E. Bailey, 1,200 tons bulk salt to Chicago, $1.00 per ton.

### GRAIN-CARGO INSURANCE.

It is probable that grain-cargo insurance rates will be advanced to-day, as is customary at this period of the navigation season. The Buffalo rate is generally fixed at $1.25 or $1.30 per $100 about this time. The pool agents may receive a new schedule of rates to-day.

### NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

Arrivals and departures were not very numerous yesterday, but were fair in point of numbers. The wind blew light from the southeast during the day.

Vessel men here are not very well pleased at the toll-tax on the Sturgeon Bay Canal—three cents per ton for loaded vessels and two cents for light—for the remainder of the present season, but there is not any agitation over the matter.

A jam that lasted from 9 a. m. to 12 m. occurred yesterday at Twenty-second street bridge. The barge Constitution got stuck in the draw and detained the steam-barge Ketcham for three hours, and impeded street travel.

The highest freight rates that have been paid for several seasons past were reported yesterday.—7½c on corn and 8c on wheat to Buffalo. Vessel men are realizing some profits from their property, and the value of the latter has been greatly enhanced.

ELSEWHERE.

During the coming winter the revenue cutter Fessenden will receive extensive repairs to both hull and boilers.

In a few days the *Post and Tribune* will chronicle another ship-building enterprise, and it says it won't be one on paper merely, either. The vessel in question will not be far from 175 feet keel.

Notice is given that a lighthouse erected by the Government of Canada on the headland at the west side of Gore Bay or Janet Cove, Great Manitoulin Island, Georgian Bay, will be put in operation about the middle of the present month.

The Montreal harbor dues received this season to the 1st inst. amounted to $175,000, being an excess of $20,000 over any former year in the history of that port. There was an increase of 64,000 tons of shipping entering the port this season over last.

### PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Cheney Ames, Buffalo, coal, Adams street.
Schr Coaster, Sturgeon Bay, posts, C., B. & Q.
Schr Liz Jones, Buffalo, coal, North Branch.
Schr Pilot, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Mitton, White Lake, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr J. O. Moose, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop M. A. Gregory, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Louis Day, Green Bay, posts, C., B. & Q.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Prop R. C. Brittain, South Haven, sundries, State street.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, sundries, ——.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, sundries, State street.
Schr P. Payne, Muskegon, sundries, Market.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr American, Union, lumber, Rush street.
Stmr Grotten, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Stmr Norman, Menominee, lumber, Rush street.
Stmr H. B. Burger, Marinette, lumber, Market.
Stmr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, coal, Adams street.
Stmr M. E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber, Market.
Stmr Liz Doak, St. Joe, lumber, Polk street.
Schr P. Simms, Menominee, lumber, Market.
Schr Edna, South Haven, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber, South Halsted street.
Schr Craftsman, Kingston, light, Clark street.
Schr J. B. Morrill, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. B. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Eidall, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Fayett, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, Stetson Slip.
Schr Lotus, Menominee, lumber, Market.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop W. Crippen, Manistee, lumber, Market.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr City of Chicago, Buffalo, grain.
Schr C. C. Barnes, Buffalo, grain.
Schr D. A. Wells, Buffalo, grain.
Schr C. Nilson, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, grain.
Schr B. Calkins, Buffalo, grain.
Schr B. Gardner, Buffalo, grain.
Schr J. Miner, Menominee, light.
Schr J. A. Holms, Manistee, light.
Schr Eveline Bates, Manistee, light.
Prop N. E. Young, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, light.
Schr Grace Murray, Muskegon, light.
Schr Carrier, Muskegon, light.
Prop Brittain, South Haven, light.
Schr H. C. Albright, Muskegon, light.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, light.
Prop Nassau, Cleveland, sundries.
Schr Grace Murray.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Manistee.
Schr Kearsarge.
Schr Cuyahoga, Ludington.
Schr Hercules, Muskegon, light.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, light.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. Rabb, Muskegon, light.
Schr Naiad.
Schr B. Barnes, Escanaba.
Schr A. D. Wood.
Schr Adriatic, Manistee.
Schr Milam, Manistee.
Schr Kate Gilbert, Menominee.
Schr Junson Parker, Manistee, light.
Schr Rosa Belle, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Emeline, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Mars, Ludington, sundries.
Schr Cascade, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Oak-Leaf, Ludington, sundries.
Schr City of Woodstock, Manistee, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Lena Johnson, Manistee, sundries.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Hancock, sundries.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Manistee, light.

## CHURCH-DEDICATION.

*Special Correspondence of The Tribune.*

ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 12.—At a little after 9 o'clock this morning a train containing Bishop Ireland, the Rev. Messrs. Bruton and Wurst, and nearly 300 members of St. John's Church of this city, left to assist in the dedicatory service of the handsome St. Michael's (Catholic) Church, erected this summer at Pine Island. Reaching it in due time, we found it situated on a gentle rise of ground half a mile from the depot, and were escorted thither by the Belle Creek T.-A. Society, the Bishop Ireland's T.-A. Society, and the St. Bridget's T.-A. Society,—in all consisting of 100 men. Soon we were in the south of the village, overlooking the town; and the concourse of people that had assembled required the revolution of the societies several times to press the multitude back. It was finally accomplished, and the walls consecrated.

The foundation is of stone, and the superstructure of brick, with a graceful spire nearly 100 feet high. The audience-room being thirty-three by seventy feet, and seventeen feet high, it is estimated to seat 500 people, although 1,000 listened to Bishop Ireland's address. The sanctuary, at the south end, is about twenty feet square. Adjoining this on the west is a small room wherein the sacred vestments are kept. In the basement a lecture-room is finished, where the several temperance and benevolent societies will hold their meetings.

Fully 1,500 persons were unable to hear the ringing address, of which space will not permit me to give more than a synopsis. "The Catholic Church," he said, "was established eighteen centuries ago, and has 250,000,000 of believers. What is this religion that has moved this multitude so mightily? Her answer is, that she derives her existence from the Incarnate Son of God. Who gave her the laws and sacraments, and commissioned her to teach all nations? English history says of her that she is so ancient that the full account is lost in the twilight of ages ago. Christianity was the Catholic Church. It has never changed; and, having recognized her, obey her teachings, do as she commands, practice her doctrines, that you may enter that heavenly reward that God has promised to those who are faithful to the end."

After Mass a collection was taken up that amounted to nearly $500, which will nearly pay the indebtedness on the church. After this, Bishop Ireland set about organizing a Temperance Society, and sixteen persons took the pledge in half as many minutes. A bountiful dinner was provided in the basement for the visitors; and all were safely landed at our depot at 6 o'clock in the evening. X.

### Caricatures of Bismarck.

A few weeks ago Prince Bismarck took offense at a caricature that appeared in the leading satirical journal of Vienna, *Kikiriki*, and had it prohibited throughout the German Empire for a period of two years. This measure was more severe than wise; for *Kikeriki* has since excited the mirth of the Viennese public at the Prince's expense in each of its bi-weekly issues. The last caricature of the great man was particularly successful. Prince Bismarck was represented in the costume of Blondin, who is performing there at present, strutting along a tight rope with a female in his arms, and on the dress of the latter was written, "Austria." Underneath was the following explanation: "Here is another famous tight-rope dancer, but he not unfrequently lets his burden fall before he gets to the other end." Prince Bismarck, who cannot stand criticism, completely loses his temper in presence of ridicule.

## A SEVERED ARTERY.

**Sudden Death of John Conroy Under the Surgeon's Hands—A Case Where a Speedy Decease Was Inevitable.**

Dr. E. W. Lee, the Surgeon of the Cook County Hospital, had a peculiar experience in surgery yesterday afternoon, which is bound to excite comment among surgeons throughout the country, for, although not without a precedent, the brief space of time which intervened between the operation and the patient's death will cause a much closer investigation to be made than if the facts had been different.

Some two weeks ago John Conroy, residing at No. 604 Centre avenue, was shot in the right cheek while engaged in a quarrel with some fellow-laborers. The bullet was not probed for because of the critical situation of the wound, and, until yesterday, its exact location was not known. An operation performed on the man by Dr. Lee resulted in his death.

THE STATEMENT OF THE DOCTOR

is as follows:

"I saw the man Conroy the day after he was shot, and found a wound under the right eye. I could not open the patient's mouth, as the jaws were firmly fixed. The man experienced a good deal of fever and pain, and the glands around the side of the neck were swollen and inflamed. I did not probe nor attempt to find the bullet, as the wound was in a dangerous locality, and confined the treatment to controlling the inflammation. I visited the man daily for about a week, and the fever and pain gradually subsided. On making my visit on the seventh day I found that the man had gotten up and gone down-town to get some money. I told his people that if he was able to go down-town he was able to come to my office, and I did not go there again. I did not see the man for a week then. Yesterday he came to my office and complained that he couldn't swallow nor speak, and that he felt very uncomfortable. He said that he wanted the bullet extracted. On examination, I succeeded in opening his mouth sufficiently to bring into view a tumor about the size of a hickorynut, located on the hard palate. The tumor felt hard, and I made an exploratory incision to ascertain the nature of the tumor, as I thought it might be the bullet. Some clots of blood were ejected from the mouth, and I had him rinse it out with water. I then examined it again and was satisfied that it was a blood clot. As there was no appearance of hemorrhage, and thinking I might find the bullet, I cut down on the tumor. From its location I considered it perfectly safe to do so. At first more clots of blood were ejected. These were immediately followed by a stream of arterial blood. Perceiving at once that a large blood vessel was implicated, I endeavored to arrest the hemorrhage by filling the cavity with a piece of cloth. I succeeded for a second or two, but the man struggled so violently that the blood gushed forth through his nose and mouth, and he expired in about three minutes."

DR. FENGER MADE A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

of the body and developed the following facts: The ball entered the right cheek, just below the eye, pursuing a course downward and backward, and lodging in the wall of the internal carotid artery, deep in the neck. The clotted blood arising from this wound burrowed its way up into the roof of the mouth, on the right side, just below the hard palate, and produced a little rounded tumor of clotted blood, known as an aneurism, about the size of a hickorynut, on the inside of the mouth. This pressed out the glands, and a swelling about the size of a walnut was visible on the neck. The man was well and able to be about, and the wound where the ball entered healed up rapidly. The examination further showed that pure pus was forming about the clotted blood, which would have caused a break in the aneurism, and produced death within a few days at all events. The man's death was only a question of time, as the artery had been served by the bullet.

A feeling against Dr. Lee has arisen among the friends of Conroy, and they believe that the death was caused by malpractice, but Dr. Bridge and others feel assured of the fact that death was inevitable. The Coroner's inquest will take place at the drug-store corner of Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street this morning at 11 o'clock. The section of the artery containing the bullet has been preserved, and will be used at the inquest.


FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

DEBILITY AND NERVOUSNESS ARE CURED!

No organ of thought or action can be employed without the assistance of the blood, and no organ can be employed safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the exercised organs become well developed, whether they be muscular or intellectual. By the use of FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES the blood is speedily vitalized and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

"Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose health is giving away, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find in the Syrup the material to build them up, and the tonic to keep them there."

DR. CLAY.

PITTSFIELD, Me., March, 1872.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS:

DEAR SIR: During the past two years I have given your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair, though somewhat severe, trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following Diphtheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless, it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering; among these are Consumptive and old Bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases. I am, sir, yours truly,

WM. S. HOWE, M. D.

NOTE.—It is only the independent, well-posted, and unselfish physicians who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city where it is known recommend it.

PRICE:

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FINE SHOES

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Rates reduced to $3 and $2.50 per day, according to location of rooms. Extra charges for parlors, baths, and double rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest built hotel in the city. Elevator runs continuously to all the floors. All lines of city passenger-cars pass the doors. F. W. COLEMAN, Manager. Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10, 1878.

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Charcoal Furnace Property for Sale or To Rent,

At Lawton, Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad. In good condition, and can be started in a few weeks at a small expense. Abundance of fuel and cheap labor. Very favorable freight contract goes with the property. Apply to D. VAN NOSTRAND, Treasurer, No. 23 Murray-st., New York. Or to HENRY FORD, Agent, Lawton, Mich.

MEDICAL.

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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD.

THE HOLMAN PAD

Cures by Absorption.

A THEORY WELL SUPPORTED.

The HOLMAN LIVER PAD has successfully fought its own battles against custom and prejudice, and is justly entitled to the high position which it now holds in the affections of the people. Any one who reads the papers will scarcely fail to notice that there are many varieties of medicines advertised for the cure of Liver complaints. How important that every sufferer should (before commencing the regular course) investigate their claims and ascertain, if possible, which one fills the bill, if any. This is not a difficult task if you wish to look up the HOLMAN PAD. Does not the testimony of our own citizens become valuable when brought into comparison with that coming from strangers living hundreds of miles away, if living at all? No remedy in the known world has ever approached the amount of overwhelming testimony that has been given in behalf of the HOLMAN LIVER PAD since its first introduction to suffering humanity. Imitations have been and are now being pushed into notice. We caution the public against imposition. Purchase only the Pad that has earned a splendid record at home as well as abroad.

CHARLES H. BUCK,

President of the Buck Stove Company, No. 810 North Main-st., says: "I think the Holman Pad the surest and most effective cure for Chills that has ever been discovered. I was a victim to dumb ague for six months and was doctored and physicked until I lost all patience. I was finally induced to try one of Holman's Liver Pads, and have never had a chill since. My family physician hoots at the idea that the Pad cured me, but I gave him six months to do for me what the Pad done for me almost instantly. One of my sons was also taken with the Chills, but he never had another after he put the Pad on. I have bought not less than thirty-five Pads for my friends since they cured me, so great is my confidence in them. I even sent two of them to Baltimore to friends of mine whom I was certain they would cure. But the finest cure I have ever seen effected by the Pad was that of the little son of Mr. H. O. Goodman, manager of the Allerton House, at the National Stock-Yards, East St. Louis. The little fellow, thin as a rail, came in here one morning with his father, looking so bad and woebegone that the child attracted my attention. I inquired and found out that he had suffered from Chills for over a year, and that hitherto all medical skill and known remedies had utterly failed to do the child any good. Finally I induced his father to buy a Pad, on the condition that if it failed to break the Chills I was to pay for the Pad. The Pad was bought, and three weeks afterward his father called on me to say that the Pad had produced a PERFECT cure in the boy; the little fellow was getting fat and daily regaining his lost strength."

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**Regular Pad**—$2; Incipient diseases of the Stomach and Liver, first stages Chills and Fever, etc.

**Special Pad**—$3; Chronic Liver and Stomach Disorders of every form, also Malaria, Biliousness, etc.

**XXX Pad or Spleen Belt**—$5; Is intended to cover Stomach, Liver, and Spleen, and is a sovereign remedy for all chronic troubles.

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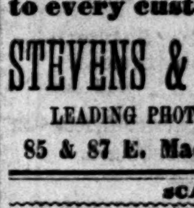

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

### CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| aPacific Fast Line | 10:30 a m | 3:40 p m |
| aSioux City & Yankton | 10:30 a m | 3:40 p m |
| aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton | 10:30 a m | 3:40 p m |
| aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton | 9:15 p m | 7:15 a m |
| aOmaha Night Express | 9:15 p m | 7:15 a m |
| aDes Moines Night Express | 9:15 p m | 7:15 a m |
| aDes Moines Day Express | 10:30 a m | 3:40 p m |
| aSioux City & Yankton | 9:15 p m | 7:15 a m |
| aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque | * 9:15 a m | * 3:10 p m |
| aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque | *10:15 p m | * 6:30 a m |
| bMilwaukee Fast Mail | * 8:00 a m | § 4:00 p m |
| bMilwaukee Special—Sundays | 8:30 a m | 4:00 p m |
| bMilwaukee Express | *10:00 a m | * 7:45 p m |
| bMilwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p m | *10:20 a m |
| bMilwaukee Passenger (daily) | § 9:00 p m | § 6:45 a m |
| bGreen Bay Express | 9:30 a m | [illegible] |
| bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express | *10:00 a m | § 4:00 p m |
| bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express | § 9:00 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| bLa Crosse Express | *10:00 a m | § 4:00 p m |
| bLa Crosse Express | § 9:00 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| bWinona & New Ulm | *10:00 a m | § 4:00 p m |
| bWinona & New Ulm | § 9:00 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| bMarquette Express | § 9:00 p m | § 6:45 a m |
| bLake Geneva & Rockford | * 4:00 p m | *10:45 a m |
| bFond du Lac, via Janesville | * 4:45 p m | *10:30 a m |

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

### CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Ottawa & Streator Express | * 7:25 a m | * 7:30 p m |
| Nebraska & Kansas Express | * 9:30 a m | * 4:05 p m |
| Rockford & Freeport Express | *10:00 a m | * 3:20 p m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | *10:00 a m | * 3:20 p m |
| Pacific Fast Express | *10:30 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| Kansas & Colorado Express | *10:30 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 8:25 a m | * 1:35 p m |
| Aurora Passenger | * 3:15 p m | * 7:55 a m |
| Mendota & Ottawa Express | * 4:35 p m | *10:40 a m |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p m | * 8:55 a m |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p m | * 7:15 a m |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:30 p m | * 6:35 a m |
| Omaha Night Express | † 9:05 p m | ‡ 6:55 a m |
| Texas Fast Express | † 9:05 p m | ‡ 6:55 a m |
| Kansas City & St. Joe Express | † 9:05 p m | ‡ 6:55 a m |

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

### CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Davenport Express | * 7:50 a m | * 7:05 p m |
| Omaha Express | *10:30 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's | *10:30 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p m | *10:20 a m |
| Night Express | †10:00 p m | ‡ 6:20 a m |

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

### CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee Express | * 7:55 a m | *10:20 a m |
| Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express | *10:10 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express | * 5:00 p m | * 7:45 p m |
| Libertyville Accommodation | * 6:15 p m | * 8:30 a m |
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Mail (daily) | §10:10 a m | § 4:00 p m |
| Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

### CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. | *12:35 p m | * 3:30 p m |
| Kansas City Night Express | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | * 9:00 a m | * 7:55 p m |
| Mobile & New Orleans Express | * 9:00 a m | * 7:55 p m |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | § 9:00 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Expr's | * 9:00 a m | * 3:30 p m |
| Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express | § 9:00 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. | * 9:00 a m | * 7:55 p m |
| Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex. | *12:35 p m | * 3:30 p m |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 5:00 p m | * 9:10 a m |

### ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Texas Express | * 8:30 a m | * 6:45 p m |
| St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | § 8:50 p m | § 9:30 a m |
| Cairo & New Orleans Express | * 8:30 a m | [illegible] |
| eCairo & Texas Express | § 8:50 p m | * 6:15 a m |
| Springfield Express | * 8:30 a m | * 6:45 p m |
| Springfield Night Express | § 8:50 p m | § 6:30 a m |
| Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk | * 8:30 a m | * 6:45 p m |
| bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk | § 8:50 p m | § 6:30 a m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | *10:00 a m | * 3:20 p m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | * 9:30 p m | * 6:35 a m |
| Tolono Passenger | * 4:30 p m | § 6:30 a m |

cOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main and Air Line) | * 7:00 a m | * 6:50 p m |
| Day Express | * 9:00 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | * 4:00 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | § 5:15 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| Night Express | *†9:10 p m | ‡7:30 a m |

### PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 8:30 a m | * 7:00 p m |
| Pacific Express | § 5:15 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| Fast Line | † 9:10 p m | ‡ 6:00 a m |

### BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | * 8:50 a m | § 5:50 a m |
| Fast Line | § 9:40 p m | * 7:05 p m |

### LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Mail—Old Line | * 7:35 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| New York & Boston Special Ex. | * 9:00 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 8:00 a m |
| Night Express | *†10:20 p m | ‡ 5:40 a m |

### PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express | * 8:40 a m | * 8:10 p m |
| " Night Express | § 8:00 p m | § 7:10 a m |

### KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express | * 9:40 a m | * 8:00 p m |
| " Night Express | § 8:00 p m | § 7:00 a m |

### CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Mail | * 8:15 a m | * 4:40 p m |
| Nashville & Florida Express | § 7:30 p m | § 7:25 a m |

### GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee .... *9 a m
Saturday's boat don't leave until .... 8 p m
For Milwaukee, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday .... 7 p m
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon. *7 p m
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday. 7 p m
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Tuesday 7 p m
Daily for St. Joseph .... *10 a m
Saturday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at .... 11 p m
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

# RELIGIOUS.

## The Rock River Conference Closes Its Labors.

## The Appointments for the Coming Year Announced.

## Changes in the Chicago District---The New Men.

## Preservation of the Sabbath---Reports of Committees.

## Annual Meeting of the Chicago Association of the Congregational Church.

### ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

The sixth day of the session of the Rock River Conference was commenced yesterday morning at the usual hour. As the time for adjournment drew near, the members appeared to become more anxious, and business was done at a lively rate. Nearly everybody had a resolution which he wanted to introduce, but matters were kept well in hand by Bishop Merrill, who held down everything not germane to the general issue.

The Rev. J. Hartman, D. D., Secretary, asked to submit a report of

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,

and, permission being granted, he submitted the following facts: Chicago District—Whole amount collected, $184; last year, $103; increase, $81. Rockford District—Whole amount, $53; increase, $22. Freeport District—Whole amount, $43; increase, $10. Dixon District—Whole amount, $58; decrease, $15. Mendota District—Whole amount, $61; increase, $10. Joliet District—Whole amount, $50; decrease, $2. Whole amount of all the districts, $397; last year, $344; increase, $52.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION was presented by Dr. S. A. W. Jewett. In connection with this report, a statement was made by Dr. Jewett that the Committee recommended the appropriation of all funds collected from the Chicago, Joliet, Rockford, and Freeport Districts to the Northwestern University. Dr. Jewett also made a statement regarding the Garrett Biblical Institute. There had graduated from this Institute since its foundation 640 persons. The Committee recommended that a special collection be taken up in the charges of all the districts for the benefit of Garrett Biblical on the second Sunday in December.

Prof. Fisk spoke especially for the Northwestern University. This institution had been able to raise this year $5,000, while $9,000 was needed. They would need for the ensuing year the sum of $7,500.

The foregoing portion of the Committee's report was adopted.

Dr. Jewett then presented the portion of the report referring to Jenning's Seminary, at Aurora. This was now the only Seminary in the Rock River Conference. It was recommended that the Conference declare that, so far as was in the power of its members, they heartily commend Jenning's Seminary and the Principal, M. E. Cady; that S. McCarthy, William Augustus Smith, and M. E. Cady be chosen as Trustees, and that the Presiding Elder be recommended to appoint Prof. M. E. Cady Principal of the Seminary.

This portion of the report was also adopted, and finally the report of the Educational Committee was adopted as a whole.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Committee on Sunday-School and Tract Union reported, recommending the following officers of the Union for the ensuing year, ministers and laymen alternating: President, Bishop E. G. Andrews; Vice-President, Dr. J. Williamson; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. Hartman; Directors, the Rev. A. W. Patten, O. H. Horton, the Rev. C. E. Mandeville, N. E. Lyman, the Rev. F. F. Farmeloe, J. F. Kleckner, the Rev. R. S. Cantine, Ira W. Lewis, the Rev. J. R. Burns, A. Dean, J. W. Phelps, and John Dale.

The Committee on the Bishops' Fund reported, but no action was taken upon the matter, as none was required.

The Rev. Mr. Smart submitted the report of the Committee on

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

This contained five or six recommendations, as follows: That they deprecate everywhere the desecration of the Sabbath, by precept and example, and try to recall the people to the Church; that they exhort parents and Sunday-school people to instruct the young, so that they would not go astray in this respect; that corporations as well as individuals are guilty of gross violation of the Sabbath by using teams, etc., thereby breaking down the respect for the day; that the members of the Conference condemn the use of Sunday trains to camp meetings, and that a general committee be appointed to look into the matter of Sabbath desecration, with a view of devising some means of eradicating the evil.

The last recommendation was, on motion, stricken out.

Resolutions were offered to the effect that the above report and resolutions should be read to all the congregations on the first Sunday of November next.

The resolutions and the report, except so much as had been stricken out, were adopted, with the amendment that the resolutions should be referred to the editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* for publication.

The Rev. R. H. Wilkinson, the Conference Treasurer of the

MISSIONARY FUNDS,

reported, and his report was accepted. According to this report, the Chicago District contributed in 1879, cash and vouchers, $5,226, an increase of $1,411 over last year; Rockford District, $1,693, an increase of $408 over last year; Freeport District, $1,139; an increase over last year of $75; Dixon, $1,576, a decrease of $45; Mendota, $1,146, an increase of $142; Joliet, $1,192, an increase of $112. Total amount received from all the districts, $9,870 for the Missionary Fund, an increase of $2,104 over last year.

The Rev. N. M. Stokes reported that he had collected a certain amount of money for the Foreign Missionary Society, which he had paid over to Mrs. O. H. Horton.

The Rev. E. W. Patten reported for the Committee on Bible Cause, and the report was accepted.

Dr. Fowler was invited to say a few words upon the subject of the

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY.

He responded, and exhorted the members of the Conference to insure themselves in the Society.

He was followed by Dr. Hitchcock, who, after speaking briefly upon the subject, closed by saying that he had a gift of $500 in cash, contributed by various brethren in the Conference, which he presented to Dr. Hooper Crews, the veteran Methodist preacher.

Dr. Crews arose amid much applause, and returned his heartfelt thanks. He also gave a brief explanation of his affairs; stated that he was greatly embarrassed, and that every cent of the money would go to pay debts.

The following Conference Stewards were declared appointed: J. S. David, B. C. Close, J. O. Dows, R. K. Ribbins, G. L. Wiley, and S. H. Adams.

The list of claimants was read, and the money apportioned to each was paid over by draft by the Stewards.

On motion, a committee was appointed to assist the committees of other denominations to resist the encroachments upon the Lord's Day. The committee consisted of Dr. Hatfield, the Rev. J. S. Stoughton, and the Rev. A. J. Jutkins.

The Rev. J. M. Caldwell, of

THE COMMITTEE ON MEMOIRS,

reported upon the death of Gideon Libby, who died at Bethel; the Rev. W. S. Harrington reported the death of Mrs. S. H. Adams, of Chicago; Dr. Jewett upon the death of Mrs. Sarah S. Krouse, who died at Ashton, Jan. 15, 1879; the Rev. W. A. Smith, upon the Rev. Father S. H. Stocking, who died at Beloit, Wis., within the year.

It was stipulated that the other memoirs should be embodied in the minutes, without being adopted by the Conference, and the report of the Committee on Memoirs was adopted.

The Rev. J. P. Morris, statistician, reported, and, on motion, the report was recommitted for the purpose of revision, and the Conference Secretary was added to the Committee on Statistics, to assist in making the revision.

According to the report,—which was confessedly inaccurate, owing to the careless condition of the local reports as they came in to the statisticians—the number of probationists in all the districts was 1,437; full members, 23,500; local preachers, 180; deaths, 276; baptisms of children, 677; baptisms of adults, 779; probable value of church property,—272 churches,—$1,322,252; number of parsonages, 133, valued at $150,952; church indebtedness, $170,900.

On recommendation of different members of the Conference, the following were made supernumeraries: J. J. Tobias, J. C. Stoughton, M. E. Smith, and J. J. Clifton.

RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED

thanking the press for its full reports of the Conference proceedings, the Rev. Mr. Sheppard and the people of Grace Church for hospitalities received, the Hon. E. B. Washburne for his invitation, all friends who had assisted in entertaining the ministers and laymen of the Conference, and, finally, to Bishop Andrews for presiding, etc.

On motion, the Rev. J. J. Tobias was appointed a Committee on Railroad Facilities.

The minutes were then read, Bishop Andrews presiding, after which the Bishop announced, in a few well-chosen remarks, that the time had come to

READ THE APPOINTMENTS

for the ensuing term. He said that the moment before a great conflict was always a trying one, and he exhorted all to silent prayer. His words were full of hope and encouragement. Having closed, he read the list of appointments, which had been kept closely guarded until this time, so that not a soul could see the result of the work of the Appointing Committee. As soon as the appointments were read, the Conference adjourned with a benediction, to meet in Rockford next year.

The list as read by the Bishop was as follows:

ROCKFORD DISTRICT.

H. L. Martin, Presiding Elder; Post-Office, Rockford, Ill.

Rockford—Centennial Church and Ninth Street Mission, W. A. Spencer; Court Street, T. P. Marsh; Winnebago Street, W. S. Harrington; Winnebago, John Adams; Byron, M. C. Wire; North Belvidere, O. E. Birch; South Belvidere, G. C. Clark; Garden Prairie, A. T. Riley; Roscoe, J. M. Clendenning; Round Prairie, H. U. Reynolds; Poplar Grove and Capron, F. B. Harden; Harvard and Chemung, to be supplied (J. W. Scott); Big Foot, Robert Beatty; Richmond, W. F. De Lap; Solon and Spring Grove, to be supplied (R. W. Pattison); Ringwood and McHenry, W. A. Adron; Nunda, J. H. Beacon; Dundee, to be supplied (M. C. Wilcox); Woodstock, Samuel Earhgey; Franklinville, to be supplied; Elgin, W. H. Burns; Marengo, J. H. Reeves; Cherry Valley, G. L. S. Stuff; Charter Oak, Samuel Cates; New Milford, W. H. Haight; Harlem, J. W. P. Jordan; Burritt, to be supplied (J. H. Soule); Rockton, J. M. Conlee.

J. H. Vincent, Secretary of Sunday-School Union and Tract Society, member of Court Street Quarterly Conference.

FREEPORT DISTRICT.

J. H. More, Presiding Elder; Post-Office, Freeport.

Freeport—First Church, C. E. Mandeville; Embury, Sanford Washburn; Galena, James O. Cramb; Hanover, Alonzo Wakeman; Council Hill, Thomas Cochrane; Scales Mound, F. F. Farmiloe; Apple River, G. L. Wiley; Warren, T. H Hazeltine; Nora, Nathaniel Critchett; Lena, Joseph Odgers; Orangeville, R. A. Harwood; Dakotah, G. H. Wells; Durand, D. W. Linn; Shirland, G. P. Sullivan; Pecatonica, P. C. Stire; Forreston, W. H. Strout; Lanark, E. W. Drew; Mt. Carroll, H. J. Huston; Savannah, Joseph Crummer; Thompson, Samuel Lauver; Elizabeth, J. H. Thomas; Woodbine, to be supplied; Rush Creek, to be supplied; Loran, to be supplied (B. F. Smith); Davis, to be supplied; Shannon and Fair Haven, W. J. Libberton; Van Brocklin, C. F. Kryder.

DIXON DISTRICT.

Isaac Linebarger, Presiding Elder; Post-Office, Dixon, Ill.

Dixon, A. W. Patten; Albany, T. R. Satterfield; Amboy, Alonzo Campbell; Ashton and Franklin Grove, J. S. David; Bethel, H. T. Clendenning; Blackberry, R. H. Wilkinson; Burlington, Isaac Whitcomb; Coleta, A. H. Schoonmaker; Creston, Rufus Congdon; Cortland, Samuel Hewes; De Kalb, A. H. Miller; Eldena and Harmon, to be supplied (E. Breen); Erie, J. C. Stoughton; Fulton, R. M. Smith; Genoa, J. W. Carr; Hampshire and Harmony, B. H. Cartwright; Kaneville, C. E. Smith; Kingston, John Hitchcock; Leaf River, H. M. Springer; Lodi and Ono Grove, W. B. Leach; Lee Centre, J. G. B. Shadford; Light-House Point, W. A. Cross; Lyndon, F. A. Reed; Malta, E. M. Battis; Milledgeville, E. S. Holm; Morrison, A. T. Needham; Mt. Morris, James Bush; Oregon, Hooper Crews; Polo, O. F. Mattison; Rochelle, I. E. Springer; Rock Falls, M. H. Triggs; Sterling, Fourth Street, W. D. Atchison; Sterling, Broadway, Joseph Wardle; Sycamore, Lewis Curts.

MENDOTA DISTRICT.

W. H. Smith, Presiding Elder; Post-Office, Mendota, Ill.

Aurora, First Church, W. A. Smith; Galena Street, to be supplied; Arlington, Edwin Brown; Big Rock, to be supplied (J. H. Bickford); Earl and South Paw Paw, A. B. Smart; Freedom, A. B. Mettler; Hinkley, N. M. Stokes; Leland and Suydam, C. H. Hoffman; Malden and Dover, H. N. Stoddard; Melugin, E. H. Beal; Mendota, J. W. Lee; Millington, Silas Searl; Montgomery and Oswego (to be supplied (P. V. D. Vedder); Newark and Sheridan, J. G. Campbell; North Prairie, to be supplied (P. S. Lott); Northville, to be supplied (J. F. Kellogg); Paw Paw, Benjamin Close; Plano, Jacob Hartman; Prairie Centre, C. L. Dempster; Princeton, James Baume; Prophetstown, Seymour Stover; Somonauk, C. W. Thornton; Sandwich, William Goodfellow; Shabbona, to be supplied (B. Dickens); Sinclair, to be supplied; Steward and Twin Grove, W. H. Tibbals; Sublette, W. H. Records; Tampico, Fletcher Pomeroy; Walnut, G. A. Erving; Wyanet and West Bureau, ——; Waterman, C. A. Bucks; Yorkville, J. R. Burns.

E. W. Adams, agent Conference Tract Society, member of First Church Quarterly Conference.

Caleb Foster, agent of American Bible Society, member of First Church Quarterly Conference.

Martin E. Cady, Principal of Jennings Seminary, member of Galena Street Quarterly Conference.

JOLIET DISTRICT.

S. A. W. Jewett, Presiding Elder; Post-Office, Joliet.

Joliet, Ottawa Street, N. H. Axtell; Joliet, Richard Street, J. S. Norris; Kankakee, First Church, A. J. Jutkins; Kankakee, Second Church, J. R. Allen; Ottawa, W. H. Gloss; Morris, G. S. Young; Plainfield, J. B. McGuffin; Lockport, James Borbridge; Lemont, R. K. Ribbins; Wilmington, E. C. Arnold; Elwood, William Clark; Channahon, J. P. Morris; Lisbon and Ne tle Creek, to be supplied; Peotone and West Peotone, A. H. Needham; Manteno, G. W. Winslow; Minooka, M. H. Plumb; Platteville, W. H. Hoadley; Frankford and New Lenox, G. K. Hoover; Crete, H. R. Antes; De Selm, John Hitchcock; Momence, John Roads; Twelve Mile Grove, Alonzo Newton; Seneca and Marseilles, Thomas Chipperfield; LaSalle, Thomas Sweet; Peru (to be supplied), George Kinney; Mokena, W. F. Mintz; Blue Island and Morgan Park, to be supplied; Dalton and Thornton (to be supplied), T. C. Young; Nonee, to be supplied.

CHICAGO DISTRICT.

W. C. Willing, Presiding Elder; Post-Office, 147 Throop street, Chicago.

Chicago—Clark Street, John Williamson; Wabash Avenue, F. M. Bristol; Michigan Avenue, G. R. Van Horne; Trinity, R. B. Pope; Langley Avenue, T. C. Clendenning; State Street, E. M. Boring; Grace Church, R. D. Sheppard; Grant Place, F. P. Cleveland; Centenary, H. W. Thomas; Ada Street, S. H. Adams; Park Avenue, T. R. Strowbridge; Western Avenue, J. M. Caldwell; Fulton Street, George Chase; St. Paul's, J. W. Phelps; Halsted Street, F. A. Hardin; Simpson, J. H. Alling; Winter Street, William Craven.

City Missions—Lincoln Street, to be supplied (F. Porter); Emmanuel and Jackson Streets, J. W. Richards; Asbury Chapel, to be supplied (J. H. Kellogg); Northwest Church, J. M. Wheaton; Milwaukee Avenue, to be supplied; Douglas Chapel, to be supplied; Fullerton Avenue, to be supplied; Englewood, Robert Proctor; Grand Crossing and Brown's Mills, S. T. Show; Ravenswood and Dixon Street, E. L. Parks; Rogers Park, to be supplied (F. D. Hemmenway); South Evanston, to be supplied; Warren, to be supplied (J. A. Matlack); Evanston, First Church, R. M. Hatfield; Evanston, Second Church, to be supplied; Wilmette, to be supplied (J. P. Brushingham); Waukegan, Louis Meredith; North Prairie and Benton, to be supplied; Libertyville, J. T. Cooper; Volo and Centennial, to be supplied (J. T. Roberts); Park Ridge and Niles, to be supplied (C. B. Wilcox); Northfield, to be supplied (J. Cormack); Desplaines, to be supplied (A. A. Sunderland); Arlington Hights, T. B. Hilton; Palatine, Watson Thatcher; Barrington, S. H. Swartz; Meacham, Robert Bell; Austin, D. M. Tompkins; Oak Park, R. S. Cantine; River Forest, to be supplied; Wheaton, W. P. Gray; Turner, W. H. Holmes; Geneva, Joseph Caldwell; Batavia, Aaron Gurney; St. Charles, N. O. Freeman; Downer's Grove, John O. Foster; Naperville, William Tasker; Clyde, to be supplied (J. Butcher); South Chicago, to be supplied.

Luke Hitchcock, agent of Western Book Concern, member of the Michigan Avenue Quarterly Conference.

Charles H. Fowler, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, member of Evanston Quarterly Conference.

M. Raymond, Professor in Garrett Biblical Institute, member of Evanston Quarterly Conference.

C. G. Trusdell, General Superintendent of Chicago R. & A. Society, member of Trinity Quarterly Conference.

L. Salisbury, Superintendent, agent of Western Seamen's Friend Society, member of Centenary Quarterly Conference.

S. G. Lathrop, agent of Cook County Bible Society, member of Clark Street Quarterly Conference.

W. C. Dandy, agent Garrett Biblical Institute, member of Evanston Quarterly Conference.

A. Youker, pastor of West Side Tabernacle, member of Clark Street Quarterly Conference.

John Nate, temperance missionary, member of Centenary Quarterly Conference.

H. F. Fisk, Principal Preparatory School Northwestern University, member Evanston Quarterly Conference.

THE CHANGES.

It will be seen from the above that there are a few important changes in the location of ministers in Chicago. The Rev. John Williamson, D. D., who for a considerable time has been the pastor of the Michigan Avenue Church, will hereafter preside over the Clark Street, or First Church, the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst having been assigned to an entirely new field of labor.

The Rev. Z. R. Van Horne, formerly of the Dixon Church, now has the Michigan Avenue Church, while the Rev. A. W. Patten, formerly of the Wabash Avenue Church, takes his place at Dixon, and the Rev. Frank Bristol, pastor of the Englewood Church, and comparatively young in the ministry, assumes charge of the Wabash Avenue Church. The Rev. Robert Proctor goes to Englewood.

The Rev. W. F. Crafts has obtained supernumerary orders, and is going to Europe. His place in Trinity Church is to be filled by the Rev. R. B. Pope, of Detroit, Mich., who obtained a transfer from the Detroit to the Rock River Conference during the late session.

The Rev. T. R. Strowbridge, formerly pastor of the Oak Park Church, is to take charge of the Park Avenue congregation, the Rev. Dr. McChesney, late pastor, having gone to the Iowa Conference. The Rev. R. S. Cantine, formerly of Rockford, will take charge of the Oak Park congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Strowbridge will be remembered as the founder, builder, and first pastor of the Ada Street Church.

The above are all the changes noted in the Chicago District, and, if they are not satisfactory to all concerned, the brethren interested gave no sign. Regarding this, however, Bishop Andrews, in his excellent advice and instructions to the ministers under him, before reaching the list, charged them not to make any kind of a demonstration,—by a word, look, or shrug of the shoulders,—and, so far as was observed, they all gave heed to his warning.

The Conference, on the whole, has been quite harmonious, and, as predicted by THE TRIBUNE in its report of the first day's proceedings, those who were looking for a sensation were absolutely disappointed. A few remarks were dropped from time to time during the session which might possibly have been construed into a personal rebuke to some particular member, yet, if the coat fitted anybody, it was quietly put on or laid aside, as the case might be, and not a murmur came to the ears of the public.

Neither were any of the great issues brought up that it was predicted by some would appear affecting Methodism, unless perhaps it might be the question brought up in the Lay Conference Friday, pertaining to the appointing of Presiding Elders of districts, which was promptly nipped in the bud, and a resolution was immediately passed almost unanimously to the effect that it was the sense of the Conference that no action should be taken by that body which should tend to change the established forms of Methodism in any particular.

### CONGREGATIONALISTS.

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION

of the Congregational Church began its fall session at the Leavitt Street Church, corner of West Adams street, yesterday morning, with a very small attendance.

The exercises were begun with a prayer-meeting, conducted by the Rev. B. F. Leavitt.

The Rev. W. H. Brewster was elected Moderator pro tem., and the Rev. E. P. Wheeler Scribe.

The following list of pastors and delegates was handed to the Secretary's desk:

The Rev. E. P. Wheeler, Wilmette, Ill.; H. L. Hammond; T. A. Wadsworth, acting Pastor South Chicago; Deacon A. C. Ingraham, delegate; the Rev. B. T. Leavitt, Lincoln Park Church, Chicago; D. G. Garreston, delegate, Lincoln Park Church; the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor First Congregational Church, Chicago; the Rev. E. F. Williams, pastor of the South Church, Chicago; the Rev. J. F. Smith, acting pastor, Crete; the Rev. A. Monroe, Union Tabernacle, Chicago; the Rev. W. H. Brewster, Blue Island; J. P. Young, delegate; J. L. Barrows, delegate First Congregational Church, Ravenswood; the Rev. A. Little, New England Church, Chicago; S. E. Willing, delegate; James McChesney, delegate; the Rev. J. C. Armstrong, Lyonsville.

The Scribe was elected Register by the meeting.

THE REV. W. H. BREWSTER

read a paper on "Elements of Weakness and Strength in the Christian Church." The Holy Catholic Church was not only larger than the Romish Church, but larger than any Church. We should remember that the elements of strength were inherent, original, and permanent. He said, standing as we did to-day, at the termination of eighteen centuries, when a little band of disciples, in spite of the attempt of the mightiest Empire the world ever saw to destroy the Christian Church and to blot the Christian name from the page of history, had become millions, we were compelled to believe that in the Church there were unseen elements of power: that the Gospel was indeed the power of God.

He called attention to the elements of weakness in the Christian Church. None of these of necessity belonged to the Church; or, if to the Church, not to the Gospel. Those grew out of our intellectual imperfections,—our imperfect understanding and imperfect comprehension of Gospel truths. The Church, too, was imperfect and but partially sanctified; we had nothing like a perfect and holy church. The Church lost power by attempted compromises,—by going over to the world in the vain and foolish attempt to win it. No mistake could be greater than this. Besides this the Church was weakened by insisting on the non-essential points of belief instead of pressing heartily and constantly the vital, essential, and saving truths of the Gospel. This had divided the Church into rival sects, weakening it instead of strengthening it.

The Rev. Arthur Little thought that some of the positions of Mr. Brewster were made too prominent. There were, in his opinion, other more salient and more essential points. It was easy for the enemies of the Church to cavil and find fault. He thought there should be a restatement of truth which would more commend itself to the reason of men.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin said he thought that Mr. Brewster's life and preaching were so much better than his paper that he thought it required not much discussion. He did not attach much much importance to the statement that men's likings and men's reasons should govern and guide their religious life. No man was more condemned for unreasonableness than Christ. All the Rabbis were against Him, and all the learned men were opposed to him. The power of the Church was in the Holy Spirit, and always would be.

In his discourse Mr. Brewster stated that he did not believe the blood of Christ was necessary to save an unsinning infant from the wrath of God. This statement created some comment among the members, most of whom adhered to the doctrine that in the blood of Christ was the only efficient salvation of mankind.

The Rev. M. Williams, of Jefferson, expressed some rather ultra theological doctrines. He believed a child was saved as an angel was saved.

This discussion was continued until the close of the morning exercises.

THE REV. E. F. WILLIAMS

made a report concerning the Western Education Society verbally. He stated that the Society was doing all it could for the education of young men, and they were making the money go as far as they could. The Home Missionary Society, established a year ago at Galesburg, was doing well. He was a member of the Committee for that institution, and he would report that it was progressing well.

The Rev. W. A. Lloyd stated that the Home Missionary Society of Illinois was somewhat behind in its accounts, some $1,400 having been overdrawn.

The Rev. Richard Lewis, of Grand Haven, made a statement of the condition of his church, which he said was in debt, and asked money to assist his people in lightening their financial burdens.

The Rev. Mr. Porter, of Crete, Ill., an old minister and a poor one, made an appeal for aid. In this connection he read a brief paper giving a sketch of his life, which had been one of severe labor and great privation, working many years for $300 per annum, with flour $13 per barrel. He had forded rivers at midnight, traveled through storms, over hard roads, through wildernesses, over hills, and through dark forests, until his journey of life was about ended. He appealed to the meeting for aid.

Mr. Wheeler made a statement concerning a minister who had

BROKEN DOWN IN THE WORK,

whose health was impaired, and who was incapacitated for work. He was now going into secular employment, and needed some aid. A collection was taken up on the spot for the two indigent clergymen. The Rev. Simeon Gilbert presented the following resolution, which was adopted by the Association:

*Resolved*, That this Association is of the opinion that there are not too many ministers of the right sort. That, in view of the vital wants of our own churches, and the measureless wants of our country and the world, there are not enough entirely gifted and disciplined ministers. That the frequently uttered objections to affording aid to young men while in course of preparation for the ministry are not well taken. That the present demands of the churches is for a consummately educated and trained ministry or sect. That it is but reasonable that candidates for the ministry should be put in possession of the best possible advantages for acquiring the general and the special training that is demanded. That the churches may the more cheerfully contribute for this purpose, in view of the fact that our educational societies and our theological seminaries at the present time are known to apportion this aid with such scrupulous care, and on such exacting conditions, as make sure that the money will be well expended. And that it is greatly desirable that the students in the Theological Seminary in Chicago should be aided to that extent, that they shall not be exposed to undue temptations to go to other schools far remote, with the probability of their being permanently lost to our Western field, where they are specially needed.

DR. F. A. NOBLE, D. D.,

made a brief address entitled "How to Promote the Interests of Sabbath-Schools." Ministers should identify themselves with the Sabbath-school, and always be present, either to talk or suggest. The direct work of the Sabbath-school might be delegated to others, but the minister should show himself there every Sabbath. There were great and masterly themes contained in the catechism, and these should be taught to the children in the Sunday-school. They would then be able to give intelligent answers to various questions based upon the Scriptures.

Mr. Paul, who has been and is now identified with Sabbath-schools, made a short address, in which he thought an intelligent and detailed effort should be made for the improvement of Sunday-schools. In many families the father left home before the children were out of bed, and did not return until they had gone to sleep. The mother was burdened with household cares, and therefore could pay no attention to them. The only instruction they obtained concerning a religious life was in the Sunday-school. There was an art in teaching which pastors should cultivate and nourish.

Mr. Hammond made some remarks on this same subject, in which he said that sometimes mischief had been done by Superintendents riding hobbies and conducting affairs in unlearned exegesis.

With remarks by others, the afternoon exercises closed according to the program arranged by the Rev. George H. Peeke.

In the evening, the Rev. A. Little and the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., made addresses in behalf of Foreign Missions, with which the exercises closed, and the Association adjourned sine die.

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### A Reform Suggested.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Would you please aid the public by urging our Postmaster to see that the public knows when a letter-box is emptied? Not only is the time of collection changed every little while, but the collectors do not bind themselves to a certain permanent time. Let every box show a time-table, indicating the next collection; let the collector hang out the "next collection sign," when he does collect, and the public will always be posted, and the Postmaster has at least some control, whether or not his collectors come up to time. It is needless to argue on the point of promptness in mail matters.

POST-OFFICE IMPROVEMENT.

### Gen. Grant's Reception.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—If there are reasons why ex-President Grant should have in Chicago a reception worthy of his eminent fame upon his arrival here, the main ones are other than that he ever had official connection with any army corps of the late volunteer army of the United States. The people of the United States, and especially of Illinois, are brim full of unalloyed gratitude to him, and are overflowing with zeal to find methods of expression to show their appreciation of his distinguished services to his country, as much as a citizen as a soldier.

The armies of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and of the Potomac are alike interested, and neither they combined nor either of them is more so than are all classes and grades of citizens. In view of these facts, is it not unbecoming the dignity of the great occasion for any single society to be permitted by the people to take the lead even away from them, much less to largely monopolize the affairs of the coming ovation?

To have been a member of the Army of the Tennessee is an honor of which any person might well be proud, and it is exceedingly becoming in the officers and private soldiers of that grand old army corps to vie with each other and with the world to do Gen. Grant the greatest honor! But the honor to be conferred is one which no army corps is broad enough to bestow; no, not even the whole "corps de armie" of the United States, for all combined furnish but a factor, but a single element, of the loud acclaim which has attended and now awaits this man of unequaled renown.

This reception should be eminently one of the people,—one in which all societies should join as a component part regardless of politics, religion, color, grade, or previous condition.

A mass-meeting should appoint committees of reception, finance, decoration, etc., from merchants, soldiers, lawyers, doctors, priests, and people, and when so appointed should be branded by no society, nor controlled by any military guidon.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee is eminently capable of giving Gen. Grant, or any other General, a magnificent ovation; but, by its necessary exclusiveness, the affair will in its hands fail, in the idea, at least, of adequate breadth and cosmopolitanism, which would surround the performance should it be open to the masses to join in the grand column.

Let the Army of the Tennessee, if they so desire, become an important factor in the general good-will to be proclaimed, and, as a sort of side-show, give the ex-President a banquet in their inimitable style, after the people have received him under their broad canopy, and after their loud huzzahs shall have been neither checked nor influenced by anything other than the irrepressible desire to do him honor.

W. M. TAYLOR.

## DASHED TO DEATH.

### The Late Balloon Accident at San Francisco.

*San Francisco Call, Oct. 6.*

Yesterday was a windy day; a strong west wind came in over the western hills, driving the dust about the streets and whistling around corners, and many of the large crowd which congregated at Woodward's thought the aerial trip advertised by Prof. Colgrove, a gentleman who has made seven ascensions from the gardens during the past summer, would be postponed until a more favorable time. The vicious wind, however, seemed not to cause any apprehension on the part of the aeronaut, and shortly after noon the monster balloon "Gen. Grant" was brought out into the open space near the animals' dens, and in the presence of the crowd the filling began. Prof. Colgrove was present, apparently entertaining no intention of abandoning the trip, directing the inflating process, which was in charge of Thomas Abbott, and conversing with those inside the inclosure. It had been announced that a young man employed by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank would accompany the aeronaut, but an hour before the ascension he backed out, and it became necessary to provide a substitute. Prof. Martin, the well-known balloonist, was one of the many present, and at this stage of the proceedings, and owing to the wind, he advised Colgrove not to attempt the trip, prophesying an accident if he did. Colgrove, however, refused to entertain the idea, and it was finally arranged that Charles H. Williams, the manager of the Gardens, who was present, should go with him in lieu of the passenger first proposed. All Mr. Williams' friends opposed this, as he was a heavy, stout man, weighing fully 200 pounds, and should not run the risk. When Williams informed Mr. Abbott that he was going, the latter told him, in a joking manner, that he had better leave part of himself on the ground. Williams replied jocularly: "No, I am going to take all of myself up." Although Mr. Williams has arranged for a large number of ascensions from the gardens, he has never before contemplated a trip himself, and, while the preparations were being made, he remarked to a newspaper man in the crowd, "You ought to give this an extra dash to-morrow on my account." This was about the last remark he made, and in a few moments after Colgrove stepped into the basket and called for his companion.

At this time, about fifteen minutes to 4 o'clock, the wind was blowing a gale, and the balloon, which is the largest air-ship ever on this Coast, was swaying violently to and fro in the effort to release itself from the ropes which bound it to the earth. Williams stepped into the basket. An instant before Colgrove gave the word to cut the air-ship loose, he was seen to make a motion as though to step out, but the ropes were suddenly released, and the balloon mounted into the air. It seemed at once to every one in the crowd that it was too heavily freighted, and, although it rapidly shot about 150 feet above the ground, it did not do so as quickly as usual. From this distance the balloon rose slowly to perhaps 300 feet, when, being overloaded, it began slowly to sink. At the moment of reaching the highest altitude it was struck by the strong southwest current and moved off slowly in a southeasterly direction, all the while gradually descending. From this time until the men were thrown from the basket no one upon the ground in the gardens could see the balloon. Henry Ohnimus, the proprietor of the candy-store in the amphitheatre, was standing in the door of the pavilion at this time, and saw the air-ship from the moment it left the gardens until the accident. His story is to the effect that as soon as the balloon began to descend he was conscious that a terrible accident would happen, and, therefore, from his elevated position he watched it closely.

It passed over Mission street at a hight of about 150 feet, and by the time Howard street was reached it had descended so near the earth that it struck the telegraph wires on the left side of that street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, violently. The contact was made between the gas-bag and the basket. For a moment the balloon remained in this position, spinning around rapidly, both the occupants of the basket being thrown right and left. The wires were torn off the poles a moment after, and the balloon, free again, proceeded on its way. The contact with the wires had apparently severed some of the ropes attaching the basket with the gas-bag, for as the air-ship shot across Howard street the aeronauts were seen clinging to the sides of the basket, which was tipped up sideways. On the east side of Howard street the gas-bag struck the chimney of a house on the corner of Fourteenth street, and tore it down.

Between Howard and Folsom there is a large vacant lot, extending the entire block, and after demolishing the chimney the balloon swept across this vacant space like an arrow, the bag twisting itself into every shape and jerking the basket in every direction with great violence. While passing over this lot Williams was seen standing up in the basket and clinging to the sundered ropes. Colgrove was apparently clutching the upward side of the basket. By the time the balloon reached Folsom street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, the basket was hanging by not more than one rope, and was just a little higher in the air than the telegraph wires running along the west side of the road. Just as this moment Williams was seen to fall like a shot to the earth, and a few seconds after the basket came down with Colgrove. About six feet from the ground the latter pitched head first from the basket. Both men fell within ten feet of each other. Williams struck upon the top of his head and was killed instantly. Colgrove struck upon his back and lived about an hour. The whole affair transpired inside of fifteen minutes.

## GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

### His Letter of Resignation to the Republicans of Richmond County—His Vote Against Cornell in Saratoga—Defending the Voter's Right to Scratch—The Resignation Accepted Almost Unanimously.

*New York Sun, Oct. 12.*

Rarely has Richmond County known a better attended or more interesting political Convention than that held by the Republicans yesterday afternoon in Tyner's Hall, Stapleton, Staten Island. It was expected that George William Curtis, the Chairman of the Convention, would be there, and it was hoped that he would be able and willing to explain his political position, which has caused considerable comment among Richmond County Republicans. The political utterances in the editorial page of *Harper's Weekly* had been attributed to Mr. Curtis, and they had been for several weeks past anything but pleasing to the Stalwart Republicans. In the *Weekly* of Oct. 4 and 11 appeared editorials in which Republicans were urged to be independent, and scratch the names of obnoxious candidates from the ticket, and Mr. Cornell and Mr. Soule were especially named as men obnoxious to independent Republicans. One result of these editorials, which have appeared during Mr. Curtis' absence in Massachusetts, was to cause much indignation among some of Mr. Curtis' neighbors, who hitherto have stood by him through thick and thin.

But Mr. Curtis was not present yesterday. The Hon. David W. Judd was chosen temporary Chairman in place of Mr. Curtis.

"In the Convention that was held here some four or six weeks ago," said Mr. Judd, "Mr. Curtis, in addressing us, said that it was all important that the State of New York, this fall, should be carried by the Republican party, and that, as the State went this fall, so in all human probability the Union would go. Some of us, during the past few days, have received certain documents headed 'The Independent Republican Committee,' and these documents contained extracts made from time to time from *Harper's Weekly*. Doubtless almost all of you here have done Mr. Curtis the injustice to suppose that these articles emanated from him. As you look over the copies of *Harper's Weekly*, you have noticed that the illustrations of Mr. Nast, and the general tone of the paper, have been in harmony with the Republican party. But several articles appearing week after week have urged the Republicans to scratch the ticket. Now, I am of the opinion that Mr. Curtis never wrote those articles. I will give you a little journalistic secret."

"That journalistic secret is this," continued Mr. Judd. "It has been known in journalistic circles that a young man in the employ of the Harpers has so nearly conformed to the style of Mr. Curtis that his articles have been taken for Mr. Curtis'. It is my opinion that during the absence of Mr. Curtis in Ashfield those articles have been written by this young man. Such being the case, gentlemen, those that supposed that Mr. Curtis wrote these articles have done him a great injustice."

Mr. C. C. Norvell moved that the report of the delegates to the Syracuse Convention be adopted, and the whole ticket and platform be approved. This was carried unanimously and enthusiastically.

Then Mr. DeWitt Stafford, the Chairman of the Richmond County Republican Committee, read the following letter from Mr. Curtis:

"LENOX, Mass., Oct. 9, 1879.—*De Witt Stafford, Esq., Chairman of Richmond County Republican Committee*—MY DEAR SIR: I am very sorry, as I wrote you some time since, that I am unable to return to the island before the 15th inst., and that I shall therefore be absent at the reassembling of the County Convention on the 11th. I regret my absence the more as I understand that serious dissatisfaction has been expressed with some recent articles of mine in *Harper's Weekly*.

"These articles assert the right and the duty of every Republican to scratch the name of any candidate upon the ticket whose election he thinks would be injurious to the Republican cause, with the specific advice to exercise that right at the pending election. This is a principle which I have always advocated, for the only effective way that I know of in a government like ours to correct and purify the management of parties lies in the independent action of the individual voter upon the nominations recommended to him by a convention. To question this principle is to assert the doctrine which was stated in its extreme and most odious form in the familiar, 'I would vote for the devil if he were regularly nominated.' Regular nominations may be the result of intrigue, corruption, and treachery, and as they are but recommendations, the individual voter must be encouraged to judge them for himself, and to disregard them when he is satisfied that they ought not to be supported. Any other doctrine than this seems to me to be unworthy of a party of freemen, and, as I have said that it is one which I have always preached, I ought to add that it is one also which I have always practiced.

"That I was a delegate to the late State Convention does not affect my right or my duty to assert this principle. If it be alleged that a delegate is bound by the action of the Convention if he makes no protest—a proposition which I do not admit,—then it is enough to say that I protested in the manner which seemed to me to be wisest, by voting against the motion to make the nomination for the Governorship unanimous, a vote which was recognized by the President of the Convention in declaring the motion carried. Of course, good faith is always supposed, and, as experience proves, delegates, for the sake of the party, will usually acquiesce in the decision of a convention. But the theory of a delegate's duty, as sometimes stated, would imply that when he is overruled as a delegate he is, in every case, bound as a voter to support what he may think to be injurious to the party and to the public welfare. This seems to me to be neither sound Republican nor American doctrine. It is with the sincerest regret that I have learned that the recent expression of my views has deeply pained many Republican friends in Richmond County, whose good opinion is very dear to me. But those friends, with whom my political association has been so long continued and so cordial, will understand that, while I deplore my grave difference of opinion, I can ask the assurance of my Republicanism only from my own conscience. We may honestly differ as to the methods by which the cause is to be advanced, but hitherto, with some natural differences of view, there has been no serious misunderstanding between us. Under existing circumstances, however, there ought to be no misapprehension whatever, and I beg, therefore, through you, respectfully to offer my resignation as Chairman of the Convention, that the members may have an opportunity of declaring whether, in their judgment, the interests of the party can better be promoted by its acceptance. With great respect, I am, very truly yours, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS."

George Wilson, of Middletown, moved that the document be tabled. The Chair ruled him out of order, and then ruled generally that the letter was not properly a document belonging to the Convention. As far as the resignation was concerned, that was a proper question to come before the Convention. Mr. Hopping moved that the resignation of George William Curtis as Chairman of the Richmond County Republican Convention be accepted, and it was almost unanimously carried.

Mr. S. L. Hopping, of Westfield, then arose, and in a voice trembling with emotion said:

"If the Convention will bear with me one moment I will say that no devotee of the Democratic party could ask for a better scene than this. A firebrand has been thrown into this Convention for the purpose of destroying its harmony, and we are called upon to adjourn that it may go out through the State that the home of George William Curtis resounds to his action. I would not for 1,000 or 2,000 votes have such a thing go out. I move that the Convention proceed to complete the ticket."

Mr. Hopping's motion was made amid much noise, for he was called to order by many delegates, who said they didn't know what he meant by "the home of George William Curtis responding to his action," and who accused him (Hopping) of being in the firebrand business himself.

The Convention was then adjourned.

Chairman Judd called a reporter one side and confidentially explained that the manner in which the Convention had received his (Judd's) explanation of the *Harper's Weekly* editorials was a proof of the general idiocy of conventions. All that he (Judd) had said was intended as pure irony, and yet the Convention thought that he was in earnest.

## A FIERY INTERVIEW.

### The Southern Editor, Col. Donan, on the Folks He Left Behind Him—Hot Shot.

*Correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

BISMARCK, D. T., Oct. 6.—The founder of the lamented Greeley boom has arrived in Bismarck on his way to the land of gold. As he comes to Dakota to edit her principal daily, the Deadwood *Pioneer*, an interview with him will be timely. Col. Peter (not Pat) Donan, formerly of the Lexington (Mo.) *Caucasian*, is the best known and the worst abused editor of the South.

"What do you think of the Grant boom, Mr. Donan?"

"On the question of Grant's nomination I have had but one opinion since the extra session of Congress in October, 1877, and that was that Grant would certainly be the nominee of the Republican party. In two letters published in November, '77—one in the Raleigh *News* and the other in the Memphis *Avalanche*—I took the ground that the infernal follies of some of our politicians in that extra session of Congress were arousing a spirit in the North that would demand the renomination of Gen. Grant. In December last I took the same ground in an interview in the Cincinnati *Commercial*."

"And the interview in the *Pioneer Press* last April?"

"In that talk I took the same position more positively. You will remember in all my letters that I warned the people that the follies or wickedness of our so-called Southern statesmen; their insane talk in Congress, their revival of old war issues; their mad gabble about wiping out the Federal Government and Federal legislation; their blatherskiting and miscellaneous lunacies and crimes, were driving all immigration and capital from our doors and leaving us to stagnation and poverty; while infinitly inferior regions, even up here in this semi-frigid wilderness, are building up a rich, populous, and powerful empire. I said they were reviving and intensifying all the old Northern war hostilities, uniting the people of the North, irrespective of party, and speedily and surely preparing the way for the renomination of Grant, and with him an administration bitter and deadly in its hatred of our unfortunate section and people."

"What did you think of those speeches by Lamar, Blackburn, Chalmers, and Tucker?"

"Lamar's crazy eulogy of Jeff Davis in the United States Senate; Joe Blackburn's wild declaration that he and his colleagues did not intend to pause until they had wiped out the last vestige of War legislation from the National statute-books,—a declaration made in the face of a North that had put three millions of men in arms and buried half a million men in Southern soil to place that war legislation on those statute-books; Chalmers' of the Fort Pillow massacre; the State-rights hair-splitting of such stalking ghosts of a quarter a century ago as John Randolph Tucker, Singleton, and Beck, arrayed 35,000,000 of people against our 8,000,000, and aroused a feeling that will demand as the Presidential exponent the most prominent and powerful embodiment of the old War spirit."

"The papers of the South went for you on account of that *Pioneer Press* interview of last spring?"

"With the exception of those of Texas and Arkansas, I was denounced by every paper in the South, alleging I had gone back on my section and turned Radical. Now, there is not a fool in the country who is so blind as not to see that every word I uttered is being verified. The tone of the press, pulpit, and public assemblies of every sort shows unmistakably that the anti-Southern feeling of the North was never more intense during the darkest days of the War. Grant, who was spurned with loathing from the White House in '77, has just been received back into the country with the grandest ovation that was ever given any man since the American Republic was born."

"Don't the elections and the decreased majority in the House confirm your forebodings for the Democracy?"

"In the Congress of 1874-'6 the Democrats had a majority of sixty-six over all opposition. Now it is nothing, or at least depends upon three renegade Radicals,—Murch, the Maine stone-cutter and vulgarian; De La Matyr, the whangdoodle Methodist preacher of Indiana, and Weaver, the rural ignoramus and boor of Iowa. Maine and California are yours and Ohio and New York will be. The Grant movement is daily and hourly gathering strength, and the unification of the whole North against us is nearly complete. And, if Grant is elected President next year, with an overwhelming Radical Congress to back him, and the South crushed and cursed by another reconstruction, we will have no one to thank or to blame, to bless or damn, but the blatherskiting fools and demagogs, masquerading as statesmen in the South. For pointing out this result I have been vehemently denounced by many of the irredeemable idiots and little creatures whom a mysterious Providence, for some inscrutable purpose, permits to run newspapers in the South."

"What do you mean by another reconstruction?"

"I mean what I say. The whole Grant movement is based upon the idea that there is a spirit of insubordination, a spirit of disunion, a spirit of repudiation and of lawlessness in the South. The same tidal-wave that carries Grant into the White House, will carry an overwhelming majority into the House. Two years later there will be a Radical majority in the Senate. Then I think will come an amendment to the Constitution giving Grant a life tenure, on the ground that the perpetually recurring election excitements of every four years are dangerous to the peace of the country and subversive of its business interests. Then I believe will come the reconstruction of the South, on the ground that human liberty is insecure, that a republican form of government does not exist in those States, and that freedman's suffrage has been overthrown."

"Are you sure of all that?"

"Just as certain as if Grant were elected."

"What are Grant's chances?"

"I think he holds an Arkansas hand,—four aces and a bowie-knife."

"Don't the fighting people of the South entertain a friendly regard for Grant?"

"My dear sir! You can't be serious in asking that question. They regard Grant as I do, the embodiment of everything stolid and brutal, utterly regardless of human life and human rights, and everything else that stands in the way of his ambition. They look upon his civil administration as the sum total of all the abominations and iniquities in politics and government."

"What of Tilden?"

"I think he will nominate himself. Nobody North or South has any use for him, but they are afraid to ignore him."

"You are well acquainted with the Southern Brigadiers. Sketch a few of them for me. Lamar, for instance."

"He is a scholarly, brilliant man; utterly impractical and destitute of common sense. He is so cranky that his best friend can't tell whether he is or isn't crazy."

"Ben Hill."

"He has been a professional turn-coat and renegade. Acting for awhile after the War with the Independents, he took the most ultra Southern chute to ingratiate himself with the people of his State and get office. He is a Methodist class-leader. His speech on the prisoner question in reply to Blaine did more to secure the overthrow of the Tilden cause than any other one agency."

"Joe Blackburn."

"He is a magnificent blatherskite. His speech on war-legislation did more to push Grant to the front than the two years' work of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the original Grant boomer. It made half a million votes for Grant. Personally, Blackburn is a bright, genial fellow, predisposed to gush."

"Tucker."

"He is a hair-splitting lawyer, chock-full of the Constitution as it was twenty-five years ago, and the Virginia resolutions of 1878-'9."

"Do you think Mississippi will elect Jeff Davis to the Senate?"

"It would be suicidal; but as that is about the worst thing Mississippi could do, I think she will elect him. The proceeding would be in keeping with the whole political course of the South since the days of reconstruction. It has been a tissue of blunders."

### Drunkenness of British Laborers.

*Correspondence Baltimore Sun.*

I doubt if in the 50,000 skilled mechanics of Birmingham to-day a dozen can be found with a practical illustration of thrift, economy, or saving in their everyday life. It is regarded as "mean" or "stingy" on the part of a workman here to save money,—to hoard up for a "rainy day." His companions would scout at him and lead him a life of torment by word teasing if he were to abandon the tap-room or the drinking-bar and save up part of his earnings. There seems to be a regular recruiting system here, and doubtless in all English manufacturing towns, for the benefit of the public taverns. The workingman with moral courage enough to avoid these national vice-traps of England, would soon find himself a victim of endless petty tyranny by his companions. They seem to nurse the consolation that "they all do it," and he who is a sober and saving man is a "sneak." The wife of the dissipated mechanic will insult the wife of the prudent mechanic solely and simply that he is "mean," "a close 'un," a "sneak." The sons and the daughters of the spendthrift will also go out of their way to sneer at the better-dressed children of the saving man. Indeed, so severely annoyed is the sober and provident workers in these towns that life becomes a burden to them, and they have either to leave or fall into the slough of their companions. There is a social ban upon all sobriety, and a premium upon inebriety. This I am told by persons here who have the best of reasons to know the fearful facts.

## GEN. M'DOWELL AND THE "GAZETTE."

At the time that various individuals made a dead set at Gen. McDowell, the Superintendent of the new Government Building, for the purpose of alarming or squeezing him, he was informed that the matter was to be published in the *National Police Gazette*, but could be squelched if ——. The last number of the *Gazette* refers to the case editorially, and says:

We are glad that the intended victim had the courage to refuse all these tempting propositions and to defy the proposers. So far as the *Gazette* is concerned, we have only to say that we earnestly ask the General, or any other person who has been or may hereafter be similarly approached in our name, to put us promptly in the way of bringing such schemes into the grasp of the law, promising to give them the full benefit of it, at whatever cost. Neither Gen. McDowell nor any other person need ever fear being brought before the public in an undesirable light through the *Gazette*, except by reason of actions which have become a legitimate matter of public intelligence. We deal in no private scandals or slanderous personalities, and any one professing to engineer such matters in our name may be safely set down as an impostor who is not far removed from a thief.

### Kearney to Kelly.

*Boston Post.*

John Kelly has received a congratulatory telegram from Dennis Kearney, which says: "By —— ——, —— —— I don't know what the —— —— —— you're trying to do, but —— —— —— —— the prayers of 50,000 California workingmen are for your success! —— —— —— ——!"

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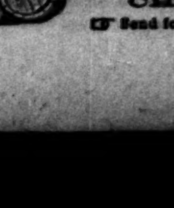

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